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INDEX TO NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

NUMBERS 1-9 *

- ANCIENT 5-6, 35-36, 3-4, 87-88,
178, 265
AUSTRALIA 66
AXUMITE 234, 333
BOOK REVIEW INDEX 42-44, 75-
77, 120, 166-169, 212-215, 253-
256, 292-296, 344-348
BYZANTINE 13, 43, 17, 99, 143,
191, 272-273, 315-316
CANADA 49, 30-31, 65-66, 107,
229-230, 281, 330
CLEANING OF COINS 38, 73
COIN TRADE CATALOGUES 44-
47, 78-82, 121-122, 169-171, 215-
217, 256-258, 296-298, 348-350
DECORATIONS 28-29, 50, 40-41,
74, 117-118, 164-165, 250, 291
FAR EAST 22-23, 49, 33-34, 70,
234, 333-334
GENERAL 4-5, 34, 1-3, 49-51, 85-87,
125-126, 173-178, 261-264,
302-305
GERMAN AUCTION CATA-
LOGUES 1940 & 1941 82
GREAT BRITAIN 26-29, 65, 105-
107, 208-210, 278-280, 323-327
GREEK 6-10, 36-39, 4-10, 51-55,
88-95, 126-136, 179-185, 221-222,
265-270, 305-309
HAWAII 284
INDIA 22, 48-49, 153-156, 234-
238, 282-284
ISLAMIC 22, 48, 31-33, 68, 109-
110, 152-153, 231-234, 281-282,
332-333
LATIN AMERICA 23-25, 31, 67-68,
108-109, 152, 230-231, 330-332
MEDALS 25-28, 49-50, 34-38, 71-
73, 111-115, 159-162, 241-246,
285-288, 335-340
MEDIEVAL & MODERN EURO-
PEAN 14-22, 43-48, 18-26, 61-
65, 100-105, 145-150, 192-208,
224-227, 273-278, 316-323
MINT REPORTS 30, 118-119,
251-252
OBITUARIES 47, 83, 122-123, 171,
217-219, 259, 298-299, 350-351
ODD & CURIOUS MONEY 38-39,
117, 249-250, 290
PAPER MONEY 29-30, 39-40, 73-
74, 115-116, 162-164, 246-249,
288-290, 340-343
PERIODICALS 30-31, 50, 42, 74-
75, 119-120, 165-166, 211-212,
252-253, 291-292, 343-344
PHILIPPINES 156-158, 238-239,
284-285
ROMAN 10-13, 39-43, 11-17, 55-60,
95-99, 136-143, 185-191, 222-
224, 270-272, 309-315
SASSANIAN 68-70, 110
SEALS 118, 165, 250-251
TOKENS & JETONS 28, 50, 34,
71, 110-111, 158-159, 239-241,
285, 334-335
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 23,
49, 29-30, 66-67, 107, 151-152,
210-211, 227-229, 280-281,
327-330
VISIGOTHIC 13-14, 99-100, 143-
145, 191-192

*References in italics refer to pages of the lists of wartime publica-
tions in Numbers 1 and 1A. Those in Roman type refer to pages in Numbers
2-9. Page numbers in the Author Index after "Rev." refer to entries in the
Book Review Indices of individual issues.

*General
direct*

Numismatic Literature

AUTHOR INDEX

- ABERG, N. 14, 29
AGA-UGLU, MEHMET. 231
AGRAWALA, V. S. 153
AKERSTRÖM, A. 6
ALBANY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.
4
ALFÖLDI, A. 6, 10, 42, 55, 56,
Rev. 166, Rev. 344
ALFÖLDI, A. (Jr.) 95
ALFÖLDI, MARIA. 56, 95
ALLAN, JOHN. 265, 279, 323
ALLEN, D. F. 5, 26, 208, 278,
279, 323, 335.
ALMEIDA BRAGA, CARLOS DE.
302.
ALOISIO, F. 36
ALTEKAR, A. S. 153, 179, 234,
235, 282
ALTHEIM, F. 39
ALTMAN, CHARLES I. 280
ALVAREZ, J. 23
ALVAREZ-OSSORIA, FRANCES-
CO. 25
AMBROZY, G. Y. 28
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSO-
CIATION. 1, 173
AMMANN, H. 43
AMORÓS BARRA, J. V. 6
ANDERSON, P. K. 145
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
DEPUTY MASTER AND COMP-
TROLLER OF THE ROYAL
MINT FOR THE YEARS 1939-
1944. 118
APPELGREN, T. G. 14
ARAUJO ROMERO, E. DE. 14, 23
ARAVAMUTHAN, T. G. 48
AREEN, E. E. 25
ARGENTINA. 30
ARIAS, P. E. 36
ARMITAGE, T. W. 270, 324
ARNE, T. J. 143
ARRANZ, FILEMON ARRIBAS.
Rev. 75
ARTUK, IBRAHIM & CEVRIYE. 31
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, HEBER-
DEN COIN ROOM. 173, Rev. 253
ASKEW, GILBERT. 4, 49, 65, 185,
Rev. 292
ASPLUND, KARL. 42
ATKINSON, H. W. 340
AUGST, BEDRICH. 281
AZIZ, ABDUL. 22
BABELON, JEAN. 6, 7, 25, 39,
111, 305, Rev. 75.
BADER, WALTER. 44, Rev. 166
BAGACHI. 49
BAJPAI, K. D. 235
BAMBERG, P. 14
BANCO DI ROMA. 34
BÁNREVY GYÖRGY. 145
BANTUG, JOSE P. 156, Rev. 166
BARAMKI, J. 4, 36
BARATA, MARIO. 24, 330
BARILLI, ALFREDO. 96
BARNETT, JOSEPH. 34
BARNETT, L. D. 22
BARROS, (ALEXANDRE FER-
REIRA). 44
BARROSO, G. 24
BARTLETT, R. G. 282
BASCAPÉ, G. C. 28
BASSETTI, A. 44
BASU, K. K. 48
BATALHA REIS, P. 14
BAUER, F. 14
BAUER, HORST-ULBO. 305.
BAUMGARTNER, EGON. 192
BAYERRI, J. M. 14
BAYET, J. 7, 36
BAYLE, C. 24
BEATTIE, T. E. 29
BECCIA, N. 14
BECHTEL, H. 44
BECKER, O. E. H. 14
BEHRENS, G. 39
BEIJE, R. 14

- BEISSER, JOSEF. 125, 145
 BELLINGER, A. R. 7, 10, 13, 68, 88, 179, 305, 306.
 BELLUS, S. 334.
 BELOTE, T. T. 6.
 BELOVA, L. N. 36.
 BELTRÁN, ANTONIO, 3, 51, 186, 191, 266.
 BELTRÁN, PÍO. 4.
 BELTRÁN MARTÍNEZ, A. 6, 7, 10, 14, 180.
 BELTRÁN VILLAGRASA, P. 7, 10, 13, 192.
 BEN-DOR, S. 6, 7, 5, 136.
 BENHAM, W. G. 28.
 BERG, LUDWIG. 85.
 BERGHAUS, PETER. 100, 193, 316.
 BERGHMAN, A. 28.
 BERGMAN, E. 14.
 BERGSØE, P. 14, 15.
 BERLIN. 15.
 BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT. Rev. 344.
 BERNHART, MAX. 44, Rev. 166.
 BERNSTRÖM, JOHN. 159.
 BERTOLIATTI, F. 39.
 BHATTACHARYA, P. N. 48.
 BIBLER, STEPHEN H. 162, 340
 BIEBER, M. 10.
 BIEDER, THEOBALD. 39, 136.
 BIERBAUM, G. 10.
 BLAIKLEY, E. 25.
 BLAKE, R. P. 13.
 BLANCHET, A. 10, 15, 35, 39, 137, 270, 285, 291, Rev. 77.
 BLOCH, H. 10.
 BLOESCH, H. J. 35.
 BLUE, RHEA C. 49.
 BLUNT, C. E. 26, 208.
 BLUNT, CHRISTOPHER. 174.
 BOETHIUS, B. 15.
 BOLIN, S. 15.
 BOLTON, J. D. P. 270.
 BONALINI, C. 44.
 BONESCHI, P. 7.
 BONHOFF, FRIEDRICH. 100.
 BONNER, C. 13, 25.
 BORELLI, N. 36, 39, 5, 96, 101, 222.
 BOROWSKI, ELIE. 49, Rev. 292.
 BOSCH, E. 221.
 BOTELHO, N. 25, 28.
 BOUCHARY, JEAN. Rev. 75.
 BOUZA BREY, F. 13, 15.
 BOVARD, MICHAEL DE. 48.
 BOVI, GIOVANNI. 273.
 BOWEN, R. 29.
 BOWKER, H. F. 22, 33, 70, Rev. 75.
 BOWMAN, F. 65, 281, 335.
 BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERI. 126, 186, Rev. 253.
 BRADFELD, E. G. 327.
 BREGLIA, LAURA. 7, 10, 36, 11, 51, 223, 309.
 BREITENSTEIN, N. 7, 10, 15, 3, 241.
 BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN, 180. Rev. 42.
 BRIGGS, GEORGE W. 33.
 BRITISH MUSEUM. 10, 22, 68, 95.
 BROOKES, E. L. 316.
 BROOKLYN COIN CLUB. 4.
 BROWN, D. F. 10, Rev. 76.
 BROWN, VERNON L. 117, 162.
 BRUHN, ADA. Rev. 42.
 BRUNS, FRANKLIN R. (Jr.) 49.
 BRYANT, NORMAN. 29.
 BUFF, A. 15.
 BÜKY, JOZSEF. 247.
 BULLOWA, DAVID M. 210.
 BUNT, C. G. E. 28.
 BURKART, W. 40.
 BURTON, F. E. 15.
 BURZIO, H. F. 24, 25, 67, 108, 159.
 BUTAK, BEHZAD. 31, 109.
 BUTTON, E. 44.
 BYKOV, A. A. 231.
 BYWATER, I. 7.
 CABEZAS VILLA, L. 24.
 CABRE Y AGUILO, JUAN. 174.
 CAHN, E. 44.
 CAHN, H. A. 7, 10, 15, 35, 36, 40, 11, 126, 127, 180, 187, 306, Rev. 42, 120, 166, 213, 253, 292, 344.
 CALDECOTT, J. B. 15.

- CALEY, E. R. 4.
 CALICO, F. XAVIER. 238.
 CAMPBELL, M. 15, Rev. 42.
 CANADA. 30, 251.
 CANTINEAU, J. 36.
 CAPALLO, C. F. 40.
 CAPROTTI, D. 28.
 CARANO-DONVITO, G. 10.
 CAREK, J. Rev. 344.
 CARO BAROJA, J. 7.
 CARROLL, SHELDON S. 241
 CARSON, R. A. G. 270, 279, 310,
 324.
 CARTWRIGHT, BRUCE. 284.
 CASTAGNOLI, F. 40.
 CASTELFRANCO, G. 6.
 CASTELIN, KAREL O. 5, 261,
 Rev. 42, 344.
 CATTANEO, MARIO. 223.
 CEDERSTRÖM, R. 25.
 CEJNEK, KARL. 293.
 CESANO, S. L. 6, 10, 35, 12,
 Rev. 344.
 CHAKRAVARTI, S. N. 48.
 CHALANDON, F. Rev. 77.
 CHALONER, M. A. 340.
 CHALONER, W. H. 239.
 CHAMBERLAIN, C. C. Rev. 213.
 CHAMOUX, F. 36, 51.
 CH'AN, ISA. 330.
 CHANDRA KALA, SATISH. 181.
 CHANG, NAI CHI. 22.
 CHAPEKAR, N. G. 236.
 CHARLU, RAO BAHADUR C. R. K.
 165.
 CHASE, GEORGE H. 181.
 CHASE, PHILIP H. 115, Rev. 120,
 166.
 CHATELAIN, L. 10.
 CHENEY, T. L. 15.
 CHENU, P. 15.
 CHIERICI, G. 40.
 CHILE. SUPERINTENDENCIA DE
 LA CASA DE MONEDA Y
 ESPECIES VALORADAS. 24.
 CHINMULGUND, P. J. 236.
 CHRISTOFFERSSON, OLOF. Rev.
 166.
 CHUNG KUO CHIH PIMULU. 234.
 CICCIO, MONS. GIUSEPPE DE.
 306, Rev. 344.
 CLAIN, V. 36.
 CLAPP, GEORGE H. 23, Rev. 43.
 CLAPP, GEORGE H. 66, Rev. 76.
 CLARK, WILLIAM L. 250, 333.
 CLEMENT, P. A. 7.
 COELHO, J. 15.
 COFFIN, J. 23, 61, 316, Rev. 213.
 COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B.
 307.
 COLINI, A. M. 10.
 COMSTOCK, H. 25.
 CONDURACHI, E. 11.
 CONSERTINI, L. 11.
 CONTI ROSSINI, CARLO. 261.
 COOLE, A. B. 22.
 COPENHAGEN. DEN KGL. MØNT-
 OG MEDAILLENSAMMLING. 35.
 CORA, LUIGI. 68.
 CORDOBA. 24.
 COROMINAS, J. 7.
 CORPUS NUMMORUM ITALI-
 CORUM. 15.
 COSTA COUVREUR, R. DA. 15,
 22, 50, 273, 317.
 COUDURIER DE CHASSAIGNE, J.
 25.
 COX, D. H. 7, Rev. 76, 293.
 COX, J. STEVENS. Rev. 213.
 CRAIG, SIR JOHN. 26, Rev. 76, 253.
 CRAIG, WILLIAM D. 273.
 CROFOOT, HERMAN K. 341.
 CRONLUND, E. 15, 285.
 CSATKAI, ENDRE. 159.
 CURTET, A. 5.
 CURTIS, J. W. 328.
 CURTIUS, L. 11.
 CURTO, J. J. 34, 158, 162, 341.
 DAHLSTRÖM, B. 15.
 DAKERS, C. H. 22.
 DANDRIFOSSE, F. 34.
 DAVENPORT, J. S. 61, 224, 317,
 318, 333.
 DAVIDSON, G. 36.
 DAVIS, R. E. 29.

- DEACON, J. H. 16.
 DEBLAIN, PAUL. 137, Rev. 254.
 DE JESUS, P. I. 157, 238.
 DELAET, S. J. 40.
 DELBRUECK, R. 11, 43.
 DELINGER, S. Rev. 345.
 DELL'ERBA, ANTONIO. 62.
 DELLQUEST. 23.
 DEL RIVERO, C. M. 4, 16.
 DEMOLE, EUG. Rev. 43.
 DEONNA, W. 40, 49.
 D'ETERNOD, CH. 44.
 DEVAMBEZ, P. 37.
 DEWITT, D. 241.
 DIEPENBACH, W. 16, 44.
 DIEUDONNÉ, A. 16, 29.
 DIKSHIT, M. G. 48.
 DILLEN, J. G. VAN. Rev. 76.
 DILLISTIN, W. H. 29, 39, 288.
 DISKALKAR, D. B. 154, 282.
 DOBIAS, J. K. Rev. 345.
 DOBLINGER, MAX. 18.
 DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF.
 Rev. 213.
 DOBRY, J. Rev. 345.
 DODSON, O. H. 193.
 DOEHIE, H. 28.
 DOLIVO, D. 318.
 DOMBROWSKI, H. 28.
 DORFMANN, B. 16, 44, 101, 262,
 Rev. 120, 166.
 DORLING, H. T. 28, 41, 50, Rev. 166.
 DORNYAY, B. 11.
 DOS SANTOS, ANTONIO. 145.
 DOUGLAS, DAMON G. 210.
 DOUGLAS, JAMES. 342.
 DRESSER, JOHN L. 194.
 DUNNING, G. C. 324.
 DUPRIEZ, C. Rev. 345.
 DURRY, M. 7.
 DVORAK, F. Rev. 345.

 EASTWOOD, SIDNEY K. 239, 240.
 EBELING, H. J. M. 250.
 EGGERS, H. J. 40.
 EHRENBERG, VICTOR, 4, 266.
 EHRENDORFER, FRIEDRICH, 187.
 EINZIG, PAUL. Rev. 295, 345.
 EKLUND, O. P. 240, 274.

 ELAGIN, WLADIMIR. 99.
 ELIAS GARCIA, A. 143.
 ELMER, G. 11, 40, Rev. 76.
 ELMEZIAN, J. 24, Rev. 43.
 ERLANGER, HERBERT J. 194,
 336, Rev. 167.
 ERNST, AXEL. 194, 224, 241.
 274, 286.
 ESPIN RAE, J. 16.
 ESZE, TAMÁS. 62, 63, 195.
 EVANS, J. E. T. 16.
 EVELEIN, M. A. 34, 146.

 FAGUERET, H. 25.
 FALCK-MUUS. 22.
 FARKAS, A. 16.
 FARRUGIA DE CANDIA, J. 11, 16,
 22, 40, 48.
 FAWCETT, CHARLES. 302.
 FEKET, H. PETER. 63.
 FEKETE, PETER. 162, 195.
 FELSZEGHY, F. 28.
 FENN, HENRY C. 33.
 FERGUSON, J. DOUGLAS. 115,
 335.
 FERGUSON, W. D. 209, 325.
 FERNÁNDEZ DE AVILÉS, A. 11.
 FERRANDIS TORRES, J. 22.
 FERRARI, A. 37.
 FEUARDENT, R. 266.
 FEUCHTMAYR, K. 34.
 FEYEL, M. 7.
 FINK, G. 44.
 FISCHER, L. 6.
 FLAQUER. 16.
 FOLGOSSA, J. M. Rev. 293.
 FORD, JOHN JAY (Jr.). 280, 281.
 FORIEN, JEAN. 247.
 FOSALBA, R. J. 24.
 FOSTER, K. O. N. Rev. 120.
 FOSTER, KINGSLEY. 85.
 FOUREZ, LUCIEN. 118.
 FRANKENHUIS, M. 34.
 FRASER, W. 11.
 FREDE, LOTHAR. 16, 242,
 Rev. 167.
 FREDERICKS, J. W. Rev. 76.
 FREEMAN, SARAH E. 35, 240.
 FREY, L. 4, 16, 25.

Numismatic Literature

v

- FREY, ALBERT R. 85, Rev. 120, 293.
FRICKE, INGO. 34.
FROMMELT, A. 40.
FRYE, R. N. Rev. 345.
FUCHS, S. 44.
- GABRICI, ETTORE, 270, Rev. 213.
GAEBLER, H. 7.
GAETTENS, R. 11, 16, 17, 25, Rev. 167.
GALSTER, G. 4, 16, 174, 195, 196, 225, 275, Rev. 213.
GAMBY, E. 16, 35, Rev. 43.
GANDIA, E. DE. 24.
GANDILHON, R. 16.
GANS, EDWARD. 71, 187.
GARCIA, A. E. 13, Rev. 167.
GARCIA Y BELLIDO, A. 35.
GAUNT, ARTHUR. Rev. 213.
GEBAUER, K. 37.
GEBHART, H. 44.
GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. 146, 196, 197, 275.
GERASSIMOV, T. 4, 11, 35, 37, 40, 43, 5, 181.
GERHARDT, PAUL W. 328.
GERLOFF, WILHELM. 16, 34, 302.
GESCHWENDT, F. 45.
GETTYS, LOYD B. 163, 211.
GHIRSHMAN, R. 283.
GIBBONS, C. 28.
GIBBS, H. D. 22, 38, 279.
GIESECKE, A. 34.
GIESEN, J. 45, Rev. 167.
GIL FARRÉS, O. 52.
GILLINGHAM, HARROLD E. 28, Rev. 120.
GIORGI, CESARE. 101.
GLAD, SERGE V. 111.
GÖBL, ROBERT. 310.
GODEFROY, G. V. L. 13.
GOEBEL. 7, 35.
GOESSLER, P. 45.
GOMEZ MORENO, M. 7, 16.
GONZALES, J. 16, 24.
GOODCHILD, R. G. 11.
GORDON, LAURENCE L. 164, Rev. 213.
- GOSE, E. 16, 45.
GOULD, MAURICE. 211.
GRABOW, K. L. 45.
GRANDJEAN, P. B. 16.
GRANGER, LEWIS G. 187.
GRANT, MICHAEL. 13, 310, Rev. 43, 76, 213, 254, 345.
GREEN, C. E. 23.
GRIERSON, PH. 197.
GROSS, W. H. 11.
GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. 197, 198, 318.
GRUNHAGEN, WILHELM. 187.
GRUNTHAL, HENRY. 18, 198.
GRÜNWALD, M. 311, Rev. 43, 76, 167, 254, 345.
GRYC, H. Rev. 345.
GUILLETAUX, V. 16, 18.
GÜNDEL, C. 16, 45.
GÜNTHER, KLAUS. 16.
GUPTA, P. L. 48, 154.
GUYOT, E. 40.
- HAEFLINGER, F. 271.
HAERING, O. 45.
HAGEN, W. 4, 17, 34, 40, 45, 223, Rev. 167.
HAGLEY, SYDNEY V. 66.
HAGUE, THE. RIJKSKABINET VAN MUNTEN, PENNINGEN EN GESNEDEN STEENEN. 34.
HAIDEKKER, S. 25.
HAINES, G. C. 13.
HALLIDAY, G. R. Rev. 293.
HAMBERG, P. G. 11, 25.
HAMILTON, E. J. 24.
HAMMER, TED R. 151.
HANELL, KRISTER. Rev. 76.
HANSEN, HARVEY L. 101, 248.
HANSON, C. 116.
HARDEN, D. B. Rev. 213.
HARPES, J. 15, Rev. 42.
HARRIS, J. M. 7, 8.
HAUGHTON, H. L. 129.
HAUPT, W. 45.
HÄVERNICK, W. 17, 45, 102.
HAWLEY, W. 11.
HEARTMAN, C. F. 286.
HECKSCHER, E. F. 17, Rev. 167.
HECTOR, JAMES A. 229.

- HEDICKE, H. 25.
 HEEL, M. 40.
 HEICHELHEIM, F. M. 8, 11, 35, 37, 89.
 HEKLAR, A. 8.
 HEMMING, H. P. 17.
 HENGEL, J. W. A. VAN. 146, 319.
 HENGgeler, PATER R. 34, 50.
 HEREPEI, J. 17.
 HERSSENS, WILLY. 19.
 HESSENTHAL, W. H. E. 28, 165.
 HEWITT, L. F. 23, 303.
 HEYDE, G. C. 17, 38.
 HIDDEN, P. W. (Mrs.). 23.
 HILDEBRAND, KARL GUSTAF. Rev. 167.
 HILL, G. F. 25.
 HILL, LESLIE. 229.
 HILL, PHILIP V. 137, 138, 271, 312, Rev. 345.
 HILLSTRÖM, KURT. 242.
 HIRMER, M. 8, 11, Rev. 43.
 HIRSCH, HELEN. 35.
 HOC, MARCEL. 17, 19, 35, 110, 112, 335.
 HOFMANN, O. VON. 28.
 HOLLAND, L. B. 13.
 HOLM, J. C. 17, 163.
 HOLMBERG, B. 17.
 HOLST, HANS. 198, 249, 276, Rev. 43, 254.
 HOLST, N. VON. 45.
 HOLZER, H. W. 2, 336, Rev. 168.
 HOLZMAIR, E. 45, 20, 21, 198, 199, 319, Rev. 293, 345.
 HOLZMAN, ROBERT S. 199.
 HOMMEL, H. 11.
 HOOBER, R. T. 40, 174.
 HORVATH, T. A. 28.
 HOWE, LAURENCE L. 178, 181, 303.
 HUBKA, G. VON. 28.
 HUFNAGEL, F. 4, 45, Rev. 167.
 HUGON, H. 28.
 HULDEN, J. J. 25, 243.
 HUME, E. E. 26, 112.
 HUMMEL, G. 17.
 HUSKER, GEORGE W. 331.
 HUSZAR, L. 11, 17, 26, 28, 71, 175, 200, Rev. 213.
 IMBERT, E. Rev. 293.
 INALCIK, HALIL. 110.
 INGLADA ORS, L. 17, 319.
 INSTINSKY, HANS U. 138, 223.
 ITALY. 30.
 IVES, HERBERT E. 17, 200, 209, Rev. 76.
 JACKSON, J. 26.
 JACOB, KENNETH A. 226.
 JACOBSEN, N. 17.
 JACOBSTHAL, P. 8.
 JADOT, JEAN. 113.
 JAEGER, K. 17, 320, Rev. 254, 345.
 JAKIMOWICZ, R. 40.
 JAQUEMET, G. 342.
 JEANTON, G. 41.
 JENKINS, G.K. 313.
 JENNY, W.A. VON 45.
 JENÖ, K. 26.
 JESSE, W. 17, 45, 200, 303.
 JITTA, JOSEPHUS. 36, 265.
 JOHANSSON, G. 26.
 JOHNSON, ALLAN CHESTER. 44, 255, 315.
 JOHNSON, J.B. 23.
 JONAS, R. 57.
 JONES, F. ELMORE. 209, 325.
 JONGKEES, J.H. 8, 35, 129, Rev. 43.
 JOOS, L. 11.
 JORGENSEN, H. 22.
 JUNGfLEISCH, M. 22, 48, 32, 231, 232, 313, Rev. 254, 346.
 KALA, S.C. 154.
 KALMANN, G. 191.
 KANABE, D. 4.
 KANN, E. 333.
 KAPOSSY, JANOS. 147, 160.
 KAR, RABIS C. 48.
 KATEN, FRANK J. 230.
 KAULLA, R. 17.
 KELPSH, A.E. 21, 63, 200, 320.
 KEMMERER, D.L. 29.
 KEMP, P.K. Rev. 293.

- KENNEPOHL, K. 4.
 KENNEY, R.D. 336.
 KERÉNYI, ANDRÁS. 57, 139.
 KERÉNYI, K. 8.
 KERR, W.J.W. Rev. 254.
 KERR, R. 28, 50.
 KHARE, G.H. 155.
 KING, BYRON B. 211.
 KIPARSKI, V. 45.
 KIRKBRIDE, A.S. 68.
 KIRKMAN, J. 48.
 KIRSCHNER, B. 37.
 KISCH, B. 6, 26, 49, 50.
 KISCH, G. 71.
 KLAASESZ, PAUL F. 147.
 KLEIN, FRIEDRICH. 201.
 KLEINER, G. 307, Rev. 346.
 KLINGENDER, F.D. 18.
 KNAPKE, W. 11.
 KNOBLOCH, F.S. 6, 6, 314.
 KNORR, H. 46.
 KOCH, H. 46.
 KOENIG, A. 201.
 KOLB, DR. 5.
 KOPER, R. 18.
 KORTJOHN, M.F. 1.
 KOSAMBI, D.D. 34, 49, 155.
 KOSOFF, A. 23, 328.
 KOVACS, L. 6, 8, 18.
 KRAFT, G. 41.
 KRAUMANN, F. Rev. 346.
 KRAUS, ERNST. 102.
 KRESZ, K. 26.
 KRETZSCHMAR, J. 46.
 KRÍŽEK, F. Rev. 346.
 KRUG, G. 46.
 KUCHENBUCH, F. 46.
 KUDRNA, O. Rev. 346.
 KUHLCHE, F.W. 27.
 KÜNSSBERG, EBERHARD
 FREIHERR VON. Rev. 167.
 KURTH, HOWARD H. 49.
 KUSIK, M. 43.
 KUYK, J. VAN. 125, 160, 201,
 202, 276, 286, Rev. 214.
 LACROIX, L. 37, 130.
 LADRIERE, R. 18.
 LAFAURIE, JEAN. 248, 289.
 LAFFRANCHI, LODOVICO. 41, 188.
 LAGERBERG, LARS G. 243.
 LAGRANGE, R.E. 328.
 LAKOCIŃSKI, Z. 18, 26.
 LALL, PANNA. 283.
 LANCKOROŃSKI, L. & M. 8, 11,
 Rev. 76.
 LANDAUER, R. 18.
 LANGE, K. 8, 18, 37, 6, 265,
 Rev. 76, 167, 294.
 LANGEWIESCHE. 41.
 LANTZ, MICHAEL. 243.
 LARIZZA, P. 37.
 LAUNEY, M. 37.
 LAURENT, V. 8, 13.
 LAURINGER, E. 26.
 LAVANCHY, CH. 50.
 LEBEK, W. 46.
 LECONTE, JACQUES-ROBERT.
 36.
 LEDERER, PHILIP. 6, 38, 6.
 LEEDS, A. 16.
 LEEDS, E.T. 14, Rev. 43, 120,
 167.
 LEEMING, J. 5.
 LEEUW, H. VAN DER. 119, 331.
 LE GENTILHOMME, P. 11, 18,
 41, Rev. 76.
 LEHMANN, PHYLLIS WILLIAMS.
 6, Rev. 294.
 LEPPER, F.A. 314.
 LESCHI, L. 36.
 LESTOCQUOY, J. Rev. 76.
 LEUSCHNER, C.C. 334.
 LEVI, ANNA LINA. Rev. 43.
 LEVINSON, A. 26.
 LEVY, F. 18, 24.
 LEWIS, EDWARD W.W. 151.
 LHUILLIER, DR. 271.
 LIAO, BAO-SEING. 49.
 LIEGLE, J. 11, 38.
 LIEVRE, E. 337.
 LILLIU, G. 11.
 LIMPET, FRANK ALVIN. 116,

- 163, 289, Rev. 254.
 LINDGREN, TORGNY. 287.
 LINDQUIST, S. 18.
 LINDSTAD, G. 18.
 LINES, J.A. 24.
 LISTER, M. 27, 226.
 LLOYD, ROBERT H. 116.
 LOCKIE, J.R. 28, 50.
 LOECK, V. 21.
 LOEHR, AUGUST, VON 5, 46, 35, 64, 243, Rev. 43, 76, 167, 254, 346.
 LÖFSTRÖM, K. 26.
 LOHR, LENOX R. 29, 281.
 LOMBARD, MAURICE. 232.
 LÖNING, G.A. 46.
 LO MEDICO, THOMAS. 337.
 LOPEZ, ROBERT S. 43, 48.
 LORET, K.E. 164.
 LOWENHIELM, ERNST. 102.
 LUCIANI, S.A. 8, 89.
 LÜCKGER, H.J. 46, 320.
 LULLIES, R. 41.
 LUNDGREN, H. 26.
 LUNDGREN, PER. 147.
 McCORMICK-GOODHART, L. 26.
 McILVAINE, A.D. 23.
 McKAY, G.L. 29, Rev. 120.
 McKINNEY, WILLIS J. 49.
 McNAUGHT, J.B. 5.
 M. H. W. 244.
 MABBOTT, T.O. 11, 2, 17, 70, 96, 97, 265, 276, 279.
 MACREA, M. 6.
 MAGLI, GIOVANNI. Rev. 213.
 MAGNAGUTI, ALLESSANDRO. 2, 176.
 MAINX, GEORG. 202.
 MAJER, GIOVANNINA. 46, 251, 321.
 MAJOR, E. 18.
 MAMROTH, ALFRED. 307.
 MANISCHEWITZ, EUGENE. 285.
 MANKAD, B.L. 283.
 MANNS, FR. 41.
 MANTEYER, G. 6.
 (MAQRIZI) TAKIYY-ÜD-DIN AHMED-IL-MAKRIZI. 32.
 MARCKHOFF, FRED R. 40, 73, 74, 342, 343.
 MARCO DEL PONT, JOSÉ. 24.
 MARCONDES PORTUGAL, Y. 18, 24, 28.
 MARQUES POLIANO, L. 29.
 MARSHALL, JOHN. 131.
 MARTIN, C. 5, 11, 12, 18, 34, 227.
 MASON, C.L. 105, 176.
 MASON, N.B. 304.
 MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 26, 41, 43, 46, 7, 21, 22, 33, 50, 99, 144, 147, 191, 202, 276, Rev. 168, 254.
 MATTINGLY, HAROLD. 5, 12, 18, 14, 15, 97, 139, 140, 141, 176, 188, 189, 223, 271, Rev. 43, 213, 346.
 MATZ, F. 41.
 MAURICE, J. 41.
 MAUTNER, R. 18.
 MAY, E.W. 31, 40, 41, 291.
 MAY, J.M.F. 52.
 MAYHEW, H. 36.
 MAYREDER, FRIEDRICH. 272.
 MAZA SOLANO, T. 18.
 MAZARD, JEAN. 266.
 MAZZINI, G.G. 41.
 MEEK, WILBUR T. 152, Rev. 214.
 MEIER, P.J. 46, Rev. 168.
 MELIN, A. 41.
 MELLOR, A.S. 12.
 MELLOR, EDITH M. 102, 148, 262.
 MEREY, A. 6, 12.
 MERTENS, E. 19, 46.
 MERTENS, J. 134.
 METAXA, H. 41.
 MEXICO SECRETARIA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES. 29.
 MEYER, F. 46.
 MEYERHOFER, E. 8.
 MICHELL, H. 90.

- MILES, GEORGE C. 22, 152, 233, 332, 333.
 MILLÁS VALLICROSA. 8.
 MILLER ZU AICHHOLZ. 202, Rev. 214, 346.
 MILNE, J.G. 5, 8, 12, 4, 8, 15, 111, 133, 221, 265, 267, Rev. 77, 294.
 MIRASHI, V.V. 155, 236, 283.
 MITREA, B. 35, 41, Rev. 254.
 MITTELMANN, K. 29.
 MOISIL, C. 35, 41.
 MOLNAR, IRME. 38.
 MONTANDON, L. Rev. 43.
 MONTEVERDE, J.L. 8, 12, 19.
 MORAIS CARVALHO, N. DE. 24.
 MORAZZONI, G. Rev. 293.
 MOREYRA Y PAZ SOLDAN, M. 24.
 MORGAN, J. McD. 26, 29.
 MORGENROTH, S. 26.
 MORGENTHAU, B. 28, 159.
 MORO, G. 12, 46.
 MORT, SELWYN R. 203.
 MORTENSEN, H. 26.
 MORTON, F. 43.
 MOSCHKAU, R. 42.
 MOSHER, STUART. 23, 262, Rev. 43.
 MOSSER, SAWYER McA. 6, 189, Rev. 77.
 MULLIK, C. 26.
 MUNTVERSLAG OVER DE JAAREN 1942 TOT EN MET 1945. 251.
 MUNTVERSLAG OVER HET JAAR 1941. 118.
 MURTI, C. SIVARAMA. 49, Rev. 77.
 MUSCALUS, JOHN S. 29, 249, Rev. 120.
 MUSEU NACIONAL DE SOARES DOS REIS. 5.
 NAGAR, M.M. 155, 236.
 NAKSHBANDI, NASIR. 48, 233, 234.
 NARKISS, M. 42.
 NASSAR, N.G. 110.
 NASTER, P. 9, 90, 91, 308.
 NATALETTI, G. 27.
 NATER, L. 23.
 NATH, JAGAN. 236.
 NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. 148, 203.
 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. 29.
 NEGRIOLLI, G. 5.
 NEKLIUDOV, V.M. 203.
 NELSON, PHILIP. 279, 280.
 NESMITH, ROBERT I. 109, 230, 331.
 NEUGEBAUER, O. 53.
 NEUHAUS, K. 46.
 NEUSTUPNÝ, J. Rev. 346.
 NEWCOMB, H.R. 23, 66, Rev. 76.
 NEWELL, ADRA M. 182.
 NEWELL, E.T. 7, 9, 13, 38, 17, Rev. 43, 77.
 NEWMAN, ERIC P. 328.
 NICODEMI, G. 12.
 NICOLAESCU-PLOPSOR, E.S. 42.
 NIEBLING, GEORG. 189.
 NOE, SYDNEY P., 23, 151, 177, 182, 308, 328, Rev. 294.
 NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Rev. 346, 347, 348.
 NORBERG, R. 19.
 NORTH, J.J. 19.
 NOVICK, EDWARD. 244, 287.
 NOŽIČKA, J. Rev. 347.
 NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT ZU BERLIN. 5.
 NUTE, G.L. 27.
 OBERG, H. 19.
 OGAN, J. 42.
 OGILVIE, JACK W. 263.
 OHLIN, B. 19.
 OLDMAN, PAA. 190.
 OLYBRIUS. 283, 309.
 ORTEGA GALINDO, JULIO.

52.
 ORTMANN, B. 12.
 ORTIZ MENA, R. 24.
 OSTERGAARD, TH. 19.
- PAGANI, A. 27, 57, 97, 103, 113,
 Rev. 168, 255, 294.
 PALOCZI, E. 19.
 PANDIT BISHVESHVAR NATH
 REU, M.M. Rev. 214.
 PANVINI-ROSATI, F. 314.
 PARDO, R.F. 24.
 PARIS BIBLIOTHÈQUE
 NATIONALE. CABINET DES
 MÉDAILLES ET ANTIQUES.
 27.
 PARK COIN SHOP. 30.
 PARKE, H. W. 224.
 PARSONS, H. ALEXANDER.
 28, 105, 106, 209, Rev. 294,
 347.
 PASHKOV, P.V. 37.
 PATRIGNANI, A. 23, 72, 113, 204,
 244, 277, 287, 321, 337, 338, 339.
 PAUSCHINGER, R. 5, 27.
 PEARCE, B.W. 5, 141.
 PEARCE, J.W.E. 12, 58, 97, 141.
 PECK, C. W. 71, 73.
 PENNINGTON, P. 53, 142.
 PENNISI DE FLORISTELLA, A.
 9.
 PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
 UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. 19.
 PEREZ, GILBERT S. 39, 157,
 158, 238, 239, 249, 284.
 PÉREZ-MOLDONADO, C. 27, 29,
 113, 117.
 PERICOT, L. 9..
 PERLER, O. 64.
 PERLITZ, W. F. 226.
 PERRET, JACQUES. 38.
 PETERSEN, ERLING. Rev. 168.
 PETERSON, M. L. 39, 117, 249.
 PETRICHEVICH, GY. 28.
 PETROVIC, J. 42.
- PETRTYL, J. Rev. 347.
 PETTAZZONI, R. 42.
 PEUS, B. 19, 339, Rev. 77, 214.
 PFEIFF, K. A. 38,
 PHILLIPSON, P. 38.
 PICARD, G. C. 58.
 PILKINGTON, WALTER. 107.
 PINK, K. 9, 42, 16.
 PINK, W. 35.
 PINTO GARCIA, L. 5, 19, 27, 34, 44.
 PIRENNE, H. Rev. 168.
 PLANITZ, HANS. Rev. 168.
 PLEIJEL, H. 28.
 POESCHL, F. 12.
 POINSSOT, LOUIS. 42.
 PÖLNITZ, GÖTZ FREIHERR VON
 DER. Rev. 168.
 POND, S. 19, 29.
 POPESCU, D. 42.
 PORCHER, H. 24.
 PORTER, M. R. 27.
 POTTER, G. R. L. 263, 330.
 POWER, P. 5.
 PRADEAU, A. F. 31, 160, 230.
 PREIDEL, H. 19.
 PRIEUR, P. 277.
 PRITCHETT, W. KENDRICK. 53.
 PROBER, K. 19, 24.
 PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. 204.
 PROSKE, B. I. G. 27.
 PRUCHEWSKAJA, E. 38, 92.
 PURI, K. N. 49.
 PURVES, A. A. 117.
- QUIGGIN, A. H. Rev. 347.
 QUINOT, HENRI. 41.
 QUINTERO ATAURI, P. 5, 6, 9, 19.
 QVIST, GERDA. Rev. 168.
- RABINO DI BORGOMALE, H. L.
 22, 281.
 RADIG, W. 46.
 RADNOTI, ALADAR. 19, 98.
 RAJITSCH, N. P. 46.
 RASMUSSEN, N. L. 17, 19, 20, 27, 28,
 29, 51, 126, 149, 160, 204, 288,
 339, Rev. 43.
 RATCLIFFE, E. E. 47.

- RATVAY, J. 28.
 RAVEL, OSCAR E. 134, 182, 267, 309, Rev. 120, 347.
 RAYMOND, WAYTE. 6, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 29, 107, 177, 228, 321, Rev. 44, 77, 168, 214, 255, 294, 295.
 REAGAN, LEWIS M. 164.
 REICH, JOSEPH P. 72, 277.
 REICHEL, A. 29.
 REID, R. L. 5.
 REIDEL, H. 47.
 REIFENBERG, A. 6, 9, 38, 183, Rev. 255.
 REINECKE, W. 17.
 REINHART, W. 14, 47, 144, Rev. 77.
 REISSNER, F. 20.
 REITMANN, KARL. 2.
 RENTSE, ANKER. 22.
 REPGOW, EIKE VON. 47, Rev. 168.
 RHODE, W. 27.
 RICCI, S. 12.
 RICHARDS, V. 226.
 RICHARDSON, JOHN M. 30, 151, 228,
 RIKHTER, V. G. VON. 37.
 RISK, J. C. 29, Rev. 77, 214.
 RIVERO, CASTO M. DEL. 295.
 RIZZO, EMANUELE R. Rev. 44.
 RIZZO, G. E. 38, 8, Rev. 255, 295.
 RIZZOLI, L. 20.
 ROBBINS, T. W. 228.
 ROBERT, L. 38, 135.
 ROBERTS, C. B. 12.
 ROBERTS, S. R. 25.
 ROBERTSON, A. S. 12, 42.
 ROBINSON, E. S. G. 222, 309, Rev. 295.
 ROBINSON, HENRY S. 268.
 ROEHRICH, A. 47.
 ROGERS, B. 74.
 ROLLAND, H. 9, 20, 268, 278, 289.
 ROMANOFF, P. 6, Rev. 214, 255.
 ROMAY, F. L. 29.
 ROMERO DE TERREROS Y VINCENT, M. DE. 27, 72, 114.
 ROSS, MARVIN CHAUNCY. 244.
 ROSTOVITZ, M. I. 12, 53.
 ROY, SUBHENDU SINGH. 156.
 ROZANOV, S. A. 205.
 RUIZ CASAUX, J. 9.
 RUMPF, A. 12.
 RUNDQUIST, G. H. 20.
 SACCHI, F. 20, 27.
 SAHANI, BIRBAL. 49.
 SAHLIN, C. 5, 20.
 SÄLLSTRÖM, FOLKE. 114.
 SALMO, HELMER. 321.
 SAN VALERO APARISI, J. 12.
 SANCHEZ JIMINEZ, J. 5.
 SANDESARA, BHOGILAL J. 236.
 SANTAMARIA, P. & P. Rev. 214.
 SANTINI, A. 12, Rev. 44, 77.
 SANTOS, L. & CO. 25, 332.
 SANYAL, N. B. 237.
 SÄRSTRÖM, M. 9.
 SAYLES, G. O. Rev. 214.
 SCAMUZZI, A. 6, 38.
 SHAEFER, F. J. 30.
 SCHAFFER, K. H. 20.
 SCHALIN, T. 245.
 SHARP, H. J. 35.
 SCHEFOLD, K. 20, 35, 38.
 SCHERER, C. W. 47.
 SCHERMERHORN, C. W. 30, 329.
 SCHINDLER, L. 191.
 SCHLUMBERGER, G. Rev. 77.
 SCHMALL, CHARLES NELSON. 290.
 SCHMIDT, G. 20.
 SCHNEITER, E. 34.
 SCHOENEBECK, H. VON. 42.
 SCHÖFFLER, HERBERT. Rev. 168.
 SCHOLLER, A. 34, Rev. 255.
 SCHOLTEN, C. 149.
 SCHOTTENLOHER, K. Rev. 168.
 SCHRADER, H. 9, 38.
 SCHREIBER, G. 28, 165.
 SCHRÖDER, E. D. 20.
 SCHUCK, H. 20.
 SCHULENBURG, O. 103, 206.
 SCHULMAN, HANS M. F. 2, 31, Rev. 168.
 SCHULMAN, JACQUES. 23, Rev. 44, 77.
 SCHWABACHER, W. 5, 9, 27, 9,

304.
 SCHWARZ, D. H. 20, 50.
 SEABY, H. A. 16, 28, 106, 226,
 325, 326, Rev. 214, 295.
 SEABY, PATRICIA. 227.
 SEABY, PETER, 227, 326.
 SEABY, W. A. 9.
 SECĂȘANU, C. C. 12, 13, 20, 42,
 183.
 SEGALL, B. 9, 92.
 SEGER, H. 34, 47.
 SEGRÉ, A. 13.
 SELINHEIMO, O. K. 206, Rev. 168.
 SELTMAN, CHARLES. 135, 183,
 184.
 SELTMAN, JOHN. 10.
 SERAFINI, C. 142.
 SERRA RAFOLS, J. DE C. 9.
 SEYRIG, H. 9.
 SHAFER, ROBERT. 156.
 SHELDON, WILLIAM H. 329.
 SHERWOOD, EARLE D. 86.
 SHIVARAMAMURTI, C. 49.
 SHORTT, H. DE S. 11.
 SIGLER, P. O. 23, 34, 39, 67, 117,
 332.
 SILVESTRINI, D. 42.
 SIMMEN, J. 64.
 SIMONSON, I. M. H. 20.
 SINDING, THOMAS. Rev. 168.
 SIPE, ARTHUR. 228.
 SIRCAR, DINES CHANDRA. 284.
 SKALSKY, G. K. Rev. 347.
 SKOVMAND, R. 5, 20.
 SLABAUGH, ARLIE R. 150, 228,
 290.
 SMEDLEY, NORMAN. 59, 142, 272.
 SMITH, A. A. 30.
 SMITH, E. 12.
 SMITH, L. D. 23.
 SOCIEDADE NUMISMÁTICA BRA-
 SILEIRA. 25.
 SOLANO DE BARROS, A. 20, 25.
 SOMBRA, S. 25.
 SOMOGYI, A. 27.
 SOOHODOLSKY, A. 20.
 SORLING, E. 20.
 SPAETH, H. 47.
 SPAHR, W., E. 30.
 SPAIN. FABRICA NACIONAL DE
 MONEDA Y TIMBRE. 30.
 SPEARMAN, ARTHUR D. 230.
 SPECHT, J. 104.
 SPIRO, J. N. 40, 290.
 SPORRONG, C. C. & CO. 27.
 SPREY, K. 36.
 STAMER, L. 5.
 STANTON, EARLE K. 152, 268.
 STAZIO, ATTILIO. 190, 315.
 STEEGER, A. 47, Rev. 169.
 STEFAN, E. Rev. 169.
 STEFAN, GH. 36, 43.
 STEFANELLI-CLAIN, V. 190.
 STEIN, H. J. 12, 9, 92.
 STEIN, HARRY J. 31.
 STEIN, LOUISE & HARRY J. 9,
 40, 59, 74.
 STEINLAUF, N. T. 42.
 STENBERGER, MÄRTEN. 86.
 STENGERS, J. 6.
 STOCKHOLM. STATENS HIS-
 TORISKAMUSEUM OCH KUNGL.
 MYNTKABINETTET SAMLING-
 ARNAS TILLVÄXT 1937-1939.
 86.
 STRAUSS, PIERRE. 272.
 STRÖMBOM, S. 21.
 STUART, M. 12.
 SUFFERT, OSKAR. 207.
 SUHAJEVSKIJ, V. 290, Rev. 347.
 SUHLE, A. 5, 47, 50, 322.
 SUKENIK, E. L. 38, 39.
 SUTHERLAND, A. 21, 27, 30.
 SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. 6, 9, 12,
 13, 21, 59, 268, 280, Rev. 214,
 255, 347.
 SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. 3, 24, 41,
 106, 161, 245, 250, 288.
 SVOBODA, B. Rev. 347.
 SYDENHAM, E. A. 21.
 SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAE-
 CORUM. 9, 44, 93, Rev. 347.
 SZENTGALI, K. 27.

- SZIGETI, I. 21, 27.
 TAIG, H. D. 21.
 TAUBERT, H. 47.
 TAYLOR, FRANCIS H. 263.
 TAYLOR, L. R. 12.
 TEDESCO - ZAMMARANO, VIT-
 TORIO. 234.
 TELLENBACH, GERD. Rev. 169.
 TEOFILO, R. 12.
 THAKORE, M. K. 237.
 THOMPSON, ANTHONY. 104, 210.
 THOMPSON, D. B. 9.
 THOMPSON, F. C. Rev. 347.
 THOMPSON, H. 36.
 THOMPSON, J. D. A. 280.
 THOMPSON, M. 9, 13.
 THOMSON, A. 16.
 THORBURN, P. 282.
 THORDEMAN, B. 21, 27, 30.
 THOSTRUP, B. 27.
 THULIN, O. 27.
 TICHÝ, J. Rev. 348.
 TILL, RUDOLF. 161.
 TOD, MARCUS N. 53, 269.
 TOLSTOV, S. P. 48.
 TORNAU, O. 21.
 TORNOW, W. 21.
 TORRIONE, PIETRO. 104.
 TOURNEUR, V. 21, 25, 37, 60, 104,
 115, 177, 340, Rev. 214, 255.
 TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. 24,
 118.
 TOVAR, A. 10.
 TOYNBEE, J. M. C. 10, 13, 16,
 60, 224, Rev. 77.
 TRELL, B. L. 10, Rev. 44, 295.
 TREMBLOT, J. 27, 28.
 TRICOU, J. 28.
 TSONTCHEV, D. 185, 273.
 TSUI, T. K. 34.
 TUCKWOOD, CHARLES E. 178.
 TUDEER, LAURI O. TH. 264.
 TUDOR, D. 42, 43.
 TUMANOV, R. Rev. 348.
 TUREK, R. Rev. 348.
 TURNER, A. V. 5.
 TURNWALD, K. Rev. 348.
 UGGLAS, C. R. 21.
 ULRICH-BANSA, O. 13, 43, Rev.
 120, 295, 348.
 UNITED STATES TREASURY DE-
 PARTMENT. BUREAU OF THE
 MINT. 30, 252.
 UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, ASH-
 MOLEAN MUSEUM. 178, 304.
 VAFFEUS, E. G. 185.
 VALLEJO, J. 269.
 VANDERVORST, J. 21, 207.
 VANNERUS, JULES. 104, 322.
 VAN ROEKENS, NOELH. 343.
 VARUCHA-CHRISTODOULOPOU-
 LOS, E. V. 39.
 VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. 250.
 VERMEULE, C. C. III. 37, 334.
 VESSBERG, OLOF. 43.
 VIANA, A. 21.
 VIARD, J. 21.
 VIAU, C. 43.
 VIGNALE, P. J. 25.
 VITALE, E. 94.
 VIVES, J. 13.
 VLCKA, F. 30.
 VOELKEL, LAURA B. 190.
 VOIGT, TH. 36.
 VOIROL, A. 13, 21, 34, 36, 43,
 Rev. 295, 296.
 VOITOV, A. A. 246.
 VOJTISEK, V. Rev. 348.
 VONDERSTIEG, A. 47.
 VROEDE, P. DE. 5.
 WAAS, A. 47, Rev. 169.
 WADE-GERY, H. T. 6.
 WAGNER, E. D. 21.
 WAELE, F. J. M. DE. 39.
 WAHLSTEDT, A. 21, 27.
 WAIS, G. J. 36.
 WALKER, JOHN. 142, 153, 284.
 WALKER, R. J. 323.
 WALLACE, WILLIAM. 54.
 WALLIS, E. T. 23.
 WALSH, E. H. G. 22.
 WALTERS ART GALLERY, The. 99.
 WALTHER, R. 21, 34, 47, 207.

- WALTHER, R.** 21.
WANGERMÉE, R. 5,
WASCHINSKI, E. 22, 47, 323, Rev. 169.
WAVRE, WILL. Rev. 43.
WEBB, W. C. G. 74.
WEDDING, G. 43.
WEGELI, R. 34.
WEGNER, M. 13, 43.
WEISSENRIEDER, F. X. 47.
WELLS, EDGAR. 227, 327.
WELLS, W. C. 28.
WENNSTRÖM, T. 22.
WESSBERG, OLOF, Rev. 77.
WEST, L. C. 6, 13, 43, 17, 44, 190, 255, 315, Rev. 77, 214.
WESTELL, W. D. 4.
WETTERBERG, Ö. 22.
WHEELER, R. E. M. 99.
WHITEHEAD, R. B. 269.
WHITTON, C. A. 26, 28, 65, 106, 208, 323, 327.
WIEL, A. VAN DER. 207.
WIELANDT, F. 22, 47, 48, 323, Rev. 169, 256.
WIESER, F. 208, Rev. 256.
WIESINGER, F. 43.
WIGHT, M. 28.
WILSON, R. A. 229.
WINSTANLEY, E. J. 29.
WITTEK, P. 282.
WITTMER, CHARLES. Rev. 77.
WITZELSBERGER, RICHARD, 162.
WOITOW, A. 48.
WOLNY, FRANZ. 25, 105.
WOOD, HOWLAND, Rev. 44.
WOODSIDE, WILLIAM W. 240, 241.
WORK, E. 10, Rev. 77.
WREDE, E. F. Rev. 169.
WÜRSCHINGER, F. 22.
WÜRZBACH-TANNENBERG, W. 27.
XAVIER CALICO, F. 278.
YEOMAN, R. S. 23, 30, Rev. 77, 296.
ZABALA, ROMULO, BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. & PARDO, ROMAN F. 230.
ZADOKS, A. N. 36, 265.
ZAMBAUR, EDUARD. 237.
ZANDER, R. 285.
ZÁRATE, F. A. 5.
ZOGRAPH, A. N. 10, 39, 87, 94, 136.
ZYGMAN, E. 110.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

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INTRODUCING NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

DURING a period of over half a century, from 1880 to the opening of the Second World War, there was published in Germany a numismatic periodical entitled *Numismatisches Literatur-Blatt*. During the greater part of its existence, it was edited by Dr. Max von Bahrfeldt. The purpose of this journal was to afford a single means for keeping students of numismatics, librarians and scholars interested in the progress of numismatic literature, well informed concerning the recent publications within the broad fields of coins and medals. During the period of this war, since the cessation of the German publication, there has existed nowhere such a single publication that covers this broad field.

The American Numismatic Society is now undertaking the publication of *Numismatic Literature*. This periodical will, in its own way, attempt to provide a journal in which is recorded the literature of numismatics; it will afford a clearing house for numismatic publications gathered from all over the world. The journal will be published quarterly. It will be under the direct administration of the Editor of The American Numismatic Society and the sponsorship of our Publication Committee.

This is our first issue. It is devoted to the listing, with slight comment only, of numismatic books, articles and catalogues that have appeared during the period from 1940 to 1945. In later issues the most important publications during this period will be given brief reviews. After the gaps in the War Period literature have been at least briefly covered, we will devote each issue, primarily, to the books and articles that have appeared during the immediately preceding half-year.

Without committing ourselves to an inflexible and unalterable program, we hope to cover the broad field of numismatics under the following captions:

(a) A chronicle of current books. This will consist of a brief statement—title, author, publisher and any other pertinent information that would be essential in characterizing the publication—of all the books, pamphlets and specific studies dealing with numismatic subjects. There will be included, also, articles bearing only indirectly on numismatics—provided our Editor believes them of sufficient permanent significance.

(b) There will be a list of numismatic periodicals which have appeared since the previous issue.

(c) A review index. This will consist of a list of all reviews of books and pamphlets of numismatic interest which may have appeared in other periodicals.

(d) A catalogue index. This will provide a list—from all over the world, so far as possible—of the auction and fixed price catalogues of coin dealers. Appended to many of the items will be notes calling the reader's attention to items of permanent numismatic interest.

(e) Numismatic calendar. Under this heading we shall hope to note events important to the numismatic world. It may include, for example, the date and place of conventions or scheduled lectures of interest to students. We also hope to record the opening of new Museum collections.

The Editor of the Society will give a brief summary of the aims and ideals of our listings and reviews. He will attempt to suggest certain general rules which we wish our co-operating reporters and reviewers would follow. We wish our reviews to be factual and informative, not critical and argumentative.

The American Numismatic Society is counting on the help of students of numismatics everywhere to make this new publication of service. Our Editor would like to receive a copy of any book or article of possible significance to our readers. We should like to be told of any book, article or note that may contain an item of numismatic interest, even though the subject matter and contents may lie along other directions. Very briefly, we crave the help and co-operation of students the world over to make this new publication a permanently valuable contribution to the field of numismatics.

ARTHUR S. DEWING, *President*

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

New York, July 23, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

WITH this, the first issue of *Numismatic Literature*, the American Numismatic Society embarks on a new venture, the publication of a quarterly which will inform numismatists of the current publications in their respective fields of interest. In nature, however, this first issue is unlike the numbers which are to follow, in that it consists almost entirely of a mere list of titles published during the recently terminated Second World War.

As pointed out by President Dewing in his introductory remarks, it will be our purpose in the future to record, with brief abstract of its content, the numismatic literature of the world. In so doing, our résumé of a book or article will, as far as is humanly possible, be factual and not controversial in treatment. We shall tell the reader what each work contains, with comment, naturally, on any obvious omissions or errors and observations on extraordinarily useful characteristics. In no instance shall we engage in

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personal or international vituperation. As an aid to those desiring to consult full-length critical reviews, there will be provided, as a regular department, an index of reviews which have appeared in other periodicals.

The task of making a world-wide coverage of publications in our field is, of course, an enormous one. Our success in accomplishing this and, by the same token, the usefulness of our quarterly will depend in great degree on assistance received from others. It is our hope that all will help to make *Numismatic Literature* a useful aid to scholars in our own and allied fields. We urge that copies of all numismatic publications be sent to us on appearance. When possible, two copies should be sent, one for our office use and the other for the reviewer. Particularly, we wish to be informed of articles on coins, medals, tokens, decorations, or paper money which appear in non-numismatic periodicals.

The present issue is, in a sense, an announcement in that it is being given a wide, free distribution to numismatists, libraries and other institutions throughout the world. Future numbers will be distributed to all members of our own Society at no additional cost above their dues. Likewise, they will be sent to all organizations with whom we maintain regularly an exchange of publications. Others are invited to subscribe at the rate of \$1.00 per year.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS 1940-45

Since the cessation of the *Numismatisches Literatur-Blatt* in 1939 record of the bibliography of coins and medals has been nonexistent. To fill this lacuna the present issue of *Numismatic Literature* is devoted to the publication of a list of the works issued during the years 1940-45. This list has been under compilation at the American Numismatic Society for a period of over a year. Contained in it are books, pamphlets, periodicals and articles which have appeared in non-numismatic periodicals. In the main, articles in numismatic periodicals and dealers' catalogue literature have not been included.

The entries have been arranged under broad classification headings. Often, because of the fact that we were unable to examine a book or article itself, its classification has been made arbitrarily. Again, because some entries were obtained from lists furnished by correspondents, it has not been possible to maintain a consistency in bibliographical notation. It would have been ideal to postpone publication until inaccuracies and inconsistencies could be rectified. It is our feeling, however, that it is better to place the material as it stands in the hands of the public for immediate use rather than to postpone publication indefinitely.

While it has been our attempt to make the list as inclusive as possible, we realize that such a goal is never completely reached. Certainly there are titles which will be found to be absent. We hope that our readers will inform us of any books or articles which they find to be omitted and of any error of notation they may discover. Such additions as we receive will be published as a supplement in a future issue.

Those titles which are asterisked are ones for which we hope to supply reviews in a future regular issue.

The present size and completeness of our list would not have been possible without the co-operation of numismatic scholars throughout the world in sending us lists and information concerning the publications in their native lands. We are deeply grateful to the following for providing us with much helpful assistance: John Allan and Harold Mattingly of the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum; Jean Babelon, the late Pierre Le Gentilhomme and Jean Lafaurie of the Bibliothèque Nationale; Antonio Beltrán Martínez of the Museo Arqueológico Municipal Cartagena; Herbert A. Cahn of Basel; Signorina L. Cesano of the University of Rome; Humberto F. Burzio, Secretary of the Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades; J. Farrugia de Candia of Tunis; Georg Galster, Director of the Royal Coin and Medal Collection at Copenhagen; L. Huszar of the Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest; Mrs. Anna Lina Levi of New York; Nils Ludvig Rasmusson of the Royal Coin Cabinet at Stockholm; Amedeo Maiuri, Director of the Museo Nazionale di Napoli; Manuel Romero de Terreros of Mexico City; Felipe Mateu y Llopis, Director of the Provincial Library of Barcelona; Mr. Frank Sternberg of the U. S. Department of Justice. Especial acknowledgment is made to my colleague, H. Alan Steeves, Jr., Librarian of the American Numismatic Society, who is responsible for a great share of the compilation and who supervised the preparation of the manuscript for the press.

SAWYER MCA. MOSSER, *Editor*

GENERAL

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PIERRE LE GENTILHOMME†

SHORTLY before going to press news was received of the premature death of Pierre Le Gentilhomme. Le Gentilhomme entered the Cabinet des Médailles of the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1932 and became its Assistant Keeper in 1944. His service there was interrupted by the recently terminated world conflict. Mobilized in September, 1939, he served in the French Army until taken prisoner in June 1940. An illness contracted during internment in Germany made possible his return to France in 1941 and in the following year he resumed his work at the Bibliothèque Nationale. He was Secretary of the Société Française de Numismatique from 1934 to 1942 and its President during 1944 and 1945.

During the short span of his thirty-seven years Le Gentilhomme attained wide recognition as a sound scholar of numismatics and history. His published work is concerned with coins of the Middle Ages and Ancient Rome and with the problems of monetary circulation and economic history which

they posed. His *Mélanges de numismatique mérovingienne*, published in 1940, was honored with the Prix Duchalais of the Institut de France. During the period when the collections of the Bibliothèque were evacuated he concentrated his attention on a study of Roman coin finds of the third century with particular emphasis on the light shed by them on the history of the Gaulish emperors. As a result of this study, he is said to have completed two memoirs, not yet published, one on the antoniniani issued from Gordian II to Valerian and the other on the regular and local coinage of the emperors of Gaul. Along with his regular activities he gave two series of lectures on numismatics, one at the Collège de France in 1942 and another at the École des Hautes Études of the Sorbonne in 1943.

Le Gentilhomme was named a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic Society in 1946. He had always given generously of his advice and knowledge to our Society. His last act in our behalf was an advance announcement of *Numismatic Literature* made at the June meeting of the Société Française in which he appealed to its members to forward bibliographical information.

NEXT LOUBAT PRIZES TO BE AWARDED IN 1948

TWO prizes known as the Loubat Prizes of the value respectively of \$1,000 and \$400 are awarded by Columbia University at Commencement at the close of every quinquennial period, for the best work printed and published in the English language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology, or Numismatics of North America. To be considered for the 1948 award, books must be published before January 1, 1948. The competition is open to all persons, whether connected with Columbia University or not, and whether citizens of the United States of America or any other country.

In accordance with the terms of the deed of gift, the successful competitors are bound to furnish, free of charge to the University, five copies of the works for which the prizes are awarded.

The jury of award for the current period is as follows:

JOHN K. WRIGHT, *Director*, American Geographical Society, *Chairman*

LESLIE SPIER, *Professor of Anthropology*, University of New Mexico

DEXTER PERKINS, *Watson Professor of History*, University of Rochester

Communications in regard to the Loubat Prizes should be addressed and works submitted in competition should be sent to the Secretary of Columbia University, New York City, before February 1, 1948.

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The first number of *Numismatic Literature* was devoted to the listing of numismatic publications which appeared during the years 1940-45. In the two intervening years, thanks to the helpful co-operation of members of the Society and correspondents, we have been informed of a considerable number of items not known to us at the time of publication. In fulfillment of our promise, we are publishing now a supplement to the first number. As in the original list there will be found books, periodicals, pamphlets, and articles which have appeared in non-numismatic periodicals. Likewise, numismatic articles in numismatic periodicals and dealers' catalogues have not been included.

The same arrangement of entries, under broad classification headings, has been followed. Again, because we have been unable to examine many of the books and articles included, it may be found that the classification selected for some items is not ideal. For the same reason it has not been possible to maintain consistency in bibliographical notations.

We extend our grateful appreciation to all those who have contributed the additional titles here published. We are particularly indebted to the following for extensive assistance: Stella Ben-Dor, Peter Berghaus, H. A. Cahn, Raul da Costa Couvreur, W. Engelhardt, P. L. Gupta, W. Hävernack, J. S. Kirkman, Busso Peus, H. de S. Shortt, V. Stefanelli-Clain.

The supplementary list is being issued separately and numbered as 1A. For convenience in binding its paging has been made to continue that of the original list in No. 1.

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KERR, R. & LOCKIE, J. R. Communion Tokens of the Free Church of Scotland. In: *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. 79 (Vol. 7 Seventh Series), Session 1944/45, pp. 27-80, illus.

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GENERAL

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION. *Annual convention at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 17-21, 1946.* 110 pp.

ANNUAL program of the convention. It includes the order of business and the catalogue of the public auction.

ANNUARIO NUMISMATICO "RINALDI." Casteldario-Mantova, O. Rinaldi & Figlio, 1946. 83 pp. illus.

THIS new serial of the firm Oscar Rinaldi and Son contains several short numismatic notes of passing interest, the first chapter of Emilio Bosco's "Contraffazioni ed imitazioni," reprinted lists of Roman coins from Babylon, and Cohen's "Guide de l'acheteur . . .," a list of rare Italian coins, and a guide to Italian museums and private collections. The remainder of the pamphlet is concerned with an account of the firm's activities.

CH. . ., S. E. Universitetets Myntkabinett i Oslo; Gjenåpningen av medaljesalen og litt krikskronikk i den anledning (University Coin Cabinet of Oslo; Reopening of the Medal Salon and a short war chronicle). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 8 (Oct.), pp. 129-133, illus.

THE Oslo Myntkabinett was reopened at the beginning of the Autumn 1946 semester. A complete rearrangement of displays was made in new exhibition cases along lines of artistic and historical principles. Renaissance medals, for instance, were placed together and not distributed in national series, as Italian, Dutch, French, etc., as they had been formerly.

During their occupation of Norway, the Myntkabinett's exhibition rooms had been used by the Germans for storage purposes. Though under constant surveillance, the library was open for use by members of the staff.

The article is accompanied by two illustrations. One shows an office of the Myntkabinett in a state of disorder after its evacuation by the German military. The other is a picture of the Oslo staff at work in the library during the war period.

KORTJOHN, M. F. *Aluminum coins.* Reprinted from: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Feb. 1946), pp. 113-121, illus.

ARÉSUMÉ of the various attempts to utilize aluminum for coins followed by a list, chronologically arranged, showing the corresponding numbers in *Coins of the World* by Wayte Raymond.

MABBOTT, THOMAS O. A note on the alloys in which the 1944 coinages are struck. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July, 1946), p. 96.

LISTS the alloys in which the 1944 coins of a number of the principal countries were struck, noting variations from previous practice.

MAGNAGUTI, CONTE ALESSANDRO. Dallo Statere al Ducatone e viceversa — Puntata VIII: Evoluzione storico-artistica del ritratto sulla moneta (II). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 17–25, 2 pls.

THIS is the eighth of a series of articles (or “conversations,” as the author calls them) on coins. The article consists of a pleasantly written, informal survey of the artistic and historical evolution of portraiture on coins and medals from the time of Frederick II to the present.

REITMANN, KARL. Der Münzenhandel in Österreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 71 (1946), pp. 92–112.

A HISTORY of the coin business in Austria, which appears to be well documented. It covers the period from 1777, when the first coin auction catalogue is said to have appeared in Vienna, until the present day. The article is predominantly of local Austrian interest.

The supposition that the late Mr. Moritz Wormser of New York is a descendant of the coin dealers of the same name in Vienna is incorrect. Mr. Wormser was born in Heidelberg, Germany, and his family did not come from Austria.

SCHULMAN, HANS M. F. & HOLZER, H. W. *The coin collector's almanac*. New York, H. M. F. Schulman, 1946. 372 pp. \$4.50.

THIS book sets out to be what its title indicates—an almanac. In a field so vast as numismatics, no book can hope to cover the material completely or fully enough for everyone's satisfaction. So here there are gaps and omissions. Included in its many useful features, however, are chapters on the manufacturing, housing, buying and selling, photographing, evaluating, cleaning and making casts of coins.

Collecting aids in the form of lists of numismatic terms, standards of weights and measures, Latin names of cities, inscriptions and titles and abbreviations on coins, a dictionary of coin names and some fundamentals of heraldry are treated in more or less detail.

The related fields of military medals and decorations, art medals, paper money, and tokens are briefly handled. The first section concludes with chapters on multiple crowns and necessity, siege and other emergency coins.

The second half treats geographically of the coins of the new world, the ancient world, Europe and the Orient. Each section has a brief general history, a numismatic history, a bibliography of the important works on the country, a list of rulers, and a selection of outstanding coins with evaluations.

Twelve plates of line drawings supplement the text, and an index makes ready reference available. The volume should be of considerable value to a beginning or moderately advanced collector or to any numismatist wishing to acquaint himself with a new field.

KNOX COLLEGE

JOHN S. DAVENPORT

SVARSTADT, CARSTEN. Heraldiske og Numismatiske Ex Libris (Heraldic and numismatic Ex Libris). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 4, April, pp. 64-65, illus.

IN recent times great interest has arisen in Ex Libris in Scandinavian countries. Heraldic Ex Libris are common and heraldic coats-of-arms are common enough on coins. Hence, Ex Libris have a numismatic side interest. The design of the bookplates of several famous numismatists reflect their interest in coins. That of J. V. Kuhl of Bavaria is a good example of how heraldic and numismatic motifs can easily be connected. Renier Chalon of Belgium and the Swiss Paul C. Stroehlin used designs based on the coins in which they specialized. The Ex Libris of Kuhl, Chalon and Stroehlin are illustrated.

ANCIENT

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. *Acerca de los nombres de Cartagena en la edad antigua*. Valencia, F. Domenach, 1946. 8 pp., illus. Reprinted from: *Archivo de prehistoria Levantina*, Vol. II (1945).

A BRIEF discussion of the former names of Cartagena: Mastia (ca. 530-230 B.C.), Cart-Hadasat (230-209 B.C.), Carthago-Nova (Roman period), Spartaria (an epithet in classical times), and Justina (Byzantine). Special consideration is given to the inscriptions on the Roman coins of Carthago-Nova.

BREITENSTEIN, NIELS. Fund af Oldtidsmønter i dansk Jord (Danish finds of Greek and Roman coins). In: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark*, 1946, pp. 47-54, illus.

UP to the present there are only fourteen or fifteen specimens of Greek coins known to have come from finds in Denmark. The circumstances of the finds from which they come are such, however, that it is open to doubt whether they entered the soil in ancient times. The earliest Roman coins found in Denmark come from a hoard of denarii from Gienderup in Thy. These date about 124-103 B.C. More than one hundred finds—hoards and single specimens—of Roman and early Byzantine emperors have been unearthed in Denmark, mostly at Funen and Bornholm. These finds may be divided into two main groups: an earlier which is comprised almost exclusively of denarii from the time of the Republic to the middle of the third century A.D. and a later one consisting of gold coins from the middle of the third century to the beginning of the sixth century. The presence of a large number of coin finds in a particular region is not necessarily an indication of extraordinary wealth in the district: it is rather an indication of the devastation of war.

Accompanying the article are illustrations of: denarii of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus found at Robbedale in Bornholm; solidi of Constantine I from Brangstrup, Fyen; imitations of Roman gold coins of circa 300 A.D. found at Fyen; a necklace of eight solidi of Valentinian III, Majorianus, Leo I, Zeno and Anastasius found at Elsehoved, Fyen; two solidi of Theodosius II and three solidi of Leo I found at Ibsker, Bornholm.

DANISH NATIONAL MUSEUM, COPENHAGEN

GEORG GALSTER

CALEY, E. R. On the occurrence of abnormally low weight and specific gravity in ancient coins. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 51-53.

TWO coins of average size and thickness, an Alexandrian tetradrachm of Vespasian and a tetradrachm of Ptolemy XIII, were examined by the author to ascertain an explanation for their abnormally low weights. A test showed their specific gravity to be very low. Both pieces showed evidence of having been cleaned and the metal in each had a spongy structure. It is concluded that the coins when struck were of full weight and correct specific gravity, that they had corroded within while buried in earth, and that in cleaning intergranular corrosion elements were dissolved out, leaving the coins composed of spongy metal, low in weight and specific gravity.

A caution is added by the author against including such pieces in studies involving ranges of weights or in calculations of average weights for determination of monetary standards. Only coins that show little or no indication of corrosion should be so employed.

EHRENBERG, VICTOR. *Aspects of the ancient world. Essays and reviews.* New York, William Salloch, 1946. 256 pp. pls. \$4.50.

INCLUDED in this collection of articles originally published in German are a review (*Historische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 135, 1926) of C. T. Seltman's "Athens, Its History and Coinage before the Persian Invasion" (Cambridge, 1924) and "Athenian Hymn to Demetrius Poliorcetes" (*Die Antike*, Vol. 7, 1931). Here the author incidentally discusses some coin types of this Macedonian ruler.

MILNE, J. G. Comments on corrosion of ancient coins. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July, 1946), p. 95.

THE author considers the question of reliance on the weights of ancient coins in classifying them. He points out the inexactness which attended the operations of most of the ancient mints and the frequency of internal corrosion in the coins themselves. This is particularly marked in the Alexandrian series, especially in hoards found in damp soil, by reason of the base alloys used.

GREEK

BELTRÁN, PÍO. Las monedas griegas ampuritanas de Puig Castellar. In: *Ampurias*, Vols. VII-VIII (1946), pp. 277-320, illus.

THIS is a valuable study of the Ampuritan coinage with particular reference to hoards in which drachms and fractions of Emporiae and Rhoda have been found. The author summarizes the former status of our knowledge of this coinage, states the outstanding problems, and then proceeds to analyze the important hoards in three general groups: the trihemiobols and obols of the Massalian drachm, the drachms of Rhoda and Emporiae with the standing horse, and the Pegasus drachms. Included are the hoards known as Ansies, Tivisa, Cheste, Mogenta, Montaña de Sant Llop, Cartellá and Segaró. Finally, special attention is given to the important find of Puig Castellar (district of Santa Coloma de Gramanet, Barcelona) in 1940, first

described by Luis Pericot y García in *Ampurias*. This hoard contained Ampuritan drachms, fractions, imitations, and Iberian drachms; it was buried before 217, possibly before 240 B.C. The author draws seventeen particular conclusions with respect to the chronological arrangement of the coinage. He does not consider these conclusions final, but they should serve as a most useful hypothesis for future studies in this field. The illustrations are regrettably inferior.

BEN-DOR, STELLA. Some new Seleucid coins. In: *Palestine Quarterly*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 43-48, 1 pl.

NOTES on three new Seleucid coins: a tetradrachm of Antiochus VI of 144/3 B.C. from a hoard of eight tetradrachms appearing in Jerusalem in 1942, and another dated 142/1, both issued at Ptolemais-Ake; and a bronze piece of Demetrius II struck at Gaza in 142/1. The first coin shows that Antiochus VI held Ptolemais at least as early as 144/3, while the second proves that Antiochus was killed by Tryphon in the Seleucid year 171, or 142/1 B.C., not in 170 as generally thought. The bronze coin indicates that Gaza was again under Demetrius II's rule after having been briefly under the Maccabees.

These coins were first described in Hebrew in *Kedem* II, 1945. Regarding note 4, p. 47, Newell's attribution to Apamea of certain tetradrachms of Antiochus VI dated in Seleucid year 167, a specimen of this issue is now in the Newell Bequest, A.N.S., with the ticket marked ANTIOCH by Newell.

BORRELLI, N. Intorno ai tipi monetali eraclei. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 55-57.

ABRIEF discussion of the meaning of the representations of Heracles on coins of Campanian towns. Special attention is given to some types where, as on a coin of Suessa Aurunca, he appears because of his capacity of protector from earthquakes and *Conservator thermarum*.

CASTELIN, K. O. *Coinage of Rhessaena in Mesopotamia*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1946. 111 pp., 17 pls. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs 108) \$2.00.

AFULL and careful study of an important mint of Mesopotamia. Not only is the coinage elaborately classified—going as far as the study of obverse and reverse dies—but a number of questions that arise out of it are fruitfully discussed, such as the denominations of the local copper, the meaning of *Vexilla* with badges, the extraordinary development of coinage under Trajan Decius. Material from Dura is effectively used for comparison. There are seventeen plates and three figures in text. Out of special studies of this quality an authoritative picture of the Roman Empire is slowly being built up.

BRITISH MUSEUM

HAROLD MATTINGLY

GERASSIMOV, THEODOR. Les monnaies antiques contremarquées de la Moésie Inférieure et de la Thrace. (In Bulgarian. Résumé in French.) In: *Bull. de l'Inst. Archéol. Bulgare*, Vol. XV (1946), pp. 51-81, illus.

GERASSIMOV here describes and illustrates a long series of coins which were counterstamped in cities along the shores of the Black Sea, the Propontis and the Aegean: Istros, Tomis, Callatis, Odessos, Mesembria, Apollonia, Cabyle, Thasos, Abdera, Maronea, Sestos, Cardia, Lysimachia, Bisanthe, Perinthus, Byzantium, Abydos. The coins countermarked range in date from Philip II to Roman times. Silver coins were counterstamped only in Callatis and in Byzantium.

KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. Inedited and rare coins of Petra in Arabia. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (January, 1946), p. 13. pl.

DESCRPTION of four pieces of Petra not listed by De Saulcy or the British Museum Catalogue for *Arabia*, etc. That of Caracalla is of particular note as no coin bearing the portrait of this emperor has been known for the mint. The other pieces are of Septimius Severus and Caracalla. The coins described are from the collections of Thomas O. Mabbott, Frederick S. Knobloch and Harry J. Stein. A piece said to be vaguely attributed by others to Petra, though not identified as such by the author, is also illustrated with the article.

LANGE, KURT. *Götter Griechenlands; Meisterwerke antiker Münzkunst*. Berlin, Gebr. Mann, 1946. 134 pp., 72 pls.

THIS book consists of an album of plates containing 71 enlarged photographs of Greek coins representing gods and goddesses, produced in the highly successful technique employed by the author previously in *Herrscherköpfe des Altertums in Münzbildnissen ihrer Zeit*. It is prefaced by an introduction touching on a number of topics suggested by the perfection of the Greek die-cutter's art. The reviewer cannot commend too warmly the author's choice of coins and the simple caption naming the head or figure—not an extra word to distract one's eye while contemplating these extraordinary sculptured reliefs in enlargement. In the text at the back of the plates, each coin is fully described, its date and location given. The majority come from the Berlin Münzkabinett, a few from the Geldmuseum der deutschen Reichsbank, Berlin, and from private collectors in Berlin.

LEDERER, PHILIP. Neue Beiträge zur antiken Münzkunde aus schweizerischen öffentlichen und privaten Sammlungen II. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* (*Revue Suisse de Numismatique*), Vol. XXXII (1946), pp. 5–20, pls.

A NUMBER of rare or unique Greek coins in Swiss collections are described and illustrated, of which the following are the most remarkable: a Carthaginian didrachm of Selinus; a gold stater of Kallatis with Lysimachian types of the third century B.C.; a tetradrachm of Philip II of Macedonia with omphalos below the jockey type, struck in 346 B.C. when the king was elected president of the Pythian festival at Delphi; one of the earliest Chimaera staters of Sicily.

LEHMANN, PHYLLIS WILLIAMS. *Statues on coins of Southern Italy and Sicily in the classical period*. N. Y., H. Bittner & Co., 1946. 72 pp., illus., pls: \$3.50.

THIS is a carefully prepared monograph, well illustrated and fortified by numerous footnotes and references. The author has endeavored to establish the thesis that die-cutters of certain coins of Magna Graecia and Sicily, struck between 480 and 323 B.C., sought to reproduce "famous lost statues."

Few statues, important either historically or artistically, of the classical period, that can be definitely attributed to Southern Italy or Sicily, have come down to us. Yet the coins issued by the cities of this area—particularly southeastern Sicily—are perhaps the finest examples extant of numismatic art. Naturally, the question has arisen whether the die-cutters of Southern Italy and Sicily were entirely independent—drawing neither inspiration nor suggestions of technique from contemporary sculptors—or were, on the other hand, influenced by statues well known at the time but since lost, except for inferior copies and imitations. The complete independence of the die-cutters has been argued strongly by Regling (*Die antike Münze als Kunstwerk*, Berlin, 1924, pp. 89 ff.), and less cogently by Seltman (*Greek Coins*, 1933, p. 107). The definite influence of the sculptor on the die-cutters of Magna Graecia and Sicily in the classical period has been argued by Jean Babelon among the numismatists, and certain writers interested primarily in Southern Italian and Sicilian statues and figures.

The author seeks to establish the latter of these two theories, that the die-cutters of Magna Graecia and Sicily in the classical period were influenced by notable statues now lost. The author first shows what she believes to be convincing evidence that certain coins of Herakleia Lucaniae, issued about 300, reproduced a contemporary statue of Herakles; and of this lost statue several statuette copies remain to which the coin types can be definitely referred. She then analyzes, with great care, six coins of Southern Italy and four coins of Sicily, suggesting the close resemblances to known statuettes and figurines. From this evidence she argues the probable existence of lost sculptures which inspired each of the coins and the statuettes with characteristics which resemble each coin. The study shows painstaking care and wide familiarity both with the numismatic literature bearing on the problem and with the available statuary remains.

BOSTON, MASS.

ARTHUR S. DEWING

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Aportación de la numismática ibérica al estudio de los orígenes de Barcelona. In *Boletín de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona*, Vol. XIX, 1946, pp. 135–144.

THE author outlines an inductive method of approach to questions of Iberian origins, based primarily on numismatics and supported by philological and topographical arguments. His *point d'appui* in this instance is the Ampuritan drachma in its relation to the earliest history of the population of the region of *Barcelo*, Barcelona. His philological deductions derive in part from the most recent Spanish studies in Basque etymology. The article is suggestive of new approaches to the manifold problems of Celtiberian numismatics and should be of equal interest to philologists.

MILNE, J. G. The early gold coins of Asia Minor. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Sixth Series, Vol. VI (1946), pp. 1-6.

DR. MILNE first calls attention to the fact that the early Greek coins of Asia Minor made of a natural alloy of gold and silver were known in antiquity as white gold rather than *elektron*, whereas the artificially alloyed pale gold money of later times issued in Carthage and other western cities was designated as "electrum" by Roman writers. While the types of most of the primitive white gold coins do not permit us to assign them to specific mints, and we must perforce adopt Babelon's theory of the personal signet, Milne believes that, beginning with the sixth century, currency in this metal was produced chiefly at Cyzicus, Mytilene and Phocaea. Even those bearing the owl type, specimens of which have been dug up in Attica, may, he thinks, have been struck in Asia Minor for export, the type having been selected to suit the market. Thus coins stamped with a bee may have originated in the Cyzicene mint for export to Ephesus. At the conclusion of his interesting paper, the author remarks that the Lydian gold coinage is a subject for separate treatment.

The reviewer would comment as follows. Numismatists will probably continue to search for clues as to the location of those gold coins which are uninscribed or bear no indication of mint origin. Meantime, the system of Babelon and Regling of classification by weight standards, Euboic-Attic (Samian), Milesian or Phoenician, Phocaic, Chian, Cyzicene, etc., will seem convenient. And comfort will be derived from the knowledge that the archaic staters and fractions once buried in Samos (1894 Hoard) proclaim their Samian origin by their type and a weight standard appropriate to this island.

FLUSHING, N. Y.

AGNES BALDWIN BRETT

RIZZO, GIULIO EMANUELE. *Monete greche della Sicilia*. Rome, Libreria dello Stato, 1946. 2 v. Vol. I: vii, 318 pp., illus., pls. A-I. Vol. II: map, LXVI pls. Lire 18,000.

THIS work, whose declared purpose is the study of Sicilian coins in relation to contemporary Greek art, is a new contribution to Greek numismatics. It is in fact rather a history of Greek art than a purely numismatic investigation. It contains, however, only an introduction to this thesis which the author promises to give in a succeeding volume. A foretaste of the beautiful illustrations which the reader will encounter on the plates and in the text is the superlative enlargement of the frontispiece, the facing head of Apollo on a tetradrachm of Katane by the artist, Herakleidas (size, ca. 1:6). Plates I-LVIII illustrate the coinages of the Greek cities from archaic times to the end of the fifth century B.C. (Syracuse, to the age of Timoleon, 345-317). The issues of the Siculi, Elymi and Phoenicians are treated in a separate section and shown on Pls. LIX-LXVI.

In the text, the coins illustrated on the plates are described in detail without complete reference to the number of examples known and without following the sequences that might be established by die comparisons. As befits an introductory volume, the history of Sicilian cities and their loca-

tion is fully considered with citation and comment on earlier research. Besides all this, there is a close examination of the products of the Masters, the signing die-cutters, and other dies of allied style. The author gives interesting evidence that the Greek "engraver," *incisore*, probably made plastic or graphic models or both with which as a guide he cut his die in the required much smaller size.

There are 400 numbered copies of this work and 25 lettered A to Z, the latter not for sale. The enlarged illustrations from photographs made directly from coins are executed in a technique not equalled in any other numismatic work.

FLUSHING, N.Y.

AGNES BALDWIN BRETT

STEIN, LOUISE & HARRY J. A coin from Paphos. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1946), p. 114, pl.

A REATTRIBUTION of an obol on the Persic standard to the city of Paphos. The coin, except for the presence of a Cypriote character, is the same as that assigned by Babelon (*Les Perses Achemenides*, p. 56, No. 378, Pl. IX, 15) to the satrap Orontas in Asia Minor. The Cypriote character on the coin discussed stands for either the syllable "Bo" or "Po" and is the initial of the river-god Bokarus who personifies the river on which the city of Paphos was situated. The authors therefore concluded the coin to be an issue of Paphos.

STEIN, HARRY J. Some other evidence on the date of the shekel. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (January 1946), p. 19.

A THICK Hebrew shekel in the author's collection bears several graffiti which provide further confirmation of Sir George Hill's attribution of these coins to the First Jewish Revolt, A.D. 60-70. One graffito is a form of a Hebrew *vau* popular in use between the first and second revolts. Stein concludes therefore that the graffito on the shekel was incised before the Second Revolt began and thus fixes the minting of the piece during the First Revolt.

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. The coins of the Vouni treasure. Contributions to Cypriote numismatics. In: *Skifter Utgivni av Svenska Institutet i Rom. Acta Instituti Romani Regni Sueciae*, XII. *Opuscula Archaeologica*, Vol. IV (1946), pp. 25-46, 2 pls., illus.

A SUMMARY treatment in English of the Vouni hoard, a more detailed publication of which is promised for appearance in *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* for 1946.

There are two circumstances which make this hoard an ideal one for purposes of study: it was found intact, and the date of its burial is fixed at the time of the destruction of the palace of Vouni, a date given as about 380 B.C. Of the two hundred fifty-two coins in this hoard, one hundred twenty-two were assigned to the Swedish excavators and are now in Stockholm, while one hundred thirty remain in the possession of the Museum of Nikosia.

The hoard contained four Persian darics, one hundred fifty coins of Marium (fourteen staters and three tetrobols of Stasioikos I; forty-four staters, twenty-five tetrobols, forty diobols and twenty-four obols of Timocharis);

sixty-nine coins of Citium (two staters and seven tetrobols of Azbaal; eight staters, twenty-three tetrobols, eleven diobols of Baalmelek II; two staters, six diobols, nine obols and one trihemiobol of Demonikos, 388–387 B.C.); twenty coins of Paphos (one stater, nine obols, seven trihemiobols and two hemiobols of Mineus and one stater of Zoalios). Five obols and one hemiobol were so worn as to be indecipherable. In addition there was a stater of Amathus, an obol of Idalium and a stater of Aspendus.

A sketch plan shows accurately the position of the terracotta vessel in which the treasure was enclosed when found and the staircase under which it had been concealed by the owner apparently just before or during the burning of the palace. The selection of coins illustrated on the plates is an excellent one and the printing in the text of reproductions of coins from other cabinets for comparisons is to be commended highly. The coins of Marium previous to the discovery of this hoard were exceedingly rare. A study of the one hundred fifty examples found leads to the conclusion that Timochares is the immediate successor of Stasioikos I. The author records a very striking phenomenon—on both staters and tetrobols the dies bearing the name of Stasioikos have been recut completely, for obverse as well as reverse, and in the second state we may read the name of Timochares. Even with half-tone illustrations, we can observe die-breaks and die-outlines which confirm this fact.

Hitherto we have had but a single stater of Demonikos of Citium, the one in Paris. The Vouni hoard contains two further specimens as well as fractions. The new specimens permit comparisons and leave slight room for doubt of their derivation from a prototype with strong Attic characteristics. As at Marium, there is a new denomination among the issues of Citium. Singularly, the obol of Demonikos first published by Mr. Newell in his *Miscellanea Numismatica* (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 82) is represented by nine specimens in this hoard.

Paphos is represented by twenty coins, and these permit the addition of the names of two rulers, Mineus and Zoalios, with this order established by the recutting of the dies.

As will be seen, the hoard of Vouni will command the attention of anyone interested in the numismatics of Cyprus.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

SYDNEY P. NOE

SELTMAN, JOHN. A find of tetradrachms of Seleucus I. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Series, Vol. VI (1946), pp. 67–69.

A BRIEF record of nine tetradrachms of Seleucus I, probably part of a hoard said to have been obtained at, or near, Hellah in south Iraq. The pieces were obtained by the author in 1945. Two other tetradrachms of similar type, apparently from the same find, were previously acquired by a private collector in Iraq. The nine tetradrachms are described with reference to E. T. Newell's *Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints*. The dies of all nine pieces differ from any published by Newell.

ROMAN

BREGLIA, LAURA. Rinvenimento monetale di Sessa Aurunca. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 1-5.

DISCUSSION of a group of thirty-eight coins now in the Museum of Naples which formed part of a hoard found at Sessa Aurunca. The coins belong to the following series: Campanian, "Campano-Tarentine" and Romano-Campanian (especially quadrigati). Despite the fact that exact information concerning the circumstances of discovery and the general composition of the hoard is lacking, the group offers important additional knowledge concerning the Romano-Campanian coinage. The Sessa Aurunca find is a welcome addition to the few finds of quadrigati already known. Some of the latter are of a composition similar to the Sessa Aurunca find and with it they reflect the content of the currency of the region between Naples, Capua and the Aurunca district and perhaps Picenum at a certain time. The presence of a Campanian coin with the mark $\text{I}\Sigma$, dated by Gabrici as 270-250 B.C., contributes chronological evidence. A peculiarity of the find is the high proportion of quadrigati cut in halves. This can hardly be accidental; evidently there was urgent need for coins valued at half a quadrigatus. At Naples the first issue of drachms took place in 270 (the author maintains Sambon's chronology). If these facts are related they indicate a general scarcity in that region of coins valued at one drachm, which tends to confirm the chronology proposed by Haeberlin for the quadrigatus (before 268).

NEW YORK

ANNA LINA LEVI

CAHN, HERBERT A. Flaviana inedita. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Series, Vol. VI (1946), pp. 7-27, pls. I-II.

A RECORD of seventy-two coins of the three Flavian emperors which represent previously unpublished varieties. The list of specimens is preceded by an interesting survey of Swiss public coin collections in which a major portion of the coins described are located. The remainder of the pieces are in Swiss private collections. The list itself is detailed, noting weights, diameter measurements, provenance and brief notes of the characteristics differing from published specimens.

Appended to the article are "additional notes" on twelve varieties which are either rare coins present in Swiss collections or varieties of minor consequence noted by the author in the preparation of his article.

CAHN, HERBERT A. Un tipo monetario augusteo. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 49-54, illus.

THE date of Augustus' revision of the Sibylline books and their transfer from the Capitol to the temple of Apollo on the Palatine is controversial. A convincing point for an early date is given in this well-documented article which treats of a denarius of the mint of Rome struck by C. Antistius Vetus in 16 B.C. Like other similar coins of Augustus it bears the statue

of Apollo Palatinus on the reverse. Unlike them, however, it shows a round altar at the god's feet and also a large base on which the statue stands. Five objects are represented on the front of the base. Two of them are interpreted by the author as laurel trees, the three in the middle as the *foruli aurati* which, according to Suetonius, held the Sibylline books as revised by Augustus. They had been placed under the base of the statue of Apollo Palatinus. The fact that Suetonius mentions only two *foruli* is possibly a mistake or an interpolation; the validity of his date for the revision and transfer of the books has already been found questionable by several authors. The type of C. Antistius Vetus proves that the new collection of prophecies was already in the new shrine on the Palatine in 16 B.C. The revision and transfer should be dated before the *Ludi Saeculares*: ca. 20 B.C. is the date suggested. As far as the occasion of the issue of the denarius is concerned, it probably was Augustus' departure for Gaul: the type was meant as a good wish for a successful journey and as an expression of gratitude for the *Ludi Saeculares*.

CESANO, S. L. I fasti della repubblica romana sulla moneta di Roma. In: *Studi di Numismatica*, Vol. I, fasc. II (1942), pp. 105–262, pls.

THIS paper studies all coin types of the Roman Republic referring to military, political and social events of Rome from the mythical age up to the time of Caesar. The material is divided into eight parts: the first three cover the types referring to the mythical period, the period of the kings and the earliest Republic; the superseding five cover those relating to the events of the fifth and following centuries. Each type is described, its historical meaning is fully explained and the identity of each moneyer is discussed. The illustrations are excellent. The main purpose of the paper, as the author states in the beginning, is to make available to non-numismatists a comprehensive record of the historical evidence supplied by coin types. The studies, however, can be useful to specialized numismatists also in view of the fact that some new evidence is added by the author in support of both old and new theories. The numismatist may or may not agree with some of the author's views: some of Grueber's changes in the chronology of the issues given by older numismatists are rejected. The author will treat in the future religious types also and those referring to evidence of the second half of the first century. In the future a general index would be welcome.

NEW YORK

ANNA LINA LEVI

CESANO, S. L. Silla e la sua moneta. Extract from: *Rendiconti della Pont. Accademia Romana de Archeologia*, Vol. XXI, 1945–46, pp. 187–211, illus.

THE main point of this article is the attribution of Sulla's gold (with corresponding denarii) to the mint of Rome. These pieces, traditionally assigned to eastern mints, are Roman in weight, style and design. There is no literary or numismatic basis for the theory that they were struck in the East. Sulla, not Caesar, introduced the striking of gold coinage at Rome, though true bimetallism came only with Augustus. The Sullan pieces are to be dated

after the Mithradatic War, and were struck between 83–81 B.C. A special feature of this study is an introductory survey (pp. 188–196) of gold coinage in the Mediterranean world.

GODEFROY, G. V. L. Imperial deification. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 347, March 1947, pp. 109–110; No. 348, Apr.–May 1947, pp. 166–167.

AN interesting article on the deification of members of the ruling families of Rome. Beginning with the deification of one emperor by his successor (though theoretically the act of the Senate), it was extended to include members of the family of the incumbent, other earlier emperors, and even the incumbent himself and his unsavory intimates. The different forms of coinage attesting to this are briefly described, under the appropriate reigns, pointing out, in certain cases, that there is no other evidence of such action.

GRANT, MICHAEL. *From Imperium to Auctoritas; A historical study of aes coinage in the Roman empire 49 B.C.–14 A.D.* Cambridge University Press, 590 pp. 12 pls. £3 3s.

AN exhaustive study of the minor coinages of Augustus and their republican antecedents. There is much new material and much reattribution of issues already familiar. At the beginning of the period, coinage was a function of officials possessed of the *imperium* and so deriving their real or theoretical authority from the Roman people. At the end, the right to coin is assumed by princeps and senate as a consequence of their *auctoritas*, not recognized by the constitution, but none the less effective. Analysis of the issues of individual coloniae, municipia and peregrine cities shows that a very high proportion of such issues celebrate or commemorate foundations or games established in honor of Augustus. The numismatic data are used to support constitutional conclusions which the author has summarized in the last section of the book. A difficult book to use, but one of the highest importance.

YALE UNIVERSITY

ALFRED R. BELLINGER

HAINES, G. C. Some rare Roman and Byzantine coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 28–35, pls. III–IV.

A LIST of rare and unusual varieties in the author's collection ranging from the third century B.C. to Constant II. Twenty pieces are shown on two plates.

HOLLAND, L. B. Triple arch of Augustus. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 50 (1946), pp. 52–59.

DR. HOLLAND seeks in this article to resolve the problem created by the discrepancy between the literary and numismatic evidence for the erection in the Forum of two triumphal arches in honor of Augustus and the archaeological evidence furnished mainly by the foundations of a single triple arch between the temple of Divus Julius and that of Castor.

Aurei and denarii of Augustus struck in Spain in 18/17 B.C. and denarii struck at Rome by L. Vinicius in 16 B.C. both show a triple arch which in its proportions closely approximates those of the extant foundations in the

Forum. Both the Spanish and Roman series connect the triple arch with the recovery of the lost standards of Crassus from the Parthians in 20/19 B.C. Literary evidence places this arch next to the temple of Divus Julius. Earlier Augustan denarii dated 29–27 B.C. show a single arch surmounted by a quadriga, as is the central arch on the Spanish and Vinician coins. Dio states that the senate voted in 30 B.C. the erection of an arch in the Forum to celebrate Augustus' victory at Actium. There is, however, no archaeological evidence for the existence of a second separate arch erected to Augustus in the Forum.

The coin representations and the Forum foundations are themselves the earliest known examples of a triple arch. The triple arch represented on the Spanish coins, though agreeing essentially with the Vinician coins, differs from the latter in the fact that the side passages are shown arched. The Vinician side passageways are spanned by pedimented entablatures borne on columns or pilasters. The pediments are crowned by Attic pedestals on which stand the figures which correspond to those on the Spanish coins. Dr. Holland believes that the Vinician representation is the more accurate since it appears on coins struck in Rome where the monument itself was available to the artists who made the dies.

The peculiarities of the design of the triple arch, itself without known antecedents, suggest to Dr. Holland the possibility that a single arch was erected in 29 B.C. on the extant foundations of the central passageway to honor the victory at Actium. Ten years later, when the standards were recovered, it was decided not to erect another arch but to amplify the existing arch of 29 B.C. by the addition of two wings bearing statues to signalize the return of the military standards. The result was a new architectural formula called into being by circumstances strongly influenced by the fact that space adjacent to the standing arch was insufficient for arched passageways.

In a concluding note, Dr. Holland calls attention to the presentation of papers before the Accademia Pontificia di Archaeologia on April 26, 1945, by Professor Degrassi and Dr. G. Gatti which deal with this arch.

HUNTER COLLEGE

MERIWETHER STUART

LEEDS, E. T. *A hoard of Roman folles from Diocletian's reform (A.D. 296) to Constantine Caesar found at Fyfield, Berks.* Oxford, University Press, 1946. 63 pp., 8 pls.

A HOARD of over 2100 folles issued (with one exception) by Diocletian and his associates. Date of burial A.D. 307. Of interest is the discussion of the coins without mintmarks.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. *The man in the Roman street*; with an introduction by Thomas Ollive Mabbott. New York, Numismatic Review, 1947. 116 pp. \$2.50.

IN this slender volume Harold Mattingly gives a well-thought-out survey of how a typical Roman of the Imperial period looked on his world. What the exceptional Roman thought of his environment we learn from the literature which he left us. How the ordinary Roman reacted to the world about him we gather also from the coins through which the authorities ap-

pealed to their public, using them as they did for publicity and propaganda purposes as well as for trade. Where a modern might say, "I see by the paper that the war is over," a Neronian would say, "On the new sestertius the doors of the temple of Janus are closed."

The period treated runs from the foundation of the Roman Empire with the accession of Augustus in 27 B.C. to the death of Theodosius the Great, 395 A.D., thus bridging the gap between ancient and modern times.

The author is President of the Royal Numismatic Society and a medallist of The American Numismatic Society. Few men have entered so completely into the viewpoint of the ancients, says Professor Mabbott of Hunter College in his introduction, and few have done so much to point out the value of numismatic studies not only to coin lovers, but to anyone who would fully understand the past.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

MABEL LORENZ IVES

MATTINGLY, H. The reigns of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian and of Aemilian. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 36-46.

A DISCUSSION of the chronology of the coin issues from A.D. June 251 to the middle of 253, covering the reigns of Gallus, Volusian and Aemilian. In Appendix C, Mr. Mattingly dates the beginning of the second Egyptian year of Aemilian as August 29, 252, showing that his revolt had broken out earlier that summer.

MILNE, J. G. The problem of early Roman coinage. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXXVI (1946), pp. 91-100.

APPROACHING the early Roman coinage from the article by Mattingly and Robinson in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1938, Milne feels that a clear definition of what is to be treated as Roman for the purposes of the argument is required (page 91). He holds that *aes signatum* is not Roman, but a common currency of Central Italy, and then analyzes the western (anonymous) *aes grave* chiefly from type and style, weights being regarded as unreliable. There are two main classes: I, pieces with different types for each denomination and the same type on both faces; II, pieces with different types for each denomination and a consistent reverse type. I, cruder than II, may represent an earlier stage in the Latin coinage, i.e., when members of the Latin League had equal standing under the *ius commercii*. The three series in II, having a common scheme and serving the same area of trade, belong to the period of Roman influence and domination. The chief series of II (Janus-Prow) is definitely of Roman mintage. Milne holds for the latter part of the fourth century for the beginning of this series. He denies that the prow is commemorative.

As for silver, Milne asks how and when did the Roman state authorities issue currency of foreign style and standard guaranteed by the name of Rome. He believes that silver was first struck under Roman authority because of a scarcity in Italy after an extension of Roman influence. He divides the early silver into two groups, placing in the second the Janus head quadrigatus (Pliny's *argenteus*), which he dates in 269 B.C. and considers the

first silver coin struck at Rome. The earlier silver, group I, not struck at Rome, was perhaps meant to supply a limited area, namely Samnium after the Samnite tribes collapsed in 290. The quadrigatus was originally a didrachm on the Greek standard. The Hannibalic War provided the opportunity to forsake the didrachm basis, and the X denarius was introduced (218–217 B.C.), but the reduction in the weight of the silver piece bore no comparison with the reduction of the bronze to the sextantal standard.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ALINE ABAECHERLI BOYCE

PINK, KARL. Die Triumviri monetales unter Augustus. In : *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 71 (1946), pp. 113–125.

THIS is a preliminary study to a general investigation of the obscure institution of the *triumviri monetales*. The author lists separately the collegia which struck silver and those which struck bronze, and at the end of his study arranges all collegia in one chronological list, with indication of metals and denomination. Pink's ordering of the collegia is based on relative and absolute chronological factors. For instance, the collegia which struck all three bronze denominations are placed first, those with only quadrantes, last. Evidence from the legends (mention of TR POT VIII, PONT MAX, etc.) provides an absolute chronological basis for classification. The asses with Victory adjusting Augustus' wreath are singled out for special discussion and are dated in 12 B.C. The whole bronze coinage falls within the limits 20–7 B.C.

Five collegia striking in gold and silver date from 19 B.C. to 13 B.C. The closing of the Roman mint for precious metals precedes the opening of the mint at Lugdunum, and these changes are to be associated with Augustus' departure from Gaul in 13 B.C. Important in the dating of the end of the Roman issues is the appearance of IMP X on the Lugdunum issues. Pink sums up his criteria for dating and closes with an analysis of the relative power over the coinage of Princes and Senate.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ALINE ABAECHERLI BOYCE

SEABY, H. A. The reverse types of the Roman coinage : deities and personifications. In : *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 351, Aug. 1947, pp. 314–318.

ALIST of almost fifty deities and personifications which appear as reverse types on Roman coinage. Most of the deities are briefly entered under their Latin title with the Greek equivalent in parentheses and a note of the standard forms of their appearance on coins. About twenty of the major deities receive a longer citation which usually lists : the various forms of appearance of the deity on coins ; the most common legends ; a brief historical reference and the cities of the empire which adopted the deity as a type for their coinage.

TOYNBEE, J. M. C. *Roman medallions*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1944. 268 pp., 49 pls. (Numismatic Studies 5). \$10.00.

SINCE Gneecchi gave us his immense but unwieldy *Corpus of Roman Medallions*, we have been waiting for a more critical and systematic

treatment of his invaluable material. This is exactly what Miss Toynbee has achieved in this book. She has drawn with all the precision possible the lines that separate the Roman medallion from coins and similar objects. She has discussed and determined the main use of medallions—as presentation pieces, given on the New Year and other anniversaries and special occasions. She has covered, in outline, the whole field—the mints and provenances, the recipients, the historical development, the relation of medallions to politics, religion and art. This book will be absolutely indispensable, until it is superseded by the complete “Corpus,” which may perhaps some day come from the author’s pen.

BRITISH MUSEUM

HAROLD MATTINGLY

WEST, L. C. *Gold and silver coin standards in the Roman empire*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1941. 199 pp. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 94). \$1.50.

THE aim of the book is fairly expressed in the title. It is to determine the weights of the gold and silver coins of the Roman Empire and the relations of gold to silver from Augustus to Diocletian. Its great strength is in the great number of weighings and frequency tables which it provides. For this alone it will be indispensable to all serious students. Apart from this solid core of the work, Mr. West has found room to outline the history and define most of the problems that perplex us. For most of these problems it is probably too early to expect certain answers, but this book undoubtedly advances us a long way on the road.

BRITISH MUSEUM

HAROLD MATTINGLY

BYZANTINE

MABBOTT, THOMAS O. A lead seal of Nicetas Angelus, Despot of Epirus(?). In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 16–17, pls.

MABBOTT here publishes a Byzantine lead seal from his personal collection. As it bears the inscription HCΦPA/Γ, ANT, NI/KHTAN/AV-TVΔE/CIOTV and in style resembles seals of Nicholas and Maria of Epirus, he assigns the seal to a previously unknown Nicetas Angelus, Despot of Epirus, a possible relative of Nicholas (1318–23).

NEWELL, E. T. *The Byzantine hoard of Lagbe*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1945. 22 pp., 8 pls. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs 105). \$1.00

A WORKMANLIKE description of a hoard of Byzantine solidi from Lagbe in Phrygia, illustrated by seven good plates. The hoard of one hundred and two coins is thought to be complete, and it has a special interest, as it covers a period, Leo III to Theophilos, A.D. 717–832, hitherto hardly represented in hoards. The rarer coins of the period were not present and the common coins seem not to offer many problems. Written not long before the death of Mr. Newell, the description, as stated in the foreword by Mrs. Newell, may be incomplete. But, even in its present short form, it shows the technique of a fine craftsman.

BRITISH MUSEUM

HAROLD MATTINGLY

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

DOBLINGER, MAX. Der Münzfund von Rabensberg (Untersteiermark) und Joseph Freiherr von Hammer-Purgstall. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 71 (1946), pp. 126–131, pl.

THE hoard of Rabensberg apparently was discovered in the early nineteenth century. The author does not give the date, but explains that about five hundred pieces out of the hoard came into the possession of the famous orientalist Baron von Hammer-Purgstall, who illustrated thirty-six of them in connection with a non-numismatic article *Mysterium Baphometis Revelatum*, published in 1818 in Vienna. It was Hammer-Purgstall's theory that these coins belonged to the coinage of the Knights Templar and showed the idols which the knights allegedly worshipped.

The author gives a summary description of the thirty-six pieces which are also illustrated, and then at some length and with considerable erudition proceeds to disprove Hammer-Purgstall's obsolete theory. He ends by pointing the moral that Hammer-Purgstall was not a numismatist and should have been conscious of this limitation.

NEW YORK

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. A monetary document of the Empress Maria Theresa. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July, 1946), pp. 89–90, pls.

A DECREE of the Empress Maria Theresa, in 1747, is illustrated and translated. It permits the circulation of the louis blanc, its half and quarter at set rates, as well as setting the value of Dutch and similar foreign ducats, and gigliati and zecchini. It also fixes the ratio of the imperial ducats to silver, provides for a limited amount of silver coinages, and introduces a new fifteenth Loth alloy for "my patrimonial dominions."

GUILLETAUX, V. 1670–1942; 272 années de numismatique française. Paris, M. André Barry, 1943. 829 pp. pls.

THIS catalogue covers French coinage, with many medals and essays included, in detail from 1789 to 1942, after a summary of the previous issues of Louis XVI. French colonial coins are treated in their entirety from their earliest issues to the present. The work is arranged generally chronologically, although the fact that any issue associated with France in any way is included sometimes prevents a strictly chronological treatment. These foreign issues with French connections involve the contribution talers of the German states 1792–1796, the coinage of the various Italian governments set up 1796–1804, that of the states annexed to the Empire, of Napoleon from foreign mints, of Etruria 1801–1807, of the West Indian islands, of Napoleon's family as rulers, issues of the states in the Confederation of the Rhine 1806–1814, of French occupation in Europe 1800–1814, of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Spanish issues 1808–1814, issues of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies 1808–1815, necessity and siege pieces and others.

A running history of the important events of each year or of each reign or

period is maintained. Among the other features are a chart of the Republican calendar, various monetary laws, a summary of the number of pieces issued of each denomination from each mint where known and a check list of French mintmarks. Values are generally indicated.

Nearly half the book consists of illustrations, several hundred of them, done from photographs and drawings.

The volume is handy in size and a veritable storehouse of information for the period and countries involved.

The book will probably be more familiarly known by its binding title, "Monnaies Françaises; Colonies 1670-1942," than by that on the title page.

KNOX COLLEGE

JOHN S. DAVENPORT

HERSSENS, WILLY. *Catalogue des monnaies du Royaume de Belgique, de l'Etat indépendant du Congo & du Congo belge, de la Banque du Congo belge*. Boechout, Belgium, n.p. n.d. (1946?). 83 pp.

IN this catalogue the coins of Belgium and the Belgium Congo are arranged by reigns and further divided by the metal employed in their composition (gold, silver, copper, etc.). The law or decree which authorized each coin is cited together with the name of the engraver and description of the obverse, reverse and edge. In addition, the diameter, weight and metallic composition of each coin is given as well as statistics showing the number of pieces struck each year.

Publication facilities were limited in Belgium in the year 1946 and hence this catalogue has been reproduced by a process similar to mimeographing which is unsatisfactory for a publication of this type. The author expresses the hope that at some future date a properly printed and illustrated edition will be forthcoming. Such an edition will automatically eliminate most of the objections to the work now on hand which is, nevertheless, a most useful reference work.

NEWARK, N. J.

GEORGE W. HUSKER

HOC, MARCEL. Écus français contrefaits. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1940-46), pp. 121-130, pl.

CCOUNTERFEITING of the French écu à palmes, inter alia, was common in the adjoining countries from about 1750 on, especially since the passage of French armies had made them familiar, and they were legally current in many of those countries for part of that time. The archives of the Austrian Netherlands, from 1762 on, show many instances of such counterfeits, ranging in date from 1726 to 1796, with various mintmarks; some involved a low grade silver alloy, while others were of copper covered with silver foil pressed on; nearly all were readily distinguishable from the genuine. The article is particularly interesting in that it illustrates seven of these counterfeits, which have been preserved, together with the original reports of the Assayer-General on them.

HOC, MARCEL. La livre de Flandre à l'époque moderne. In: *Miscellanea historica Alberti de Meyer*, Louvain, 1946, pp. 765-771.

SO great is the confusion as to the terminology of the various moneys of account in Flanders from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century that it has misled not a few competent authors. In this brief article M. Hoc, supporting his statements by ample citations of sources and secondary works, clears up the difficulties as regards some of the most used terms. After pointing out that the *livre*, originally a pound of silver, came to be merely a multiplier signifying 240 units (usually *deniers*), and that the *sou* similarly meant 12 units, he indicates that a *livre de gros* was one in which the *denier* equaled a *gros* and therefore contained 240 *gros*. He then carefully distinguishes six types of *livres* and two *florins* in use in accounts in the early modern period in Flanders.

1. The *livre de gros de Flandre et de Brabant*. The former equaled 6 *Florins Carolus* or 240 *gros*, the latter equaled 4 *Florins Carolus* or 160 *gros*.

2. The *livre de quarante gros monnaie de Flandre*, as its name implies, equaled 40 *gros*.

3. The *livre d'Artois* likewise equaled 40 *gros*.

4. The *livre tournois* of 20 *sous* or 40 *gros* came to be equal to the two preceding ones.

5. The *livre parisis*, originally equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ *livre tournois*, came by the late fifteenth century to equal only $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof or 10 *sous* or 20 *gros*.

6. The *Florin Carolus*, originally a gold coin, came to be a money of account worth 40 *gros* and therefore equal to numbers 2, 3, and 4 above.

7. The *Florin du Rhin* in the fifteenth and sixteenth century could be either a gold coin worth a variable number of *sous* (up to 31 and more) or it could be a money of account figured at 20 *sous* (40 *gros*).

AMHERST COLLEGE

CHARLES W. COLE

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Münzgeschichte der österreichischen Neufürsten. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 71 (1946), pp. 6-74.

THE author gives the usual "historical" definition of "new princely houses," designating as such all those that gained their independent and hereditary vote in the Imperial Diet later than 1582. He then proceeds to point out that for numismatic purposes this definition is not practical and, in accord with Joseph V. Bergmann, redefines the classification "new princely houses" in such a fashion that it includes all temporal lords with coinage rights excepting only those that remained as sovereign rulers after the Vienna Congress.

There is no doubt that this definition is very practical and permits the author to give a comprehensive survey of a numismatic field that has long been badly in need of one.

The article in fact includes all families that coined in Austria except only the Hapsburgs.

After defining the scope of his article the author points out that there is a considerable difference between the coinage before the time of Leopold I (1658-1705), which was actually designed for circulation, if sometimes also for the enrichment of the particular prince or count, and that of the later

times, which was purely a matter of representation and which hardly ever went into circulation. He gives a general review of the forms in which the coinage right was granted, emphasizing the fact that in the earlier times the recipient was permitted to coin freely in his own territories, whereas later on he was compelled to use the Imperial mint or that of one of the Imperial Free Cities and was frequently restricted as to the quantity he could strike.

Each "new princely house" is then discussed in detail and in alphabetical order, giving a short history of the family and its coinage rights, a detailed description of all coins issued after the reign of Leopold I, the place of coinage, numbers struck (when available), designer and comprehensive references to existing literature including some auction catalogues.

An annex dealing with the spiritual lords who coined since the time of Leopold I concludes the article.

It is most regrettable that the author for practical purposes confined himself to the "new princely houses" in what was in 1804 the territory of the Austrian Empire, and also that he was so extremely rigorous in excluding anything that was even remotely tainted with the suspicion of being a medal or "Schantaler." As far as it goes the work is excellent, thorough and very well documented. There are illustrations, an index and a glossary of abbreviations.

NEW YORK

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Der ungarische halbe Kupferdenar aus dem Jahre 1767. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 71 (1946), pp. 75-76.

THE author proves, through quotation of documents and conclusive reasoning, that the Hungarian copper denarius described by Miller zu Aichholz as the last one in the series 1760 to 1767 is in reality a half denarius and was coined at the express order of the Empress-Queen Maria Theresa in the Vienna mint.

KELPSH, A. E. Silver dollars of Tuscany during the rule of the House of Medici. Reprinted from: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (July & Aug, 1946), pp. 756-765, 891-898, illus.

THE dollar-sized coins of this ruling house are listed with the first and last date of each type given. The illustrations are taken from Orsini, *Storia delle monete de'granduchi di Toscana . . .*, Florence, 1756; and reference is made to both this work and the Madai, *Vollständiges Thaler Cabinet*, Königsberg, 1765-1774.

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *La moneda española (breve historia monetaria de España)*. Barcelona, Alberto Martin, 1946. 341 pp. illus.

IN *La Moneda Española* the distinguished Spanish numismatist Mateu y Llopis has presented collector and student with an excellent short survey of the entire field of Hispanic numismatics from its beginnings to the end of the nineteenth century. There has been an urgent need for just such an introduction as this, and the author is to be congratulated on the conception and execution of this admirable "brief history of the money of Spain." Not

since the appearance of Campaner y Fuertes' *Indicador* in 1891 has there been any attempt to bring together under one title a comprehensive review of the immense field of Hispanic coinage, and while the *Indicador* is still useful as a handbook it is of course outdated and relatively inaccessible. The present volume is not a handbook in the true sense; it is rather an introduction and survey conceived along historical lines, the thread of continuity being the cultural, and especially the economic, history of Spain and its dependencies. The treatment of the subject is especially suitable to the series to which this volume is one contribution, "El Mundo y los Hombres, Biblioteca Española de Cultura General."

The chapter headings illustrate the author's approach. Three introductory chapters, beginning with "general considerations" and concluding with a discussion of "money in the life of the European peoples," present succinctly the broad subject of the history of coinage and numismatics; the three following deal with the Greek, Celtiberian and Roman coinages of Spain and with the extended developments of the Byzantine tradition. Chapters VII to X are devoted to the Suevians and Visigoths, the early Muslim period and the Christian coinages of western and eastern Spain down to the twelfth century. The last five chapters treat respectively of the periods characterized as "from the maravedi to the dobla," "from the dobla to the ducat," "from the ducat to the escudo," "the epoch of the real de a ocho and the onza," and finally "Spanish coinage in the nineteenth century."

Well executed drawings scattered throughout the text illustrate well over three hundred types of coins and an index at the end of the book provides a key to the denominations represented. An appendix presents a useful bibliography for each chapter, and there is a very full general index. The text is attractively printed on good paper.

Naturally there is here no pretence of a supersession of the detailed studies of various phases of Spanish numismatic history by such still indispensable pioneers as Heiss, Delgado, Zobel, Gómez-Moreno, Codera, Vives, etc., nor can the serious student dispense with more recent monographs, but as a comprehensive and sympathetic introduction to the whole vast subject *La Moneda Española* can be unreservedly recommended.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Glosario hispánico de numismática*. Barcelona, N. Poncell, 1946. 229 pp. 26 pls. (Consejo superior de investigaciones científicas. Sección de estudios medievales de Barcelona.)

IN this very useful volume, the prolific Spanish numismatist Mateu y Llopis has assembled nearly four thousand numismatic terms and arranged them in the form of a dictionary with definitions and documentary citations from mediaeval, renaissance and modern sources. While the fundamental criterion of inclusion in the glossary is the applicability of a term to Hispanic numismatics, the author's policy has been to define that field in the broadest sense, that is, to deal with the numismatic terminology of the

Iberian peninsula in all periods and of the Spanish Empire in its most expansive days, including terms relating to Latin America and to "otros países en estrecha relación con nuestra historia y nuestra cultura, algunas de cuyas regiones formaron parte del Imperio español, de Italia, Francia, Países Bajos; y aún Inglaterra y Alemania por las muchas relaciones económicas y políticas que mantuvimos con estos países, sin olvidar en los tiempos medievales el Imperio bizantino y la expansión catalano-aragonesa en el Oriente mediterráneo." Thus numismatists whose interests lie in fields beyond those strictly Spanish will find the glossary a valuable aid.

Especially helpful are the references. Not only are there frequent citations from the standard numismatic dictionaries such as Schrötter and Martinori, but extensive use has been made of mediaeval documents. The list of sources cited includes over three hundred entries. In a work of this sort it can hardly be expected that the reader will find a definitive treatment of every term, particularly of those of obscure origin, but the references and citations will at least start him fairly on the way toward more detailed study. Variants are given the fullest treatment. There are, for example, some ninety separate definitions or notations of the variants of *mancuso* from *mancam* to *manguns*, and more than seventy entries relating to the *maravedi* in its various forms. According to the author all Hispanic languages (excepting the Basque) have been taken into consideration, including Castilian, Catalan and Portuguese, and the dialects of Valencia, Galicia, Navarre, Aragon, Mallorca, etc.

The *Glosario* is a distillation and amplification of previous contributions by the author in the field of numismatic terminology, including material from the appendices and glossaries of his *Catálogo de los ponderales monetarios del Museo Arqueológico Nacional*; *Les relations de . . . Catalunya, Valencia i Mallorca amb Anglaterra . . . etc.*; *Les pecunies de la Tresoreria General i el numerari . . . en temps de la guerra contra Juan II*; and *El vocabulari medieval de l'exercici de la monedera segons documents valencians*.

Twenty-six reasonably legible plates illustrate nearly three hundred denominations from a *stater* of Philip of Macedon to a *duro* of the Gobierno Provisional.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

PATRIGNANI, A. Aggiunte, correzioni e note alle medaglie da Clemente XII a Pio VI (Contributo al "Corpus delle medaglie pontificie). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 65-76.

ADDITIONS, corrections and notes to the book the author published in 1939 on the medals of the popes from Clement XII to Pius VI (*Le medaglie pontificie da Clemente XII a Pio VI, 1730-1799*. Bologna, 1939). A total of 88 types are thus added to those of his earlier work, the larger increase being given by the 34 new types of Pius VI. An important contribution to the study of papal medals.

SCHULMAN, JACQUES. *Handboek van de Nederlandsche Munten van 1795-1945*. Amsterdam, Jacques Schulman, 1946. 158 pp. 15 fl.

THIS is an illustrated catalogue covering all Dutch coinage from the founding of the Batavian Republic in 1795 to the termination of the German occupation in 1945. Each type is illustrated and relative rarity is usually indicated. The types are described in detail with the varieties of particular dates included. Many proof and trial prices are listed. Also thoroughly treated are the coinages produced for Luxembourg under William III, for Danzig and Poland in 1923–24 from the Utrecht mint, and for the Netherlands and her Dutch colonies in the various mints of the United States from 1941 to 1945.

Supplementing the catalogue listings are historical accounts of the various governments of the Netherlands under Napoleon, Napoleon Bonaparte, her own native rulers and the Germans from 1940 to 1945. Lists of mintmarks, mintmasters, engravers, designers, weights, sizes, compositions, Latin inscriptions and a parallel equation of Dutch, French, English and German numismatic terminology all add to the book's usability.

A bibliography of nearly two hundred items provides an exhaustive source of detailed information. The book is well printed and bound, and should prove a very useful aid to all students of this series.

KNOX COLLEGE

JOHN S. DAVENPORT

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. Jean de la Court graveur de sceaux (1715–1725). In : *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1940–46), pp. 107–117, pl.

WHEN Charles III of Spain became Emperor, it was necessary to prepare seals with his new titles. The conflict which arose between Denis Waterloos, royal engraver for The Netherlands, and the heraldic authorities, and his later one with Henry Joseph Borremans (aided by the Empress) are described with liberal quotations from documents. Jean de la Court succeeded on the death of both, and left nothing artistic and but little important work. His great seal and counter-seal for the Council of Brabant are described and illustrated, and his small seals, etc., are listed.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Norske Mynter og Sedler under Kriegen (Norwegian coins and notes during the war). In : *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 45–48, illus.

AFTER the Nazi invasion the currency first used in Norway consisted of German paper money in the denominations of fifty pfennigs and one, two, five, twenty and fifty reichsmarks. These notes circulated not only in Norway, but also in other countries ruled by the Germans: Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. The Germans also issued reichskreditkassenmünzen of five and ten reichspfennig which persisted until the fall of Germany. These, however, did not have a wide circulation in Norway. At the time of the military operations in southern Norway in 1940 there was a great lack of currency which gave rise to private notes of credit (emergency scrip). Some of these private notes continued in use as late as 1943 and 1944. Most of them were issued in Skiens, Kraeger, Rogaland, Trondelags districts. The notes were simple and primitive; most of them

were handmade. Especially amusing were those used by Norwegians at the German prison camp at Schildberg which were signed with the king's name!

Owing to lack of metal, nickel kronen were struck in 1940 in denominations of one and two kronen. The one-kronen note was green and the two-kronen note red. In July and August 1941, ten and fifty øre were struck in zinc and one and five in iron. In August 1943, two øre pieces in iron and twenty-five øre pieces in zinc were issued.

From 1943 until the end of hostilities in May 1945 the Norwegian government, exiled in England, issued coins and notes. By a royal decree of November 10, 1944, and a provisional decree of June 30, 1944, kronen notes were authorized up to the amount of 117,000,000 kronen, coins up to 2,000,000 kronen, bank notes in denominations of one hundred, fifty and five kronen and small notes of two kronen and one kronen as well as coins of fifty, twenty-five and ten øre. Of the bank notes, 111,000,000 kronen were issued, of the small notes (the so-called war notes), 6,000,000 kronen and of the coins 2,000,000 kronen. The notes, which bore the royal coat-of-arms on one side and King Haakon's cipher on the other, were printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London. The coins were struck at the Royal Mint at London. These coins and notes were put into circulation by the allied military forces at Oslo, Kristiansand S., Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø.

The article is accompanied by four illustrations: "a Steffansnote," a necessity note issued in April 1940 by the Commander of Norwegian troops at Vestlandt, General Major Steffans; a typical Norwegian bill of credit of the war years; a necessity note issued by Norwegian officers in a German prison camp; a Norwegian war note issued in London in 1944.

NEW YORK

RICHARD P. BREADEN

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. Le monnayage de l'atelier de Nivelles. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1940-46), pp. 19-37, pl.

THE author re-examines the history of the Nivelles (Belgium) mint and its coinage, in the light of the archives. He concludes that it began as a purely imperial mint in the reign of Charles the Bald, issuing deniers shortly after 870, and that a Merovingian coin, previously attributed to it, is in fact from Mayenne. Lighter deniers were struck by the Counts of Louvain during their control, about 990-1040 A.D., one apparently having been coined for Lambert II at Brussels, after the Emperor Heinrich III "restored" the rights of the abbey. Three major types were issued by the abbey during the next 150 years. Finally Duke Henry I of Brabant secured control of the domain, and coined smaller deniers (without legends) until his death in 1235, when the mint appears to have ceased operation. The coins of the various periods are well described and illustrated, and the author places them in chronological order, on the basis of internal and external evidence.

WOLNY, FRANZ. Münzprägung der Fürstbischöfe von Olmütz in nichtprivilegierten Münzstätten. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 71 (1946), pp. 77-91, 2 pls.

IN 1608 Emperor Rudolph II confirmed the coinage rights of the bishops of Olmütz (Olomeuc) in Moravia. Actual mint operations, however, were permitted only at Kremsier, the episcopal residence. The author gives the history of the coinage of the bishops during the turbulent years of the Thirty Years' War and the period immediately following. He shows that, notwithstanding the imperial order, considerable episcopal coinage took place in the cities of Olmütz, Brünn, Nikolsburg, and Wischau, until the mint at Kremsier was finally re-established in 1665.

A detailed description of all pieces struck outside of Kremsier follows. There are two plates with illustrations. It would, perhaps, be desirable if at least the more unusual abbreviations were explained. In order to save future American readers the necessity of consulting Rentzmann's *Legenden-Lexicon*, it may be said that REG. CA. BO. C. stands for "Regiae Cappellae Bohemiae Comes."

GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C. E. & WHITTON, C. A. The coinages of Edward IV and of Henry VI (Restored). In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1945-46), pp. 4-57, pls., table.

THE first installment of an elaborate study of the coinage from 1461 to 1483. The authors propose to revise Brooke's classification, to redivide the pieces into twenty-two clearly marked classes, with the restoration coins of Henry VI coming halfway through. A number of unrecorded coins have been discovered and a virtually new classification has been established for the Bristol and York royal coins. The ecclesiastical mints of Durham and York have been resurveyed. Some new attributions are made among the gold coins. The last coins of Edward IV the authors hold are those with initial mark of Sun and Rose, formerly attributed to Edward V.

ALLEN, DEREK. The coinage of Cymbeline. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 10-12, pl.

A "POPULAR" article, with a summary of the historical background, covering the pre-Roman coinage of Britain; it points out that these coins show the first recorded use of writing on the island and are otherwise essential for reconstructing the life of that period. It is illustrated with examples of British coins of the period, as well as of the staters brought in by Gaulish invaders.

CRAIG, SIR JOHN. *Newton at the mint*. Cambridge, 1946, 128 pp., pls., 7s. 6d.

THE fame of Newton as a natural philosopher has been so outstanding that his scientific activities have been practically the sole concern of his biographers. Yet, as a matter of fact, over thirty of his eighty-five years of life were spent as a responsible public official consumed with the policies and administration of a key activity of government. Rather than a retirement or an eclipse, Newton's mastership of the London mint was meant to be, and was considered by him, a position of eminence, responsibility and power. His scientific knowledge of chemical, metallurgical and mechanical proc-

esses had little to do with his appointment, as these were considered the affair of artisans sufficiently skilled to carry on the necessary work. While Newton did exercise his scientific experience in his insistence on accuracy of assaying, he did not, as Sir John Craig points out, introduce any new minting procedures, and was "averse from all novelties."

The big problems during Newton's incumbency of office were those connected with the great recoinage undertaken during the reign of William III. The problems were primarily economic, questions of the fundamental basis of coinage, how it should be paid for, how the different metals should be evaluated relative to each other. In the consideration of these problems Newton's contributions were those of a philosopher in close contact with Locke and the Lords of the Treasury. On the other hand, as administrator of the mint he had "all kinds of vexations" with the organization of officials which he inherited from the dim past, with vague and often conflicting spheres of authority. Among his duties were the detection, arrest and charging of coiners and clippers—a far cry from the discovery of the system of the universe.

The author of this interesting and detailed account of Newton's mastery of the mint sums up with these words, "The picture that emerges is of a creature of human contacts, who managed varied business with diligence and a moderate efficiency, except when a theory interfered, but outside science did not set the course of events on any new bearing."

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HERBERT E. IVES

KUHLICKE, F. W. The herald and the numismatist. In : *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 342, July 1946, pp. 8-9.

A BRIEF article on the influence of heraldry on coin design, with an explanation of the meanings of the basic terms, and comments on the historical significance of the changes in the British royal arms as they appear on the coinage, and the like. Additional comment appears in the Jan. 1947 number (No. 345), p. 7.

LISTER, M. Manx money. In : *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 350, July 1947, pp. 261-264; No. 351, Aug. 1947, pp. 311-313.

THIS paper, in two parts, starts with a needed re-examination of the coinage of the Isle of Man, in the light of recent discoveries. It begins with the earliest coinage, covers the leather and other tokens, the use of Irish coins on the island, and finally its regular coinage, with references to patterns, restrikes, die breaks and forgeries, where applicable. Details and descriptions of the issues are given.

In the second part of the paper, the author considers the problem of the 1733 issues in Bath metal, and their supposed copper forgeries. From original documents, not previously known, she concludes that there were in fact two issues of that year, the first a cruder one in copper (of which there are some forgeries), and the second a better one in Bath metal. The supporting details are given.

PARSONS, H. A. Notes on the "Wolsey" coins of Henry VIII. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1945-46), pp. 60-70, pl.

A DETAILED study covering: (1) the sequence of initial or mint marks at the Tower mint, including the elaborate cross ends on some of the reverses of the groats; (2) the sequence of these marks at the York mint and the Wolsey indictment concerning the groats; (3) the general purpose of initial or mint marks. Reasons are given for believing that the sequence of the London initial marks for this period was different from that generally accepted.

SEABY, H. A. Latin legends on British coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 341, Apr. 1946, p. 6; No. 342, July 1946, p. 11; No. 343, Sept. 1946, p. 11; No. 345, Jan. 1947, pp. 4-5.

A LIST of the Latin legends on the coins of the British Isles, with translations and, where possible, their sources. The coins on which each legend was used are mentioned, and, where two appear on a particular one, the side as well.

SEABY, H. A. Silver coinage of James I. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 349, June 1947, pp. 215-218, illus., table.

A SHORT article on the English silver coins of James I. The three coinages are distinguished by brief descriptions, with notes on mintmarks and minor varieties. All six forms of the royal bust are illustrated, and there is a table of the known varieties of each denomination.

SEABY, H. A. Short-cross pennies. In *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 342, July 1946, pp. 4-6, illus.

A HELPFUL article on the short-cross English pennies of Henry II (from 1180), Richard I, John and Henry III (to the long-cross issue of 1247), all with HENRICVS. Following Lawrence, they are divided into eight classes (some with subclasses), assigned to particular reigns, the characteristics of each class and subclass being given, with illustrations, as well as the mints for each class.

WELLS, W. C. Coins struck by the moneyer Walter or Waltier, in the reigns of Stephen, Henry II, and Richard I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1945-46), pp. 1-3, table.

SILVER pennies of Stephen struck by the moneyer Walter or Waltier have heretofore been assigned to Norwich. They always occur from defaced dies and it has been suggested that they were issued by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, after he went over to Matilda's cause. Mr. Wells lists all the coins of this moneyer known to him, pointing out that the mint is indicated not only by NOR, but by NON, NORH, NORHA, NORAM, from which he concludes that the mint is undoubtedly Northampton. The explanation of the defaced dies thereby becomes difficult, as the Earl of Northampton was a staunch supporter of Stephen.

WHITTON, C. A. & SEABY, H. A. Some notes on English coins. Mintmarks. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 340, Mar. 1946, pp. 2-3, illus.; No. 341, Apr. 1946, pp. 8-9.

A USEFUL list of 126 English mintmarks, comprising all the primary (initial) marks except a few plain numerals or letters. These, too, are included in the table of mintmarks used in each reign from Edward III through Charles II, which lists them with dates and mints, when possible. All 126 are illustrated, in some cases showing several forms of a particular mark.

WINSTANLEY, E. J. A new coin of Henry VII. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1945-46), p. 75.

A GROAT of Henry VII with a seated figure, of the "sovereign penny" type, has been found in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow. This type was known to Snelling and other early numismatists, but has not been listed in recent works. The author, from a study of the initial marks and other features, is convinced that the piece is a genuine pattern groat of Henry VII's second coinage issue.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRYANT, NORMAN. The New Haven mint. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 41-47, pls.

THE author locates the site of the buildings, long since razed, of the private mint at New Haven where many of the Connecticut cents and Fugio cents were coined by the firm of Broome & Platt. Illustrated are the house of the superintendent of the mint, an old safe used there, and a map of the property in 1815. From these and a newspaper story of the house, which is quoted, it appears that the mint buildings were torn down before the house was demolished in 1880.

LOHR, LENOX R. Barclay's cup-shaped coins. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1946), pp. 100-102, pl.

THE author re-examines the question of the Barclay cup-shaped patterns of the 1850's, quoting from official records, etc. He points out the inconsistencies of certain attributions, and illustrates a number of the patterns in question, as well as cup-shaped ones of much later date. He concludes that, in the absence of further data, it is not established that the cup-shape was a necessary part of Barclay's scheme for improving the coinage. Dr. T. O. Mabbott adds some words of comment, pointing out the significant fact that the first U. S. cup-shaped patterns date back to the time of Barclay's experiments.

LOHR, L. R. United States trial cent of 1942. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946), pp. 143-144, pl.

DUE to the copper and nickel shortages in World War II, the Mint prepared a die to be used outside its walls on various metals and alloys, in the search for a suitable substitute coinage material. A trial piece from this die, in zinc-coated steel, dated 1942, is described and illustrated.

RAYMOND, WAYTE, ED. *The standard catalogue of United States coins from 1652 to present day*; 12th ed., 1947. New York, Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1946. 224 pp. illus. pls. \$3.50.

IDENTIFICATION and "average valuation" of United States coins at the present market prices are the main purposes of this catalogue. Included are the coins of United States possessions, private coinages and encased postage stamps. Each class of coins has a brief, informative introduction, and at the rear are some general remarks on the whole field with bibliographical citations, followed by the latest information reproduced from the Mint reports. Indexed.

RICHARDSON, JOHN M. Varieties of Connecticut cents. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 5-9, pls.

An interesting descriptive discussion of the authorized coppers of Connecticut from the variety collector's point of view. The author records four previously unpublished combinations of Miller-listed dies and gives meticulous descriptions and photographs of a copper struck from an obverse die and a reverse die, both unlisted by Miller.

SCHAEFER, F. J. A concave pattern cent of 1859. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), p. 20, pl.

A NEW concave uniface Indian-head copper-nickel pattern cent of 1859 is illustrated. The author attributes it to the Barclay experiments on improving the coinage, authorized by Congress in 1857-58. It was apparently made from a regularly struck cent, rather than on a blank flan. Two other private patterns, struck by Chormann and attributed to Barclay, are illustrated.

SCHERMERHORN, C. W. U. S. freak coins. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 68-71.

THE author points out the interesting field of collecting "freaks," which he defines as coins differing from the form of regulation die strikes. He divides them into three classes and describes a number of different varieties, giving the reason why each particular freak occurred.

YEOMAN, R. S. *A guide book of United States coins, catalogue and price list—1616 to Date*. Racine, Wisconsin, Whitman Publishing Co., 1946. 254 pp. illus. \$1.50.

NOT to be confused with the *Handbook* . . . by the same author, this catalogue contains information for the benefit of the more advanced collector. Its coverage is continental United States and colonial Bermuda. The introductory remarks give a general historical background, while more specific information introduces each class of coins throughout the text. Present-day market values are listed, and in the rear are given the quantities of each denomination struck by the mint every year in the past. A special feature is the photographic enlargements of some die varieties. An index is included.

CANADA

PARK COIN SHOP. *A numismatic treat on Canadian 1942 twelve-sided Beaver nickels known as the Black out nickels or Tombac*. Winnipeg, Canada (1946?), 8 pp. illus. 23 cm. \$.55.

TEN varieties of the "Tombac" piece of 1942 are described and illustrated. There is, in addition, a short history of the beaver in Canadian history and a check list of varieties of five-cent silver pieces from 1870 to 1920.

LATIN AMERICA

PRADEAU, A. F. Mexican patriots and their part in numismatics. Pt. III Linares. In: *Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 18-20, illus.

A CURIOUS countermark on two eight-reales pieces of 1811 and 1813 has been attributed by Mr. Pradeau to a Lt. Colonel Linares of the royalist forces of New Spain.

SCHULMAN, HANS M. F. A gold coin of Faustin I of Haiti. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 22, pl.

A TWENTY gourde, 1854, coin of Faustin I, Emperor of Haiti (described and illustrated), has been found, and is the only known gold coin of that country.

STEIN, HARRY J. & MAY, EDMUND W. The Cuban souvenir peso of 1897. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1946), pp. 92-94, pl.

THE history of these 1897 "pesos" is re-examined, since recent cataloguers treat them as coins. They were not in fact such, but a device of the Cuban Revolutionists to raise funds, as proved by a letter quoted from the 1897 "American Journal of Numismatics." The die varieties are described and illustrated in enlarged form. The authors conclude that the very similar 1898 issue is also unofficial.

ISLAMIC

ARTUK, İBRAHİM & CEVRİYE. Fatih'in Sikke ve Madalyaları. Istanbul, 1946, 39 pp., pls.

A BROCHURE devoted to the coins and medallions of the Ottoman Emperor Muḥammad II (Fatih Sultan Mehmet). This is the fourth in a series of pamphlets published by the Istanbul Municipality in anticipation of the celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the conquest of Constantinople. The introduction contains a sketch of the Conqueror's life and a brief discussion of the coinage, including some interesting observations on the metrology of the early Ottoman period. An incomplete inventory of the coins, without reference to published collections, follows. Two pages deal superficially with the Italian medallions of Muḥammad II. The printing and the plates are very poor.

BUTAK, BEHZAD. XI. XII. ve XIII. yüzyıllarda resimli Türk paraları. Istanbul, Pulhan Matbaası, 1947. 140 pp., pls. 15 Turkish liras.

THIS volume contains illustrations of the author's small collection of copper and silver coins, the former mostly of "figure" types, issued by various Urtuqid, Zengid, Atabeg and Ayyūbid rulers. The illustrations—most of them quite illegible—are accompanied by "facsimile" drawings and transcriptions of the legends into modern (that is, Latin) Turkish characters.

The figure types are not described nor is there any discussion of their origins. Only incidental reference is made to the well-known catalogues of "Turkoman" coins. The price is out of all proportion to the value of the book.

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Les points secrets en numismatique : Une innovation due aux arabes (?). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. XXVIII (1945-46), pp. 101-115, 2 pls.

IN this very interesting and provocative article the author proposes the hypothesis that the practice of indicating mints by "secret" points above or below letters, as for example those on the Capetian coinage of the fourteenth century, originated with the mint-masters of the Umayyad and early 'Abbāsid dynasties, the route of transmission to the West being via the Byzantines, Venetians and Ottomans. A detailed examination of heretofore unsatisfactorily explained points on certain 'Abbāsid dinars, in conjunction with a comparative study of contemporary dirhams furnishes the grounds for tentative identification of the mints at which these dinars were struck. The author, while admitting that the details of his argument await confirmation, believes that the method of study is one that should eventually lead to correct and useful conclusions. It is unfortunate that the plates, intended to illustrate the argument, are virtually illegible.

[MAQRĪZĪ] TAKĪYY-ŪD-DĪN AHMED-İL-MAKRĪZĪ. *Eski ve İslamî paralar*; translated by İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı. Istanbul (Gavsi Ozansoy Basımevi), 1946, 96 pp.

THIS booklet contains a new Turkish translation of Maqrīzī's famous early fifteenth-century Arabic treatise on Islamic numismatics. The text of Maqrīzī's *Shudhūr al-'uqūd*, together with a Latin translation, was first published by Tychsen in Rostock in 1797; a French translation by de Sacy followed in the same year. In 1880 a reprint of the text was issued by the El-Cevaib Press in Istanbul under the title of *Al-nuqūd al-qadīmah wa-al-islāmīyah*. More recently, in 1933, L. A. Mayer published under an Alexandria imprint a facsimile Leyden manuscript text along with an English translation and notes; and in 1939 another edition (not noticed by the present Turkish translator) appeared in Cairo under the title *Al-nuqūd al-'arabīyah wa-'ilm al-numīyāt*, edited by P. Anastase-Marie de St.-Elie.

İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı's translation is based on two manuscript copies of an early Turkish translation of Maqrīzī, that of the famous Taşköprüzade's son, accomplished in 1699; and, according to the translator, use has also been made of several Istanbul manuscript copies of the original and of the printed editions. In addition to the Turkish text and an introduction there are 27 pages of notes of considerable interest, including a discussion of the famous supposed *dirham* of the year 40 A.H. and of 'Abbāsid and Būyid "portrait" coins. Scarcely legible reproductions of typical coins illustrate the text. Some of these are wrongly labeled and many are mistakenly designated "unique": for example, this reviewer knows of at least two published specimens each of *dirhams* of al-Jazīrah, 127 A.H., and of the particular issue of al-Muḥammadīyah, 180 A.H.

The revival of Turkish interest in Islamic numismatics, so admirably pursued a generation and more ago by Ismail Ghalib, Halil Edhem and Ahmed Tevhid, is certainly to be welcomed.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Dinares de Yahyà al-Mu'tali de Ceuta y mancosos barceloneses, hallados en Ódena. (Igualada, Barcelona.) In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. XI, fasc. 2, 1946, pp. 389-394, 1 pl.

A FIND of gold coins at Ódena in the district of Igualada (province of Barcelona) in 1943 contained a *dinar* of the Hammūdīd Yahyà al-Mu'tali together with *mancusos* of Barcelona attributed to the period of Berenguer Ramón I and Ramón Berenguer I (1018-1076). The latter were imitations of the former, and the find demonstrates that they were concurrently in circulation. Documents of Barcelona dating between 1045 and 1053 mention *mancusos ceptis*, that is *mancusos* of Ceuta (Sabhah of the Hammūdīds and other Arab dynasties). These imitations antedate the famous *maravedis* of Alfonso VIII and are evidence of the close cultural and economic relationship between Catalonia and Muslim Andalus at the time. Mateu y Llopis' article is a helpful contribution toward the clarification of an interesting transitional period in numismatic history.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on Far Eastern numismatics. 2. The Kirin Tael. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan-Feb. 1946), pp. 6-8, illus.

DISCUSSION of the obscure early struck Chinese coins originally treated by Giuseppe Ros in his *A Tael Coinage for Kirin*, 1921. The author notes locations of both genuine and counterfeit specimens of the coinage.

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on Far Eastern numismatics. 3. The Thwing Collection. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (May-June, 1946), pp. 70-72, illus.

AN account of the author's examination at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of the collection of Chinese coins formed in the late nineteenth century by Reverend Edward Waite Thwing.

BRIGGS, GEORGE W. Cowries (moneta and annalus). In: *The Review of Religion*, March 1946, pp. 227-253.

ASCHOLARLY and comprehensive review of the various uses of the cowrie shell throughout history in all parts of the globe, with particular emphasis on the magico-religious and monetary usages. Extensive reference is made to the widely scattered previously published materials.

FENN, HENRY C. My last string of cash. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1946), pp. 98-99.

A"POPULAR" article, pointing out the dependence of the rural Chinese on the brass cash for some years after the formation of the Republic, and their customs of exchange for silver dollars. From a single exchange

transaction giving the author about 1200 cash, he found some 300 varieties, ranging back to the T'ang Dynasty in the VIIIth century A.D. He discusses the proportionate frequency of cash of different reigns, and the reasons for it.

TSUI, T. K. *Chan Shih Ch'ao P'iao Kai Lun*. (Résumé of war-time issues of paper money.) Peiping, 1947.

A CONCISE discussion of the seven types of paper money issued by puppet governments in China during the late hostilities. The text is in Chinese, 8 pages, with a bibliography of eleven items. The tables which supplement the text were published in a Peiping newspaper.

TOKENS

BARNETT, JOSEPH. Undescribed Civil War tokens and cards—III. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 14–15.

A LIST of newly discovered varieties, and additional issuing firms, supplementing Hetrich & Guttag's *Civil War tokens*.

CURTO, J. J. Sutlers and their tokens 1861–1866. (The Rebellion tokens of the United States.) Compiled by James J. Curto and Max M. Schwartz. Reprinted from: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 49 (Aug., Sept., Dec. 1946), pp. 899–911, 1025–1040, 1412–1419, illus.

THE sutler during the Civil War ran a small concession at which soldiers could purchase for their needs things which were not ordinarily available through the quartermaster. Usually they were appointed according to military post, or army unit if on campaign. The definition, historical counterparts and documentary evidence are gathered together and presented in interesting and factual detail. The "Rebellion tokens" and scrip issued by these merchants for trading purposes provided the *raison d'être*, and they are listed in the two second parts alphabetically according to the sutler's name, if known. Unidentified pieces are arranged according to the home state of the army unit, and numerous illustrations are supplied.

SIGLER, P. O. The Gambell token. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 5 (May 1946), pp. 520–521, illus.

THE Reindeer Commercial Company of Gambell, a village on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea, has issued tokens in small denominations for trading purposes in the local store since 1938.

MEDALS

DANDRIFOSSE, F. Une médaille du XVIII^e siècle de l'abbaye de Malmédy. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1940–46), pp. 83–87, illus.

A SMALL oval silver medal (illustrated) issued for the Benedictine Abbey of Malmédy in 1707 shows its martyred patron, St. Quirin, on the obverse and St. Benedict with his lettered cross on the reverse; it is significant as an early graphic use of this cross in northern Europe. A footnote on the iconography of St. Quirin is added.

FRANKENHUIS, M. *Catalogue of medals, medalets, and plaques relative to the World War 1914–1919*. The Hague, 1946(?). 198 pp., pls.

THE catalogue of Mynheer Frankenhuis' collection constitutes an orderly and well-classified listing of 1,589 World War I medals. In addition to emphasis being attached to the artist, the medals are, except for size and metal, completely and accurately described. English translation is provided for inscriptions in other languages.

The countries are well represented by date, inscription, and portraiture, while the twenty-four plates are superbly executed.

FREEMAN, SARAH E. The Browne prize medals. In: *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Vol. 19 (1946), pp. 433-449, illus.

WITH diligent and scholarly application of numismatic method, Miss Freeman discusses at length the origin of the Sir William Browne gold medals for Greek and Latin literary effort at Cambridge. There is copious use of documentary evidence. The sequence of the engravers as William Wyon and Pingo is determined.

GAMBY, ERIK, Gösta Carells Medalkonst. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 1-4, illus.

OF the Scandinavian countries Sweden has had the greatest interest in medals. It is natural, therefore, that she has a fine old tradition in the art of the medal. In the past, Sweden's greatest medallist was Svante Nilsson. Nilsson's mantle is now falling upon Gösta Carell, who was born in Stockholm in 1888. After studying with V. Bissen, Carell spent five years in the United States as a pupil of Victor D. Brenner, the famous American sculptor and medallist. Carell returned to Sweden in 1922 and three years later produced his first medal (Prof. Frithiof Lennmalm Medal). Gradually he found his style and today he is the outstanding Swedish medallic artist. Of all medals issued in Sweden during the past ten years over half (sixty) bear his signature. The article is illustrated with two of Carell's medals.

HIRSCH, HELEN. The Louis D. Brandeis medal. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), p. 18, pl.

A BRIEF history of the Louis D. Brandeis Award (formerly the Professor Albert E. Einstein Award) gold medal, "for service in the cause of humanity." The medal is described and illustrated.

HOC, MARCEL. Les médailles et jetons du jubilé de vingt-cinq années de gouvernement de Charles de Lorraine (1769). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1940-46), pp. 89-94, pl.

THE gold, silver and copper medals and jetons struck on the twenty-fifth Jubilee of Duke Charles of Lorraine as Governor of The Netherlands are described and illustrated, with a brief account of the Jubilee festivities in Brussels. Those distributed at the "Concert bourgeois" were by Jacques Roettiers, as was one struck at the instance of the city, which also issued a larger one by J. B. Harrewijn.

LOEHR, AUGUST. Anfänge der Medaille in Österreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 71 (1946), pp. 1-5.

THE title of this article is somewhat misleading since it does not deal with the early Renaissance medals of Austria, but rather with the beginning of the manufacture of struck medals at the Imperial mint in Vienna. It describes the activities of Carl Gustav Heraeus, a Swede. He was appointed Imperial Inspector of Antiquities by Emperor Charles VI, who was himself very much interested in numismatics. Heraeus caused a screw press to be installed in the Imperial Mint in Vienna for the purpose of striking a regular series of medals which was inspired by the "Histoire Médaille" of Louis XIV. The medals were to be struck in five standard sizes and weights, and it appears that the obverses (the Imperial images) and the reverses were made separately and not always by the same artists and were then combined at random.

The medals were originally struck in gold, silver and a reddish bronze. Restrikes in tin were made during the reign of Emperor Francis II (1792–1806) and others in brownish bronze during that of Francis Joseph (1848–1915). Some of these restrikes represent combinations of obverse and reverse that do not exist as originals.

The following artists are mentioned as makers of the dies: Waron, a Swede; Gennare, a Neapolitan; Becker, a Rhinelander; Fuchs and Johann Leonhard Oexlein from Nuremberg.

The article also gives some interesting side lights on the activities of the Emperor as a coin collector.

NEW YORK

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

LECONTE, JACQUES-ROBERT. À propos des médailles d'infamie 1829. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1940–46), pp. 95–105, illus.

DURING the movement for the separation of Belgium from The Netherlands, King Willem I denounced as "infamous conduct" the petitions and other claims of grievances. An "Order of Infamy" was founded in 1829, small in numbers but great in influence, among Belgian patriots; silver medals, in the form of an open book, were struck in several cities for its members. The history of the movement is told, in the light of newly discovered documents, and the various forms of the engraved legends and decor of the medals are distinguished and explained, with a contemporary pen-drawing. Brief reference is also made to the "infamy medals" of 1839, sent to the deputies who voted for the peace treaty which denied to Belgium certain of her territorial claims.

MAYHEW, H. "Of the street-sellers of card counters, medals, etc." In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1945–46), pp. 71–73.

REPRODUCTION of an article of 1851 (from *London Labour and the London Poor*, Vol. I, p. 349), describing the then current vogue of cheap medals illustrating current events. At that time the earlier wide sale of "Jacks," or imitation sovereigns, had declined, following the prohibition of gambling at Epsom. An interesting account of the kinds of medals then popular, of their sellers and their "pitches."

PASHKOV, P. V. & VON RIKHTER, V. G. Les erreurs volontaires et involontaires dans les médailles russes : 1 La médaille de la descente au Bosphore. 2 La médaille de Tchenme (1770). In: *Russkaia Voennaia Starina; Sbornik Pervyi* (Russian war antiques; first group of articles). Paris, Circle of Amateurs of Russian Military Antiques, 1947. pp. 50-58, 2 pls.

MR. PASHKOV describes a deliberate error which was introduced into the design of some of the medals struck in 1833 at the St. Petersburg Mint for distribution to Turkish military personnel in commemoration of the participation of a Russian expeditionary force on the Turkish side in the war with Egypt which ended in that year.

The early strikes of the medal, which on the obverse has the cipher H crowned, for Tsar Nicholas I, show the crown without a cross. Later strikes (and the dies which were preserved at the Mint) do not show this error.

Mr. Pashkov speculates that the cross of the crown was deliberately omitted as a courteous gesture to the Moslem recipients of the medals. Later issues or restrikes, he points out, were prepared from corrected dies.

Mr. von Rikhter discusses an unwitting error in the inscription in the exergue on the reverse of a silver medal which was struck in 1770 for distribution to Russian naval ratings who took part in the battle of Chesmé on 24-26 June of that year.

The inscription reads, „Чесме 1770/Года/Юля 24 Д” (Chesmé 1770/24 July). But the battle, as he demonstrates by citing dispatches, lasted from 24 through 26 June, and the medal was awarded to personnel participating in the three days' operation. Therefore the inscription is incorrect with regard both to the days of the month and the month itself, which was June and not July. The fact that this was an involuntary error is further corroborated by the date on the medal presented to the victorious Russian Admiral, Count Orlov. There the date is correctly given: 24-26 June.

Neither of these errors has been published previously, according to the authors.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

RANDOLPH ZANDER

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. La médaille d'Antoine Morillon par Jacques Jongheling. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1940-46), pp. 77-81, illus.

THE author re-examines the significance of the reverse design of the much-discussed 1563 Jongheling medal (illustrated) of Maximilien Morillon, secretary of Cardinal de Granvella and Bishop of Tournai. He concludes that the legend, instead of being from Luke X, 42, is rephrased from the apocryphal book of Tobit XI, 4, and demonstrates that the design represents the homecoming of Tobit—a familiar subject in mediaeval church art.

VERMEULE, C. C. III. A Japanese prize-medal. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), p. 23.

THE bronze medal described is a souvenir-piece awarded for outstanding displays at the Domestic Industrial Exhibition of 1895 at Kyoto. Ref-

erence is given to Emperor Jimmu who is depicted on the medal, and to the education of the Japanese people in the Bushido spirit.

CLEANING OF COINS

HEYDE, G. C. The preservation of iron coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 8 (Aug. 1946), pp. 919, illus.

A CHEMICAL solution is described whereby iron and iron-alloy coins may be treated to prevent the development of corrosion.

MOLNAR, IRME. The cleaning of silver coins. 47 pp. Reprinted from: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. XII, Nos. 2-8, 10 (Feb.-Aug., Oct. 1946).

THIS pamphlet consists of the collected reprints of a series of articles originally published in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. Part I, entitled "General Discussion of Silver," serves as an introduction, and deals with certain aspects of the production and use of silver. In Part II, "Technology of Coin Silver," the physical and chemical properties of silver are discussed, particular attention being paid to the problem of the corrosion and tarnishing of the metal. Part III, entitled "Some Points About the Aesthetics of Collecting," deals in an interesting way with the question of personal preference as to the appearance of coins and with the question of altering or not altering their appearance by cleaning or polishing. The subject of Part IV, "Chemical Cleaning," is treated very briefly, much more space being given to Part V, "Mechanical Cleaning." In Part VI, "Electrolytic Cleaning," safe and simple methods of cleaning by electrolytic reduction are described and recommended. Part VII, entitled "Removal of Contamination," deals with the removal of foreign matter such as solder from the surface of coins and with the preservation of cleaned coins. In the Appendix are described seventy-five original experiments on the tarnishing and cleaning of silver coins.

The importance of the contents of this pamphlet far overshadows its superficial defects which for the most part consist of indifferent typography and some obvious typographical errors. In fact, this pamphlet contains the fullest authoritative discussion to be found anywhere on the problems connected with the corrosion, tarnishing, and cleaning of silver coins, and it also provides very practical solutions to these problems. For this the author is to be congratulated, and he is to be congratulated also for having discussed technical matters in an interesting and readable manner.

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EARLE R. CALEY

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

GIBBS, HOWARD D. *Odd and curious money of the world, a complete register*, compiled by Howard D. Gibbs, edited by Hans M. F. Schulman. N. Y., H. M. F. Schulman, 1946. 52 pp., illus. \$1.00

THIS register contains a brief introduction on "What is Money?" It is an excellent compilation of the various odd and curious objects that have been used as media of exchange. It includes many materials and coins not

generally classified in this category. Interesting information is given with many of the items, indicating where, when and how they were used as money. Numerous illustrations are of assistance in identifying these strange forms of money, which have been divided into two groups, inexpensive items and higher-priced rarities.

The collector of odd and curious media of exchange will find this catalogue, the first of its kind, valuable as a reference work.

PEREZ, GILBERT S. Holed coins made holy. (A numismatic comedy.) In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 5 (May 1946), pp. 512-515, illus.

CONCERNING holed coins used in Filipino wedding ceremonies which were countermarked by the Proclamation of Sept. 4, 1834, to restore their legal value.

PEREZ, G. S. The lure of "odd money." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 8 (Aug. 1946), pp. 881-886, illus.

BY a few well-chosen examples Mr. Perez demonstrates the absurdity of classifying all primitive barter material as money with numismatic significance. A warning is issued to the unwary who collect in the field of "odd money."

PETERSON, M. L. Additional notes on shell bead money of Malaita, B. S. I. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 9 (Sept. 1946), pp. 1009-1011.

THIS primitive money and its manufacture are described in detail followed by a table of British equivalent values.

SIGLER, PHARES O. Alaskan Eskimo fur money. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (July-Aug. 1946), pp. 118-119.

A BRIEF compilation from literature relative to Alaska of references to the use by the Alaskan Eskimos of furs as media of exchange and a measure of wealth.

SIGLER, P. O. When gold dust was current. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 57-60.

DURING the Klondike gold rush of 1897, and for some years thereafter, gold dust was used as currency in Yukon Territory and Alaska, due to the lack of coin and of banks, and the high prices prevalent there. The history of the rush is given briefly, and the method of using gold dust for money is described at greater length.

PAPER MONEY

DILLISTIN, WILLIAM. *Historical directory of the banks of the State of New York*. N. Y. State Bankers Association, 1946. 383 pp.

COMPLETE list of all financial institutions authorized to operate in New York State from 1784 to the present time. So well arranged and indexed that all contained data is instantly available. Result of enthusiastic and painstaking effort on the part of the very able compiler.

HOOBER, R. T. Snapshots of Colonial note signers (Signers of the notes of Pennsylvania). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), pp. 130-140, illus. pp. 406-418, illus.

BIOGRAPHICAL data on the signers of these early notes supply the interesting historical background of the various issues. The author's collection is used as the basis, and Pennsylvania is covered in these first two sections.

MARCKHOFF, FRED R. Early national banks in our western states. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1945), pp. 128-132; Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1946), pp. 18-21.

A LIST of national banks chartered west of the Mississippi River between 1863 and 1882. The names of the banks are grouped by states, the charter number and year of origin given for each.

MARCKHOFF, FRED R. The development of currency and banking in Wisconsin. In *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (May-June 1946), pp. 78-81, 84; No. 4 (July-Aug. 1946), pp. 113-116.

AN historical account of Wisconsin banking institutions and the currency issued by them arranged under the following headings: Earliest Wisconsin money 1634-1834; Banking under charter grant 1835-1841; Bank prohibition in Wisconsin 1842-1852; Free banking period 1852-1861; the Civil War crisis 1861-1862; the First National Banking period 1863-1882. The article is accompanied by illustrations of six Wisconsin bank notes.

SPIRO, J. N. Papers relating to the official destruction of Continental currency. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1946), pp. 85-86, pl.

THE author reports finding original receipts given by Michael Hillegas, Continental Treasurer, to David Rittenhouse, Treasurer of Pennsylvania, between 1781 and 1783, for Continental Currency notes of earlier issues, "for counting and burning," as ordered by the Congress because of extensive counterfeiting. The receipts are tabulated and one is illustrated.

STEIN, L. & H. J. The military scrip of William Walker, President of Nicaragua. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 64-67, pl.

WALKER'S history, with especial reference to his exploits in Nicaragua in the 1850's, is given against the background of conditions in Central America and the U. S. at that time. A military scrip note of \$50 denomination is described and illustrated; these were printed to pay his adventurers, and could be used to purchase land confiscated from his opponents.

DECORATIONS

MAY, E. W. The cross and medal for war-time merit. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946), pp. 121-123, pl.

AT the beginning of World War II, Germany was no longer an empire of federated states, so could not rely on the individual states for decorations. The only award for wartime prowess was the Iron Cross. To avoid cheapening this, but to give recognition in cases not quite meriting such an award, the Cross for Wartime Merit (Kriegsverdienst) was created. Its

statute was later broadened and a similar medal instituted for civilians in quasi-military work. The history of the award is given, quoting the statute; the crosses and medal are described and illustrated, as is the diploma.

MAY, E. W. The German cross. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946), pp. 151-152, pl.

IN 1941 the "War Order of the German Cross" was established, primarily as a recognition of especial qualities of leadership. Its history is briefly given, quoting the statute, and the crosses are described and illustrated.

DORLING, HENRY TAPRELL. *Ribbons and medals, naval, military, air force and civil*. Enl. and rev. ed. London, G. Philip & Son, 1946. 208 pp., illus., col. pls. 8s. 6d.

HAVING run through several editions since it was first published in 1916, this small work is particularly helpful in supplying up-to-date information on the decorations issued during World War II. The 1946 issue, however, does not necessarily supplant previous editions; e.g., Japanese orders described earlier are omitted here. The emphasis is on the British Empire, but the foreign section has been expanded, particularly on the Soviet Union, information on which is exceedingly scarce from any source.

QUINOT, HENRI. *Recueil illustré des décorations belges et congolaises*. 3rd ed. Hasselt, Les Imprimeries du Limburg, 1946. 174 pp., 8 pls. *Supplement*, 1947. 1 p.

THE field of Belgian decorations from 1830 to the present is here treated in seven main sections. In the first there are treated the national orders of knighthood with the statutes concerning their creation and a description of the various grades in each. The second section contains a detailed description of the decorations created during the war of 1914-18. Part three covers the decorations of the war 1940-45. The fourth section treats of all other decorations created since 1831 for devotion to the crown, both for civilian and military personnel. Part five covers the three medals for the royal household. Part six provides a brief summary of non-official medals. Part seven treats of the requirements necessary for fulfillment to be admitted to an order and how to obtain the decorations thereof.

In brief introductory remarks the author provides for the wearer of decorations information concerning their proper display. The volume is accompanied by five postcards bearing fifty-six colored reproductions of the ribbons of Belgian orders and medals.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOSEPH WAGNER

SVARSTED, CARSTEN. Norges Krigsdekorasjoner. (Norway's war decorations.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 6 (Aug.), pp. 97-103, illus. Translated into English by M. Thomsen in: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946), pp. 135-138, pls.

DESCRPTION of Norwegian decorations issued during or in connection with World War II. Dates of creation, conditions of award and names of manufacturers are given. The illustrations are excellent in both versions.

CURRENT PERIODICALS

- THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (British Numismatic Society, London). Vol. V, Pt. 1, 3rd series, 1945-46.
- THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL** (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., N. Y. 21, N. Y.). Vol. 13, Nos. 1-6, Jan.-Dec. 1946; Vol. 14, Nos. 1-6, Jan.-Dec. 1947.
- THE JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA** (Numismatic Society of India, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1, India). Vol. VIII, Pt. 1, June 1946.
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Zuschriften aus das Sekretariat, Wien IV, Schellinggasse 23). Vol. V, No. 1, Feb. 1947.
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, København). Nos. 1-10, Jan.-May & Aug.-Dec. 1946; No. 1, Jan. 1947.
- NUMISMATIC REVIEW** (Numismatic Review, 12 W. 46th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.). Vol. 3, Nos. 1-3, Jan., Apr., July 1946.
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (Hewitt Bros., Chicago, Ill.). Vol. 12, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1946; Vol. 13, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1947.
- THE NUMISMATIST** (American Numismatic Association). Vol. LIX, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1946 (Oct., Sec. II, Membership Directory and By-Laws); Vol. LX, Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1947.
- REVUE BELGE DE NUMISMATIQUE ET DE SILLOGRAPHIE** (Société Royale de Numismatique, Bruxelles, 5 Rue du Musée). Vol. XCII, 1940-46.
- SCHWEIZERISCHE NUMISMATISCHE RUNDSCHAU** [Revue Suisse de Numismatique] (Schweiz. Numismatische Gesellschaft, Bern). Vol. XXXII, 1946.

BOOK REVIEW INDEX

In this section are listed reviews of numismatic books and articles which have appeared in other periodicals.

- ALFÖLDI, A.** *Die Kontorniaten, ein verkanntes Propagandamittel der stadtrömischen Leidenischen Aristokratie in ihrem Kampfe gegen das Christliche Kaisertum.* Budapest, 1943. Rev. by R. Lantier in *Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vol. XXVI (1946), pp. 127-128.
- ASPLUND, KARL.** *Bukowskis, ett konsthandelshus i Stockholm.* Norstedts, 1945. Rev. by E. N.-B. in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1946), p. 70.
- BRETT, AGNES B.** *Philip of Macedon's race horse, winner at the Olympic games 356 B.C.* (Numismatic Review, Vol. I, No. 1, 1943). Rev. by L. M. in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 82.
- BRUHN, ADA.** *Svaerdfegeren Gottfried Leygebe.* Kobenhagen, 1945. Rev. by G. and N. L. Rasmusson in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1946), pp. 69-70.
- CAHN, H. A.** *Die Münzen der sizilischen Stadt Naxos. Ein Beitrag zur Kunstgeschichte des griechischen Westens.* Basel, 1944. Rev. by J. D. in *Bulletin de Correspondence Hellénique*, Vol. LXVIII-LXIX (1946), p. 417. Rev. by D. Schwarz in *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* (*Revue Suisse de Numismatique*), Vol. XXXII (1946), pp. 67-68.
- CAMPBILL, MAURICE & HARPES, JEAN.** *Catalogue des monnaies luxembourgeoises—1026-1939.* Luxembourg, 1945. Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 111.
- CASTELIN, KAREL O.** *The coinage of Rhesana in Mesopotamia.* New York, 1946. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 108.) Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), pp. 111-112.

- CLAPP, GEORGE H. *The United States cents 1804-1814*. New York. Rev. by N. Borrelli in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 83.
- DELBRUECK, RICHARD. *Die Münzbildnisse von Maximinus Carinus*. Berlin, 1940. Rev. by Harold Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 74-76.
- DEMOLE, EUG., WAVRE, WILL & MONTANDON, L. *Histoire monétaire de Neuchâtel*. Neuchâtel, 1939. Rev. by Victor Tourneur in *Revue Belge de numismatique*, Vol. 92 (1946), pp. 147-148.
- ELMEZIAN, JORGE. *Manual de numismatica*. Buenos Aires, 1945. Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 72.
- GAMBY, ERIK. *Sveriges Penningvasen*. Stockholm, 1946. Rev. by G. Galster in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1946), p. 121.
- GRANT, MICHAEL. *From Imperium to Auctoritas; a historical study of æs coinage in the Roman empire 49 B.C.-A.D. 14*. Cambridge, 1946. Rev. by T. O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), pp. 153-154.
- GRUNWALD, MICHAEL. *Die Römischen Bronze- und Kupfermünzen mit Schlagmarken im Legionslager Vindonissa*. Basel, 1946. Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 78-80.
- HIRMER, MAX. *Römische Kaisermünzen*. Leipzig, 1941. Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 111.
- HIRMER, MAX. *Die Schönsten Griechenmünzen Siziliens*. Leipzig, 1940. Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 111.
- HOLST, HANS. *Mynter og Myntlignende metallpreg fra de Britiske øver i Norske Funn, nedlagt etter år 1100*. (Coins, etc. from the British Isles in Norwegian hoards deposited after the year 1100.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1943. Rev. in *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1947), pp. 76-77. *Uten- og Innenlandske mynter i Norske Funn, nedlagt. før år 1100*. (Foreign and Norwegian coins in Norwegian hoards deposited before the year 1100.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1939. Rev. in *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1947), pp. 76-77.
- JONKHEES, J. H. *The Kimonian dekadrachms*. Utrecht, 1941. Rev. by Harry J. Stein in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 72.
- LEEDS, E. T. *A hoard of Roman folles from Diocletian's reform (A.D. 296) to Constantine Caesar, found at Fyfield, Berks*. Oxford, 1946. Rev. in *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1947), p. 76.
- LEVI, ANNA LINA. *Roman minor arts and their relations to coinage*. (Numismatic Review, Vol. I, No. 1, 1943.) Rev. by L. M. in *Numismatica* (1946), p. 82.
- LOEHR, AUGUST. *Österreichische Geldgeschichte*. Wien, 1946. (Veröffentlichungen des Institutes für österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Vol. 4.) Rev. by J. B. in the *Mitteilungen*, Vol. V (XXI a. F), No. 1 (1947), pp. 12-13; Rev. by G. Galster in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1947), pp. 7-8.
- MATTINGLY, HAROLD. *The man in the Roman street*. New York, 1947. Rev. by E. W. May in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), pp. 154-155.
- MOSHER, STUART. *United States commemorative coins 1892-1939*. New York, 1945. (The Coin Collector Series, No. 1.) Rev. by Nicola Borrelli in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 31.
- NEWELL, EDWARD T. *Standard Ptolemaic silver*. New York, 1939. Rev. by N. Borrelli in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 82.
- RASMUSSEN, N. L. *En ny svensk myntgrupp fran medeltiden*. Lornvannen, 1946. Rev. by G. Galster in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1946), p. 121.
- RASMUSSEN, N. L. *Medaljeforskning arbetsresultat och framtidsuppgifter*. 1946. Rev. by R. Zeitler in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1946), pp. 120-121.
- RASMUSSEN, N. L. *Were medals of merit used and worn in antiquity*. (Acta Arche-

- ologica, XVI, 1945.) Rev. by Nils Breitenstein in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1946), pp. 103–104.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The coins of Central America silver & copper 1824–1940*. New York (The Coin Collector Series No. 5). Rev. by N. Borrelli in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 32.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The coins of Mexico silver & copper 1536–1939, with estimated valuations based upon their rarity or demand*. New York (The Coin Collector Series No. 2). Rev. by N. Borrelli in *Numismatica* (Santamaria), Vol. XII (1946), pp. 31–32.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The silver crowns of Great Britain and Ireland*. New York (The Coin Collector Series No. 6). Rev. by N. Borrelli in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 32.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The silver écus of France 1642–1936 from Louis XIII to the Third Republic*. New York (The Coin Collector Series No. 3). Rev. by N. Borrelli in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 32.
- RIZZO, EMANUELE R. *Aurae velificantes*. (Bollett. della Comm. Arch. del Gov. di Roma, Vol. LXVII, 1939.) Rev. by E. Gabrici in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 81–82.
- SANTINI, ALBERTO. *Saggio di catalogo generale delle monete consolari anonimi con simboli*. Milan, 1939. Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), pp. 34–35.
- SCHULMAN, JACQUES. *Handboek van de Nederlandsche Munten van 1795–1945*. Amsterdam, 1946. Rev. by Nicola Borrelli in *Numismatica* (Santamaria), Vol. XII (1946), p. 31; Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), p. 74.
- SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM. *The Royal Collection of coins and medals; Danish National Museum*: 14. Attica—Aegina (1944); 15. Corinth (1944); 16. Phlasis—Laconia (1944); 17. Argolis—Aegean Islands (1944); 18. Bosphorus—Bithynia (1944); 19. Mysia (1945); 20. Troas (1945); 21. Aeolis—Lesbos (1945); 22. Ionia I, Clazomenae—Ephesus (1946); Ionia II, Erythrae—Priene (1946); Ionia III, Smyrna—Teos Islands (1946); Copenhagen. Rev. by D. Schwarz in *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* (*Revue Suisse de Numismatique*), Vol. XXXII (1946), pp. 68–69.
- SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM. *The Royal Collection of coins and medals; Danish National Museum*: 19–21. Copenhagen (1945); 22–24. Copenhagen (1946). Rev. by Proschowsky in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* (1946), pp. 136–137.
- TRELL, BLUMA L. *The temple of Artemis at Ephesus*. New York, 1945. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 107.) Rev. by Harry J. Stein in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 73.
- WEST, L. C. & JOHNSON, A. C. *Currency in Roman and Byzantine Egypt*. Princeton, 1944. Rev. by J. G. Milne in *The Journal of Roman Studies* (1946), pp. 210–212. Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 76–78.
- WOOD, HOWLAND. *The coinage of Ethiopia*. New York, 1936. Rev. by N. Borrelli in *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), p. 83.

COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

- BALDWIN, A. H. & SONS (London). *Price list, June 1946*, 647 nos. 21 pp. Contents: British medals and decorations.
- BAUER, GEORGE J. (Rochester, N. Y.). No. XVIII, 20 April 1946, 1109 lots, 32 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins; United States gold, silver and copper. No. XIX, 29 June 1946, 966 lots, 28 pp. Contents: Foreign and United States gold, silver, copper and colonial coins.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY (Syracuse, N. Y.). No. 91, 15 & 16 Feb. 1946, 1832 lots, 74 pp. No. 92, 26 & 27 Apr. 1946, 2153 lots, 80 pp. No. 93, 21 & 22 June 1946, 1596 lots, 71 pp.

- No. 94, 20 & 21 Sept. 1946, 1942 lots, 83 pp. No. 95, 14 Dec. 1946, 99 lots, 85 pp.* Contents: United States Coins, Medals, Tokens and Paper Money.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY** (Syracuse, N. Y.). Catalogue of the "original," celebrated Albert A. Grinnell Collection of United States Paper Currency. *Pt. V, 2 March 1946, lots 2968-4028, pp. 363-458. Pt. VI, 29 June 1946, lots 4029-4871, pp. 471-551. Pt. VII, 30 Nov. 1946, lots 4872-5898, pp. 565-651.*
- BOLENDER, M. H.** (Freeport, Ill.). *No. 165, 15 Feb. 1946, K. O. Hansen Coll., 2027 lots, 79 pp. No. 166, 10 June 1946, Geo. S. Wheeler Coll., 1986 lots, 67 pp. No. 167, 5 Oct. 1946, Lloyd G. Rogers and H. S. Confer Colls., 1809 lots, 64 pp.* Contents: U. S. Coins, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money, etc.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M.** (Philadelphia, Pa.). *20 Nov. 1946, 973 lots, 69 pp.* Contents: European gold siege and necessity; United States gold, silver and copper.
- FISHER, CHARLES H.** (Cleveland, Ohio). *Auction catalogue, 26 Jan. 1946, 476 lots, 20 pp.* Contents: U. S. and foreign coins and medals. *Auction catalogue, 10 Aug. 1946, 577 lots, 24 pp.* Contents: U. S. and foreign coins and medals.
- GANS, E.-GRUNTHAL, H.** (New York). Mail bid sale *No. 2, 21 May 1946, 1140 lots, 48 pp.* Contents: Ancient, foreign and United States coins. *No. 3, 25 March 1947, 1296 lots, 12 pls.* Ernest Herzfeld and A. Orłowski Colls. Contents: Parthian, Polish Gold, Jewish, Siege and Necessity and Jefimki. Catalogue especially rich in the Parthian series (lots 1-240) and the Jefimki (lots 626-722). Prof. Herzfeld's notes on Parthian coinage are printed on pp. 7-10.
- GLENDINING & CO.** (London). *28 & 29 Jan. 1946, 438 lots, 29 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *25 Feb. 1946, 259 lots, 19 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *14 Mar. 1946, 240 lots, 18 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *27 & 28 Mar. 1946, George Simmons Coll., 282 lots, 19 pp., pl.* Contents: Gold coins and medals. *15 Apr. 1946, 253 lots, 18 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *29 Apr. 1946, Lieut. W. S. Marshall Coll., 201 lot 28 pp.* Contents: English and Scotch gold and silver coins. *7 May 1946, 159 lots, 14 pp.* Contents: Military and naval medals and decorations. *21 May 1946, 218 lots, 16 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *3 June 1946, 155 lots, 11 pp.* Contents: Pattern and proof English gold coins. *27 June 1946, 211 lots, 16 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *17 July 1946, 414 lots, 36 pp., pl.* Contents: Chiefly 19th century tokens. *8 & 9 Oct. 1946, Capt. C. H. Dakers Coll., 579 lots, 40 pp.* Contents: English, Scottish and antique coins.
- GLENDINING & CO.** (London). *31 Oct. 1946, 441 lots, 30 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *5 Dec. 1946, 255 lots, 16 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *12 Dec. 1946, 229 lots, 18 pp.* Contents: Military and naval medals and decorations. *19 Dec. 1946, 211 lots, 16 pp.* Contents: Ancient and modern coins.
- GRANT, H. M.** (Providence, R. I.). *18 June 1946, 1225 lots, 39 pp.* Contents: United States money etc.
- CHR. HEE'S EFTF.** (Copenhagen). *Auktion, 5 & 6 Mar. 1946, 400 lots, 63 pp.* Polit J. Wilcke Coll. Contents: Medals and Swedish coins. *Auktion, 3 & 4 May 1946, 1101 lots, 58 pp.* Polit J. Wilcke Coll. Contents: Denmark and Norway. *Auktion, 3 & 4 June 1946, 840 lots, 74 pp.* Polit J. Wilcke Coll. Contents: Schleswig-Holstein, Danish colonial and ancient coins.
- HESS, ADOLPH, A. G.** (Lucerne). *Lagerliste 46-XI, 612 nos., 16 pp.* Contents: Swiss money and medals.
- MEHL, B. MAX** (Fort Worth, Texas). *Sale No. 108, 11 June 1946, William Cutler Atwater Coll., 2398 lots, 139 pp.* Contents: United States gold and silver.
- KATEN, F. J.** (New Haven, Conn.). *6 Apr. 1946, 902 lots, 23 pp.* Contents: United States and foreign coins, paper money etc. *28 & 29 June 1946, 1524 lots, 31 pp.* Contents: United States and foreign coins, paper money etc. *14 Dec. 1946, 1460 lots, 43 pp.* Contents: Ancient, foreign and United States coins, paper money etc.

- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). *1946 Spring price list No. 22*. Contents: U. S. coins, patterns, tokens and colonials; foreign and ancient coins.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G. (Basel). *Auktion V, 11 May 1946*, 286 lots, 27 pp. Contents: Swiss coins and medals. *Auktion VI, 6 & 7 Dec. 1946*, 925 lots, 63 pp. Contents: Swiss and foreign, ancient, medieval and modern coins.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G. (Basel). *Liste 49, March 1946*, 337 numbers, 8 pp. Contents: Ancient and Swiss Coins, Medals of Napoleon. *Liste 50, Apr. 1946*, 316 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Talers, Gold Coins and Ancient Coins. *Liste 51, May-June 1946*, 530 nos., 12 pp. Contents: Swiss and Roman Imperial Coins. *Liste 52, July 1946*, 460 nos., 10 pp. Contents: Swiss, Greek, Roman, Gaulish and 1-, 2- & 5-mark German pieces 1872-1918. *Liste 53, Aug. 1946*, 314 nos., 10 pp. Contents: Russian Rubles of 18th century, Judean Bronze Coins, Talers of 16th century, etc. *Liste 54, Sept. 1946*, 326 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Gold Coins, Swiss Coins, Coins of Athens, Roman Republican denarii, etc. *Liste 56, Nov. 1946*, 474 nos., 10 pp. Contents: 19th- & 20th-century, Greek, Judaica, Greek Bronzes, 18th-century Talers, etc.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). *23rd catalogue, 16 Apr. 1946*, 1157 lots, 30 pp. Contents: U. S. gold, silver and copper, paper money, gold and silver coins of the world. *24th catalogue, 23 July 1946*, 1504 lots, 44 pp. Contents: U. S. proofs, silver and copper, colonial currency, gold and silver coins of the world.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY (Kosoff-Kreisberg, New York). *Nos. 34, 35. 25 & 26 Jan. 1946*, 1946 lots, 145 pp. Contents: United States gold coins. A. N. A. Convention Sale, *Nos. 36, 37, 38. Friedman & Erfurt Coll., 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21 Aug. 1946*, 2197 lots, 110 pp. Contents: United States coins, etc.
- PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES INC. (New York). *Sale No. 789, 10 Oct. 1946*, Joseph B. Brenauer Coll., 133 lots, 23 pp. Contents: United States coins, California gold, European and ancient.
- RAYMOND, W. (New York). *23 Apr. 1946*, 621 lots, 16 pp. Contents: United States coins. *5 Nov. 1946*, 809 lots, 21 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins.
- SCHULMAN, JACQUES (Amsterdam). *4 June 1946*, 629 lots, 28 pp., 9 pls. Contents: Coins and Medals of the Netherlands, European Silver Coins, etc.
- SCHULMAN, H. M. F. (New York). *Fixed price list No. 29, Nos. 1-460*, 8 pp. Contents: Silver, copper, brass and nickel coins of the world. *Fixed price list No. 28, Nos. 687-1100*, 8 pp. Contents: Silver dollars of the world and gold coins of the world.
- SEABY, B. A., LTD. (London). Coin and medal bulletin, *No. 343, Sept. 1946*. Contents: English copper and bronze, Anglo-Saxon, Roman, gold and medals. *No. 342, July 1946*. Contents: Foreign crowns and talers, English coins, Greek and medals. *No. 341, Apr. 1946*. Contents: Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Anglo-Saxon, English silver and medals. *No. 340, Mar. 1946*. Contents: Carthew Coll. of 17th-century tokens, English crowns, Maundy money and medals.
- SOTHEY & CO. (London). *9 Apr. 1946*, 180 lots, 15 pp. Contents: British and foreign gold and silver, antiquities, etc. *29 July 1946*, 199 lots, 19 pp. Contents: Coins and medals, antiquities, etc. *7 Oct. 1946*, 226 lots, 16 pp. Contents: Gold, silver and copper coins. *16 Dec. 1946*, 252 lots, 16 pp. Contents: British and foreign coins and medals; Canliffe Coll. of war medals.
- SPINK & SON. (London). Numismatic Circular List, *No. 1, Jan. 1946*, Nos. 35251-35837. Contents: Continental gold and silver, English gold and silver, Greek, Roman, medals, etc. *No. 2, Feb. 1946*, Nos. 35841-36506. Contents: Siege money, British colonial, Byzantine, German silver, Greek, Roman and medals. *No. 3, Mar. 1946*, Nos. 36511-37242. Contents: Continental gold and silver, Greek, Roman, Indian coins, English silver and medals, etc. *No. 4, Apr. 1946*, Nos. 37511-39801. Contents: Greek, Roman, English gold and silver, medals, etc. *No. 5, May 1946*, Nos. 39101-39567. Contents: Dutch and South American silver, Continental gold, English and Scotch silver, etc. *No. 6, June 1946*, Nos. 39601-40209. Contents: English gold and silver,

- Continental gold and silver, Greek, Roman and medals. *No. 7, July 1946*, Nos. 40201-40953. Contents: Greek, Roman, York mint and medals. *Nos. 8-9, Aug.-Sept. 1946*, Nos. 40961-41892. Contents: Greek bronze, Maundy money, medals, Greek and Roman. *No. 10, Oct. 1946*, Nos. 41901-42694. Contents: Greek silver, English silver and gold, Canadian tokens. *No. 11, Nov. 1946*, Nos. 42701-43522. Contents: English silver Greek, Roman and medals. *No. 12, Dec. 1946*, Nos. 43531-44426. Contents: English gold, Roman, Greek, Byzantine, tokens and medals.
- STACK'S, INC. (New York). *17 & 18 May 1946*, 1204 lots, 40 pp. Contents: United States gold and silver. *9 Nov. 1946*, 966 lots, 94 pp. Contents: Charles H. Deetz Coll. of Roman and Greek gold and silver; foreign gold coins.
- TATHAM STAMP & COIN CO. (Springfield, Mass.). *19 & 20 June 1946*, 1592 lots, 53 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins, paper money etc. *22 & 23 Nov. 1946*, 1656 lots, 45 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins, paper money etc.
- TINCHANT, P. (Brussels). *List 184.1046*, 603 nos. Contents: Greek silver and bronze, Roman silver, Austrian and Belgian silver, copper and medals. *List 186.1246*, 636 nos. Contents: Greek silver and bronze, Roman bronze, Belgian silver, copper and medals.

OBITUARIES

This section lists obituaries of numismatic scholars which have appeared in periodical literature.

- HANS BLOESCH (1878-1945). In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau (Revue Suisse de Numismatique)*, Vol. XXXII (1946). pp. 73-74, by H. Strahm.
- PHILIPP LEDERER (1872-1944). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 88-90, by Herbert A. Cahn, with bibliography. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau (Revue Suisse de Numismatique)*, Vol. XXXII (1946), pp. 69-73, by Herbert A. Cahn, with bibliography.
- SIR CHARLES OMAN (1860-1946). In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1945-1946), p. 78.
- PAUL L. STRACK (1904-1941). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 87-88, by V. Stefanelli-Clain, with bibliography.

CORPUS OF GUPTA COINS IN PREPARATION

A CORPUS of the coins struck by the imperial Guptas of India is under preparation by Mr. Parmeshwari Lal Gupta. Mr. Gupta invites numismatists to furnish him with information concerning Gupta coins in their collections. His address is: 63/42 Victoria Park (North), Benares, India.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE Editor is grateful to those who so willingly collaborated in providing abstracts included in this issue. In addition to those which bear the signature of the compiler, other abstracts, and in most cases smaller ones, have been furnished by the following: H. F. Bowker; Richard P. Breaden; Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett; Mrs. Aline Abaecherli Boyce; Vernon L. Brown; John J. Buckley; Earle R. Caley; Damon G. Douglas; Herbert J. Erlanger; Herbert E. Ives; Richard D. Kenney; Mrs. Anna Lina Levi; George C. Miles; A. Carson Simpson; H. Alan Steeves, Jr.; James M. Wade; Louis C. West.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

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No. 3

April

1948

GENERAL

ASKEW, GILBERT. A Sale Catalogue of 1755. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 355 (Dec. 1947), pp. 475-477.

AN interesting note on a 1755 sale of coins and other art objects in London. One notes interesting differences from today's auctions: the ancient coins are described in Latin; 141 lots of Greek and Roman gold (many of a single coin only) took two days to sell; a gold stater of Philip II of Macedon sold for 26/- and a "highly preserved" Petition crown for £12.

BRUNS, FRANKLIN R., JR. Story and Design of Modern Coins. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13 (1946), pp. 4-5, 36-37, 68-69, 100-102, 132-133, 164, 171; Vol. 14 (1947), pp. 8-10, 30-31, 54-55, 86-87, 110-112, 134-135, illus.

BRIEF notes on the historical background of the types of illustrated specimens of modern foreign coins, most of which are commemorative in nature. Forty-seven coins are illustrated.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB ANNUAL BULLETIN, Vol. X, 1947, Chicago, Illinois. 28 pp.

LISTS of officers, committees, and members of Chicago's active coin club are here printed with its Constitution and By-Laws. Obituaries of members deceased in 1947 (Ragnar L. Cederlund, Burdette G. Johnson and Albert F. Madlener) and short, entertaining articles by James H. Lee, R. S. Yeoman and Imre Molnar are included. The expense of publication was apparently borne by the advertisements of the coin trade.

KISCH, BRUNO. Collecting Medical Coins and Medals. In: *Ciba Symposia*, Vol. IX, No. 10 (Jan.-Feb. 1948), pp. 794-806, illus.

THE collecting of coins and medals is an avocation which has appealed to many physicians, and it is natural that they should be particularly interested in the acquisition and study of items pertaining to their profession. Dr. Kisch gives brief sketches of some of the most celebrated medical numismatists, their collections and publications, and concludes with a discussion of some of the possible fields for specialization.

KISCH, BRUNO. Famine and Food Provision in Numismatics. In: *Ciba Symposia*, Vol. IX, No. 10 (Jan.-Feb. 1948), pp. 811-817, illus.

FOOD, or the lack of it, has been the subject of many coins and medals. Since food and famine are closely associated with the state of public health, these pieces form a special branch of *Medicina in Nummis*. Among items referring to an abundance of food are the Roman *annona* coins, and, later, Papal medals with the same theme, while most of the historical famine periods have been productive of numerous numismatic souvenirs and tokens.

KISCH, BRUNO. Plagues and Coins. In: *Ciba Symposia*, Vol. IX, No. 10 (Jan.-Feb. 1948), pp. 807-810, illus.

AN important branch of medical numismatics is that which deals with *Pestilentia in Nummis*. The history of epidemic diseases can be traced through coins and medals commemorating the outbreaks and disappearances of various "plagues." It should be noted that the earliest example which the author cites, the tetradrachm of Selinus (about 466 B.C.), has recently been deprived of its medical significance. The many religious medals and charms worn as protective amulets form an interesting sub-division of this specialty. Characteristic pieces are described and illustrated.

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (IV). Extract from: *Ampurias*, VII-VIII (1946), pp. 233-276, pls.

IN this article the author continues his valuable list of finds of coins in Spain, the previous installments of which were published in *Ampurias*, IV, V and VI (see *Numismatic Literature*, No. 1, Oct. 1947, p. 6). In the present contribution 108 finds, large and small, are enumerated together with brief description of content and bibliographical or personal source references. Coins of all periods are listed. An appended cross-index of "series" (mints, classes, dynasties, etc.) and of find-spots adds to the usefulness of the compilation. The introductory text contains a number of miscellanies: some observations on the importance of tracing the history of collections with special reference to the presence in them of regional and hoard material; a sketch of the history of the cabinet of the University of Valencia; a discussion of falsifications; some remarks on the circulation of some varieties of Iberian coins; comment on the Visigothic mint of Malaga; a description of the Visigothic coins of the Real Academia de la Historia (illustrated); notes on Byzantine coins in the cabinet of the Museo Arqueológico Diocesano of Palma, Mallorca (illustrated); and remarks on a find of Muwahhid gold in Barcelona and of Fatimid coins in Spain.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Noticiario Científico. Reprinted from: *Ampurias*, Vol. VII-VIII (1946), pp. 390-396.

UNDER the heading *Noticiario Científico* the writer contributes notes on the proposal for a Portuguese-Spanish numismatic federation and on the transfer of the numismatic collection from the Palacio Nacional de

Montjuich to a newly established cabinet in the Museo de la Ciudadela; a bibliography of the writings of Casto M. del Rivero; and obituaries of García de la Fuente, Antonio Prieto y Vives, Miguel Martí Esteve, Celso Arévalo, César Vaamonde Lores, Luis Gallego Romero and Adolphe Dieudonné.

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Ett Museum Växer Fram. III. Kungl. Myntkabinettet. Reprint from: *Ad Patriam Illustrandam Hyllningsskrift Till Sigurd Curman 30 April 1946*, pp. 225–240, illus.

THIS is an account of the growth of the Royal Coin Cabinet from its beginnings in the eighteenth century to the present time. The illustrations show workrooms and exhibition rooms of the Coin Cabinet at different periods of its existence, as well as a few choice specimens of Greek coins from the Otto Smith collection. Figures are given for the accessions of the period 1923–1945: 28,225 coins, 10,760 medals, 17,420 bank notes, and 6,745 tokens. A separate accounting is given for coins from hoards: Roman 665, Migration period 165, Viking period 19,800, Middle Ages 8,365 and the Modern period 26,130.

GREEK

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Sobre la moneda de Carthago-Nova con "Sacerdos." In: *Archivo español de arqueología*, No. 67 (1947), pp. 137–141.

A SEMIS of Carthago-Nova bearing the reverse legend *sacerdo[s]* is attributed to the years 26–22 or 16–13 B.C. This note is an extract from the author's unpublished doctoral thesis *Numismática de Cartagena*.

BREGLIA, LAURA. Particolarità di una moneta macedone di età imperiale romana. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. Anno XXXI (1946), pp. 8–16, illus.

THIS article deals with a bronze coin, struck in Macedon during the Roman imperial period, found in Epirus. It shows the helmeted head of Alexander in the obverse, and Nike on a biga on the reverse. The legend of the reverse shows that the coin was issued by the Koinon of the Macedonians, and, therefore, was probably struck at Beroea. Also, the Koinon appears as *δῖς νεωκόρος*. From a comparison with parallel series of Macedonian coins showing the head of the emperor on the obverse, the author draws the conclusion that the coin dates in the reign of Gordianus III. Probably it was struck in 242 A.D., as a festival was held for Gordianus in that year. This date is confirmed by the fact that the Koinon appears as *δῖς νεωκόρος*. The author draws attention to the fact that instead of ΔIC the legend has ΔIC , an error which points to the existence of a hitherto unknown die.

CHAMOIX, F. Le type de la Minerve Ingres (Athéna Médicis). In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vols. LXVIII–LXIX (1944–1945), pp. 206–239, pls., illus. (Pt. III of the article contains the coinage of Athens.)

IT is generally believed that Phidias' statue of Athena Promachos is represented on Athenian coins of the Roman imperial period, and that it appears on them both as a single figure and as standing on the Akropolis

between the Parthenon and the Propylaia. In the author's opinion, the Promachos is represented only on the coins showing the statue on the Akropolis, while the others reproduce a different statue. This statue was also in the style of Phidias and is known through several replicas. Of these, the most famous is the "Athena Medici" (or "Minerve Ingres") in the Louvre. The coins show, therefore, that the identification of this statuary type with the Promachos is impossible. This is also corroborated by a passage of the Byzantine historian Niketas describing the Promachos.

GIL FARRÉS, O. La ceca de la Colonia Augusta Emérta. In: *Archivo Español de Arqueología*, Tom. XIX, No. 64 (1946), pp. 209–248, pls.

THE author presents a corpus of limited scope and method relating to the issues of the mint of Colonia Augusta Emerita, based on Vives' *La Moneda Hispánica* and Delgado's *Nuevo Método*, and on the collections of the Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan and of the Museo Arqueológico Nacional. The compilation is accompanied by a brief numismatic introduction, a discussion of some of the types, a cross-index of legends and denominations, a sketch-map of the Province of Lusitania in the time of Augustus and a mint map of Hispania applicable to the period. Twelve plates of uneven quality illustrate the 167 issues described.

MAY, J. M. F. Macedonia and Illyria (217–167 B.C.). In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXXVI (1946), pp. 48–56, pl.

THE author points out that the now accepted dating of Macedonian tetrobols (obverse type: Macedonian shield with central device of a "star with volute rays" or a club between MA—KE, and reverse type: ship's prow r. or helmet r.) to after 186 B.C. has destroyed the basis of Evans' historical interpretation of the evidence of the hoard from Selci in Albania (see Noe, *Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*², 1937, No. 937, with references). He then proceeds to discuss the rare local bronze issues of the Illyrian towns of Scodra (Scutari) and Lissus (Lesh) known from this hoard and from three individual specimens in Scutari, Zagreb, and Copenhagen. He decides that each town first struck an autonomous issue—Scodra using Macedonian types, Lissus the native pirate boat, the *lembus*; that then, at Scodra, there was a small issue carrying both the name of the inhabitants and that of King Genthius (this is uncertain—the single specimen is in poor condition); and that then, within a year or so of 170 B.C., Genthius issued bronze in his own name but with the local types both at Scodra and at Lissus. The coins in question are illustrated, and there is a good map of the district.

ORTEGA GALINDO, JULIO. *La España Primitiva a través de las Monedas Ibéricas*. Bilbao, 1947. 119 pp., 30 pls.

THIS booklet contains an original, entertaining and learned popularization of the substance of the ancient coinage of Spain with special reference to its value as a mirror of an otherwise scantily documented society. A brief but comprehensive introduction to Celtiberian and Roman-Spanish

numismatics is followed by a series of thirty enlarged photographic reproductions of coins illustrating various aspects of Iberian life in ancient times. Each illustration is accompanied by a page of explanatory and interpretive text. Thus there are miniature—and very scholarly—sections on a wide range of subjects, such as horses and riders, clothing, agriculture, food, hunting, ships, Romanization, mythology, totemism, matriarchy, and a score of others. The study should be instructive and suggestive to the general reader, the historian and the numismatist alike.

PENNINGTON, P. *How to read Greek Coins; an adventure in epigraphy for those who know no Greek.* 1946, Chicago, Ill. 22 pp., illus. (Reprinted from: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, 1945)

THIS concise volume attempts to familiarize the collector who has little or no previous knowledge of the Greek language with the principal ethnics appearing on coins of ancient Greece. The text is interspersed with twelve plates, the first of which shows the Greek alphabet with variants and the numerical equivalents of the letters which are used on dated coins. The remaining plates show various Greek inscriptions found on coins with their equivalents in the Latin alphabet, most of which are keyed to additional explanation in the text. The usage of five cases of nouns and adjectives is explained with particular stress upon the two commonly found on coins, namely, the nominative and genitive.

PRITCHETT, W. KENDRICK and NEUGEBAUER, O. *The Calendars of Athens.* Pub. for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1947. 115 pp.

DETAILED study of the assumptions about the Athenian calendar which have been or which should be made in order to understand and restore the chronological indications in Athenian inscriptions.

A brief appendix points out that the establishment of the sequence of Athenian "New Style" coins on the basis of die-linkages—a task which Kambanis began but which is far from completed—will eventually settle the question of the distribution of ordinary and intercalary years during the period covered by these issues. This result will be of real importance to the epigraphist.

ROSTOVTZEFF, M. I. Numidian Horsemen on Canosa Vases. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. L, No. 2 (June 1946), pp. 263–267, pls.

PROFESSOR ROSTOVTZEFF, in identifying as Numidian the horsemen represented in two South Italian terracotta statuettes of a peculiar type, appeals *inter alia* to Numidian coins for evidence as to the Numidian hair-dress and the Numidian horse. The coins cited are reproduced from J. Babelon, *Catalogue de la Collection de Luynes IV* and from L. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique III*.

TOD, MARCUS N. Epigraphical Notes on Greek Coinage I. (In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. V (1946), Parts iii–iv, pp. 108–116) and II. (In: *Num Chron.*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), Parts i–ii, pp. 47–62).

IN these articles the distinguished Oxford epigraphist writes detailed notes on two monetary denominations, the ΚΟΛΛΥΒΟΣ and the ΧΑΛΚΟΥΣ.

For κόλλυβος and its derivative forms the literary evidence is first examined, then the epigraphical. It is maintained that the negative evidence of the Athenian inscriptions (and literary sources) shows that no unit called κόλλυβος was recognized at Athens, at least not after the Peloponnesian War; there is, however, epigraphical evidence for the κόλλυβος as a denomination in Messenia (probably equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a chalkous) and also, now, at Delphi (where the value is uncertain).

For χαλκοῦς (after pointing out the inadequacy of its treatment in the new Liddell and Scott) Mr. Tod reviews the epigraphical evidence for the word and for δίχαλκον, τρίχαλκον, τετράχαλκον, πεντέχαλκον, "ἑξάχαλκον" (a mistaken reading), "ἑπτάχαλκον" (a place, not a coin), and δεκάχαλκον, and gives a list of the numerical signs used at different places to represent a χαλκοῦς. He concludes by discussing the number of χαλκοῖ in an obol: eight at Athens and in Egypt, twelve at Epidauros, Messene, Andania, Tegea, Oropos, Delphi, in Boeotia, and probably at Delos, Chalkedon and Priene as well.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WILLIAM WALLACE

WALLACE, WILLIAM. Greek coins and Greek history. In: *The Phoenix*, Journal of the Ontario Classical Association, 1947, pp. 30-35.

PROFESSOR WALLACE'S article should prove interesting and stimulating to numismatists, historians and teachers of ancient history. He attributes the comparative neglect of Greek coins by historians of Greece to a perhaps justifiable suspicion toward the "scientific value" of collections. It is also due, to a considerable extent, to the fact that the study of Greek coins is comparatively still in its infancy and that a huge amount of detailed work must yet be done before dependable conclusions are available to the historian. Few series have been published in sufficient detail, on the basis of a relatively complete corpus of the coins, to make even comparative dating certain, let alone historical interpretation of changes in type, in standard, or in fabric.

Careful study of hoards is very recent and has been greatly aided by S. P. Noe's *Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*. Evidence from hoards forms a far sounder basis for chronology than does that of style on which earlier scholars were largely dependent.

A difficulty confronting the historian in his use of numismatic evidence is the fact that great events may have no effect whatsoever on the coinage of a state, while trivial considerations may completely change its character. For example, the invasion of Xerxes and the great battles of Salamis and Plataea left, as far as we can tell, no traces in the coinage of Athens. Yet the discovery between 490 and 485 B.C. of a rich vein of silver at Laurion and a decision to distribute proceeds annually, ten drachmas to each Athenian, were responsible for the most striking innovation in Athenian coinage: the issue for a

few years of decadrachms and didrachms in addition to the usual tetradrachms and drachms.

Wallace concludes: "Historians and teachers of Greek history have usually avoided numismatics, feeling that it is a complicated, confused, and unimportant science. It is certainly complicated; there is much confusion in it, and its conclusions are often of minor interest. But its useful results are growing rapidly in number. At their best they are more dependable than Thucydides, and at their dullest more interesting (a modest claim) than Xenophon, while some of them, for pure fantasticality, out-aelian Aelian."

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. *Die Kontorniaten, ein verkanntes Propaganda-mittel der stadtrömischen heidnischen Aristokratie in ihrem Kampfe gegen das christliche Kaisertum.* Budapest, 1942-43, 196 pp., 75 pls.

THIS is a highly important and thoughtful book, describing and discussing the mysterious coin-like objects, with raised edges, or an engraved line around the edge, known as contorniates. Stylistically they can be assigned to the fourth century. Alföldi, on theoretical grounds, assigns most of them to Rome, 356-410 A.D.

He presents what is practically a corpus of the known varieties (nearly 600) and illustrates most of them from casts or photographs. Regrettably, the pictures are not always in natural size.

The types are extraordinary, the obverse bearing a head—which may be of an emperor or historical character (rarely of a fourth-century ruler), and the reverse bearing an amazing variety of scenes, often relating to the circus but sometimes presenting divinities, or even sea creatures. In many cases it is hard to see the connection between the obverse and reverse, but Alföldi thinks the combinations are intentional, and that he has found the reasons in most cases.

It is hard to present his ideas and arguments, which are elaborate, in very brief compass. But noticing the almost complete absence of allusions to Christianity, he concludes that they were made for the old fashioned people at Rome who opposed the newly introduced religion, and that they gave them as New Year gifts, partly as lucky pieces, but really as subtle propaganda. It was the custom at New Year in earlier periods to give old bronze coins, and the very large number of pieces with the Head of Nero certainly must have annoyed the Christians. Furthermore, it was an age interested in allegories and mystic ideas; the explanation of a very common type of contorniate with head of Alexander, reverse of Olympias and a snake as relating to the mystic birth of the hero, and the existence of contorniates with the head of Apollonius of Tyana are telling arguments. Alföldi writes but briefly of the relations of contorniates to game pieces, at page 25, but seems to accept the idea that they were used in a game. He also discusses the meaning of the monogram often engraved on the face of the pieces (like a P over an E),

and he interprets it elaborately. There is no index, nor key to the plates.

HUNTER COLLEGE

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT

ALFÖLDI, A. On the foundation of Constantinople: A few notes. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXXVII (1947), Pts. I & II, pp. 10–16, pls.

FOUR notes dealing with the foundation of Constantinople are offered in this paper: (1) Alföldi reclassifies the large bronze Constantinian coins with "Constantinopolis" on the obverse, giving them as well as the "Urbs Roma" types, to the mint of Rome. (Maurice has assigned the "Constantinopolis" types to Constantinople.) Of these he discusses particularly those with the warship reverse, and the relation of this type to the date of the re-naming of Byzantium. There follows comment on the value of the stories that Constantine desired to found a new city in Troas. (2) Alföldi argues from the coinage and from more general considerations that there is no sign in the period from the end of 324 to May 330 A.D. of any intention of Constantine to deprive Rome of its time-honored privileges. (3) This note is devoted to Constantine's quarrel with the pagan party in Rome and particularly to the commemorative medallions representing the old classes of old Rome, struck in 326 for important political occasions, e.g., the *vicennalia* of the emperor. (4) Continuing the discussion of Constantine's relation to pagan Rome, the author holds that while Constantine made Constantinople the Rome of the Christian world, he tolerated the existence of paganism in Rome, for the coins struck at Rome, unlike those from other mints, do not show a single Christian symbol, while pagan symbolism occurs even in Constantine's last years.

ALFÖLDI, MÁRIA. Iuppiter Conservator és a kereszt jegye (Ujabo adat Nagy Konstantin megtéréséhez) [Jupiter Conservator and the sign of the cross (A new contribution to the history of the conversion of Constantine the Great)]. In: *Numizmatikai Közlemény*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), pp. 12–16, pl. (In Hungarian, with German and French résumés.)

AN aureus of Licinius in the Vienna Collection (*Obv.* LICINIVS AVGVSTVS, head r., laureate; *Rev.* IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG, Jupiter standing to l.) has the letters M·T erased from its mint mark (·S·MTS) and replaced by a Greek cross. Rejecting the possibility that the coin was altered at a later period, the author suggests that the alteration was made during the civil war between Constantine and Licinius.

The coin brings new evidence to the chronology of Constantine's conversion to the Christian faith. By comparison with contemporary issues and in consideration of the succession dates of the emperors, the piece is dated between November 312 and April 313. Friendly relations between the emperors ended in 322; in 324 Constantine entered Byzantium; and in 325 he ordered the execution of Licinius.

It is assumed that the coin was re-engraved between July and September 324 before Licinius' final defeat and at the same time that Licinius ordered all coins bearing the likeness of Constantine to be melted. Constantine, who

at that time still feared the influence of Licinius as well as that of the old faith, superstitiously endeavored to combat Jupiter's power by placing the sign of the cross below his figure.

The plate illustrates twenty-two coins representing all types of aurei of Licinius struck at Eastern mints.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

JONAS, R. A Newly Discovered Portrait of the Emperor Julian. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. L, No. 2 (June 1946), pp. 277–282, pls.

THE author identifies a small marble head, which he recently acquired in Jerusalem, as a portrait of Julian the Apostate. As evidence he relies largely on similarity with coin portraits, especially some produced at Constantinople and at Antioch, in which cities the engravers would have had an opportunity to see the emperor in person. Comparison is facilitated by good photographs of the head together with an excellent plate of enlarged obverses (of which it is erroneously stated that the scale is 1:1). The eleven coins illustrated are neither identified nor described, and there is almost no discussion of Julian's other issues.

KERENYI, ANDRÁS. Éresekűjvári letet (The find at Ersekujvar). In: *Numizmatikai Közlemény*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), pp. 16–20, 2 pls. (In Hungarian, with German and French résumés.)

A GROUP of 131 small bronze coins were found at Ersekujvar in 1937. The find, consisting of Roman imperial and Byzantine issues or their barbarian copies, cover the period 253–477. Seventy-four are identified and reproduced on the two plates. The earliest piece is a contemporary clipped piece of Gallienus, while the majority date from the last quarter of the fifth century. Since reliable historical data for the period after 469 are lacking for the region in which the coins were found, the author speculates on an expansion of Byzantine commerce northwards in this territory coinciding with the growth of Byzantine sea trade, which lasted until the middle of the seventh century.

PAGANI, ANTONIO. Le Monete della Guerra Sociale. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, ser. quarta, XLVI–XLIX (1944–1947), pp. 9–34, illus. Reprint: Milan, 1947. 30 pp., illus.

TO facilitate research Pagani has provided in this article a catalogue of known types of the coinage of the Social War. It begins with a historical summary of the coinage, and treats briefly the classification of the coins, the mints, the peoples in the war, the background for the choice of the legend ITALIA and its Oscan counterpart, the duration of the coinage, and the unique gold piece in Paris. A table of the Oscan alphabet and a bibliography precede the catalogue. Twenty-nine general types and their variants are listed, with notes and references to standard works. Thirty-five coins are illustrated through photographic reproduction and one with a line drawing.

The article is a chapter of a projected "Monete repubblicane romane o

consolari," a revision of Babelon, the publication of which was postponed because of an air raid on Milano in August, 1943.

PEARCE, J. W. E. The portraits of the Emperor Gratian (Portraiture on Late Fourth Century Roman Coins). In : *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 61–62, pl.

PEARCE here demonstrates graphically Mattingly's statement (*Roman Coins*, p. 234) regarding portraiture on the late Roman coinage in which the principle is that "of representing the Emperor in his formal aspect rather than as a living individual. . . . Emperor after Emperor is represented with little to distinguish him from his fellows." That there was agreement in rendering of details in reverse types at the most widely separated mints is proof of a central controlling authority. Yet there was wide latitude in treatment of the portraiture. As an example of this latitude, fourteen coins of a single emperor from a single mint, all dating within a limited period, are illustrated. The coins are siliquae of Gratian struck at Treveri (Treves), where Gratian was in continual residence during the period of minting (375–378). Yet, among the portraits on the first nine there is no more likeness between them than could be found between nine schoolboys of the same age. On two, with an identical reverse die, there are wide differences in the portrait's features. Of the five remaining pieces, each is matched by coins of Valens with corresponding portraits. One, the last, which seems the most appropriate for Gratian, occurs actually on more coins of Valens than of Gratian. This circumstance is a warning that one cannot accept portraits on late Roman coinage as true likenesses.

PICARD, G. C. Domitien sacrifiant sur un médaillon d'El Djem (Tunisie). In : *Revue archéologique*, 6^e ser., Vol. XXVI (1946), pp. 52–74, illus.

PUBLICATION of a fragmentary relief in stucco of the Domitianic period. It was found at El Djem and is now in the Musée Alaoui. The article is interesting to numismatists because of the many similarities between the relief and Roman imperial coin types. Like coins, its shape is round, and its theme is one very frequent on coins: an emperor (Domitian) sacrificing, accompanied by attendants. Also, the cultus statue in the middle of the disc derives, in the author's opinion, from the same prototype which provided the model for the representation of Minerva on several coins of Domitian. The prototype was a colossal statue of Fighting Minerva in archaic style. Dedicated by Domitian, it probably stood in the sanctuary of Minerva Chalcidica.

Some of the author's suggestions are noteworthy. Scenes of sacrifice on Roman imperial coins in general are interpreted as symbols of the "pietas," one of the virtues of the emperor. Some of these scenes derive probably from the sacred "clipei" dedicated in honor of the virtues of the emperor. Picard also queries whether the analogies between some reliefs of the Roman triumphal columns and the coin types might not be due to their common derivation from the triumphal "clipei."

SMEDLEY, NORMAN. The Folds farm (Doncaster) Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 69–72.

TRACTOR–PLOUGHING on October 9, 1945, unearthed fragments of a vessel of calcite-gritted ware and 1,203 antoniniani of the third century. The find contained coins of the following: Otacilia Severa 1; Trebonianus 3; Valerian 15; Gallienus 149; Salonina 21; Saloninus 3; Valerian II 1; Postumus 245; Laelian 1; Marius 2; Claudius II 119; Victorinus 482; Quintillus 12; Tetricus I 119; Tetricus II 27; Aurelian 3. A list of the pieces with identification references to Mattingly & Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage*, Vol. V, Parts I & II, by Percy H. Webb. The hoard was purchased by the Doncaster Museum.

STEIN, LOUISE and HARRY J. A variety of the "Ides of March" denarius of Brutus. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 54–56, pl.

HERE a specimen of the "Ides of March" type of Brutus recently added to Mr. Stein's collection is discussed in relation to the question whether these coins were actually struck by Brutus or a century later. In style the piece more closely resembles the "Ides of March" type restored during the Civil Wars of A.D. 68–69. It is too heavy in weight (62.5 grains), however, to have been struck on the Neronian standard, but, like six other previously published specimens, fits into the weight standard of the denarius of Brutus' time. It is concluded, therefore, that the "Ides of March" type was struck by Brutus and that specimens similar to Mr. Stein's may have been used as models for the Civil War restoration pieces. In an editor's note, T. O. Mabbott discusses the appropriateness of the liberty cap and daggers type as one for selection by Brutus and also as one for the restitution by the enemies of Nero. While he agrees with Mr. Stein's conclusion, Mabbott recalls that there were coin collectors in the first century who would have furnished a market for the product of clever forgers. He therefore believes it quite possible that some EID MAR specimens in modern collections may be forgeries of the first century.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The Personality of the Mints under the Julio-Claudian Emperors. Reprinted from: *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. LXVIII (1947), pp. 47–63.

MR. SUTHERLAND begins by calling attention to the double character of Roman coinage as a corpus of documents and as a corpus of official comment, even propaganda. If we look for analogy in documents engraved on stone we should compare the Imperial issues rather with the *Res Gestae* of Augustus than with ordinary inscriptions.

Augustus in the east emphasized victory and peace in carefully *Roman* terms; in Spain the types at Emerita—a *colonia* largely inhabited by veterans—were military, while in the other two mints they recorded his accession honours and his eastern victories; in Gaul at the great imperial mint of Lyons the types for the last fifteen or twenty years of Augustus' principate are primarily dynastic and always Roman, not local, in their reference.

Meanwhile the senatorial mint at Rome was, with brief exceptions, strictly conservative.

Under Tiberius the roles of imperial and senatorial mints are interchanged: Lyons' issues are stereotyped and uninformative, while the Roman mint (under Sejanus' influence?) devotes itself to restrained propaganda. Under Gaius both mints, now both in Rome, join in exalting the autocrat. Claudius in the imperial mint emphasizes military subjects and victorious peace, in the senatorial indicates the responsible character of the government and the prosperity it ensures. Immediately upon Nero's accession the famous *EX S.C.* appears upon the gold and silver and types are firmly constitutional; but with the fall of Seneca and Burrus imperial propaganda rapidly returns, while the senatorial mint is revived and follows suit.

In general the imperial coinage "presents the imperial case" and throws direct light on the point of view of the *princeps* himself.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WILLIAM WALLACE

TOYNBEE, J. M. C. Roma and Constantinopolis in late-antique art from 312 to 365. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXXVII (1947), pp. 135-144, pls.

THE author traces "the historical sequence and development of Roma and Constantinopolis types in the art of the middle decades of the fourth century," introducing the subject with an explanation as to why the early Christian state could retain as symbols deities like Roma. The development of the types of Roma and Constantinopolis attends certain important historical events as the consecration of Constantinople on May 11, 330, the *vicennalia* of Constantius II in 343, and a celebration (postulated by Miss Toynbee) of the eleven-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Rome in 348 A.D.

The chief points in the development of the types as they appear on coins and medallions are: (1) the first appearance side by side of Roma and Constantinopolis on solidi of Constantius II struck for his *vicennalia* in 343; and (2) the assimilation of Constantinopolis to Roma (assumption of Victory on globe as attribute and of helmet as headgear). An essential point to note is that reference is made by the author in every case to the mints at which the coins and medallions providing the evidence were struck. Miss Toynbee expects to continue her study of the types through the sixth century A.D.

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. Les médaillons contorniates, la nouvelle année à Rome et le mystérieux monogramme P E. In: *Bulletin de l'Académie royale de Belgique*, 5e Série, Vol. XXXIII (1947), pp. 328-342.

TOURNEUR'S lecture is like a favorable review of Alföldi's *Die Kontorniaten*, with some additional ideas. Tourneur gives briefly what others have supposed the use of contorniates, and the several interpretations of the monogram P E, ending up with his own, "praemia expecta," which he thinks alludes to *Aeneid*, V. 70, since the monogram is connected with a palm, and Vergil has "expectent praemia palmae."

HUNTER COLLEGE

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

COFFIN, JOSEPH. *Coins of the Popes*. New York, Coward-McCann, 1946. 169 pp., front., illus.

PAPAL coinage, a long and varied series with many facets of interest, has been furnished at last with a serviceable introduction in English. Volumes XI, XVI; and XVII of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* of the late Victor Emanuel III of Italy, Cinagli's *Le monete de Papi* (1848) and Serafini's *Le monete e le bolle plumbee pontifiche del medagliere Vaticano* (1910-28) provide detailed treatment, but by their very nature cannot serve as guides to the uninitiate.

Papal coins were first struck by Adrian I (772-795), friend and contemporary of Charlemagne, and have continued with interruptions to the present time. In his volume, Coffin has provided a long list of the popes, with numismatic notes attached where significant, which is both novel and useful. Particularly helpful is the list of Latin inscriptions occurring on the coins, 477 in number, excellently translated into English. There is also a register of emperors and other rulers, temporal and ecclesiastical, who figure in papal coinage. Engravers, die-sinkers, mintmasters, directors of mints are noted. At the end of the volume there are sixteen plates, with an index in which each piece illustrated is described.

DAVENPORT, J. S. *European Crowns since 1800 (excluding the German states)*. Buffalo, N. Y., Foster and Stewart, 1947. 193 pp., illus.

TO collectors in the field of European crown-sized coins this book will prove to be exceedingly helpful and instructive—especially to those who do not wish to be limited to one country and who have not ready access to the many sources of information necessary for intelligent study of a field. The series, while interesting enough when it ran in the *Numismatist* intermittently from 1944 to 1946, has acquired its real value as a composite reference tool by being published in a single volume.

Each country is prefaced by brief, interesting remarks giving the historical background to the coinage. Most of the types are illustrated, and such information as the inscription, mint marks, designers, mintmasters, dates, initials, edges, descriptions of coats of arms, etc., are included. While the illustrations are not uniformly good, they are, in most cases, satisfactory for identification purposes. The appendix gives a complete listing of all the inscriptions with translations into English and reference to the proper illustration number in the text. A bibliography indicates the sources used by the author which should be of great aid to those who wish to go further in their studies. A sheet pasted inside the rear cover indicates approximate market prices as of September, 1947.

The foreword informs us that the German states will be covered in another volume, and Professor Davenport is to be congratulated for undertaking his volume on this interesting field of collecting activity.

BOSTON, MASS.

H. ALAN STEEVES, JR.

DELL' ERBA, ANTONIO. Due monete salernitane poco note. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. Anno XXXI (1946), pp. 56–61, illus.

TWO not too well known coins of Salerno are the topic of this article. One is a "follaro." It has been mentioned previously only by Foresio (*Le monete della zecca di Salerno*, Parte I, 1891, p. 30 no. 55, pl. II no. 32). The specimen published in this article is specially interesting because it does not show traces of overstriking. Like coins showing the legend MAN VICE DUX, it is probably to be attributed to Mansone III (duke of Amalfi and prince of Salerno, 981–983).

The second coin is a half-"follaro," with a tower on the obverse and the bust of Jesus on the reverse. It shows light traces of an earlier die. It was issued by the duke Guglielmo (1111–1127), probably at the beginning of his rule. Although another specimen is known (struck over a "follaro" of Mansone III), the coin is not usually listed among Guglielmo's coins.

DELL' ERBA, ANTONIO. Su di un "denaro" di Giovanna I d'Angiò e Ludovico di Taranto. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. Anno XXXI (1946), pp. 50–55.

TOPIC of this article is a "denaro" of Giovanna I and Ludovico, Queen and King of Naples. The "denaro" appears in *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, Vol. XIX, pl. III, no. 11. Only two specimens of this coin are known. It was struck at Naples, after May 27, 1352 (the year the festivals for Giovanna's and Ludovico's coronation took place). The letters in the field of the reverse are to be interpreted as initials of the mint officials.

ESZE, TAMÁS. A hamispénz-verés II. Rákóczi Ferenc korában (Counterfeiting at the time of Francis Rákóczi II). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), pp. 21–24. (In Hungarian, with German and French résumés.)

ISSUE of imperial coppers for Hungary in 1696 brought about large scale counterfeiting. It is estimated that by 1703 there were more counterfeit than genuine coppers in circulation. One of the causes of the Rakoczi insurrection in the first decade of the eighteenth century was the financial crisis caused by the devaluation of copper currency. With Rakoczi's edict of 1704 copper coinage was also issued by the "malcontents," who were then in control of the greater part of imperial Hungary. Immediate counterfeiting of these insurgent coppers became widespread. Forgers were found in almost every section of the population, and huge amounts of counterfeits were produced and smuggled in from other countries. The forged coins were mostly crudely hammered and thus easily detectable. Some of the pieces originating in foreign countries were, however, manufactured with minting machinery. A search by the author among court investigations and evidence failed to uncover a description of the technique employed.

In some locations, genuine coins were officially counterstamped. Esze therefore concludes that only those coins can be considered genuine beyond doubt for which counterstamped examples exist. A catalogue of the counterstamps occurring should be prepared as an aid in the detection of the coun-

terfeit. There is, however, some evidence that the counterstamps were also forged.

The article is well documented and sheds much light on an important numismatic problem and a fascinating period of Hungarian history.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

ESZE, TAMÁS. Numizmatikai vonatkozású egyleveles nyomtatványok (Broad-sides of numismatic interest). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), pp. 31–32, illus. (In Hungarian, with German and French résumés).

THREE broadsides of interest to Hungarian numismatics are here treated. Reference to the first, of which no extant copy is known, was made in a contemporary letter (August, 1707) of Prince Francis Rakoczi. It is concerned with specifications for counterstamping of the genuine copper coins issued by the “malcontents” to distinguish them from forged copies. (See also “Counterfeiting at the time of Francis Rakoczi” in the same issue.)

The second broadside, printed about 1785 in both Latin and German, pictures a counterfeit gold coin of Maria Theresa and describes in detail its differences from the genuine. The Latin text is reprinted. The third, for which the Latin text is also given, and which is dated 1771, is concerned with the weights of imperial gold coinage.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

FEKET, H. PETER. Pénzértékelési adatok II. József korából (Data concerning the current valuation of coins at the time of József II). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), pp. 25–27. (In Hungarian, with German and French résumés.)

SEVEN currency regulations from the archives of a Hungarian county, covering the years 1778–1788, contain the current valuations of gold and silver coins of foreign countries. The most interesting of these is an edict of February, 1786. A widespread depreciation of the price of silver in relation to gold abroad had caused a large scale export of imperial gold. The edict provided for the demonetization of gold in the Austrian provinces, beginning with January 1, 1787, with further provisions that: gold could be bought, sold and exported as a commodity on free market, except gold produced within the provinces which had to be delivered to the imperial treasury; government employees were prohibited to trade in gold. The buying prices of various gold coins by the treasury were listed.

Another interesting regulation of 1779 lists the discount of the Spanish “Carolus dollar” against the old “Pillar dollar.”

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

KELPSH, A. E. Silver Dollar-size Coins of French Provinces. 18 pp., illus. Reprinted from: *The Numismatist*, Vol. LX (1947), pp. 614–631.

THIS is a very satisfactory attempt to describe all the silver dollars of the various provinces and cities which eventually became a part of the French kingdom (except for Alsace and Lorraine): Artois, Bouillon and

Sedan, Burgundy, Château Renaud, Dombes, Montbeliard, Nevers and Rethel, Orange, and Besançon.

A total of fifty-four types are described in detail, about half of them illustrated by line drawings. These were issued largely during the century and a half from 1540 to 1680. A short historical sketch of the location, origin, and shifting sovereignty of each province is prefaced to the list of its coins. Legends are translated, coats of arms analyzed and identified, and cross references to the standard authorities cited.

While based of necessity on the volumes of Poey d'Avant, this condenses and supplements that work, adding dates and types which have come to light in the past hundred years. Mr. Kelpsh has made readily available knowledge of a series of coins, many of them rare and elusive, in a format handy for reference and comparison.

LOEHR, AUGUST. *Österreichische Geldgeschichte*. Wien, Universum, 1946. 88 pp., 16 pls. (Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Bd. 4).

AUGUST LOEHR, distinguished Director of the Coin Cabinet at Vienna, has here written a concise account of the monetary history of Austria. Following the English school, he extends the field of numismatics to include all media of exchange. Austrian coinage began in the reign of Leopold V (twelfth century) with the Vienna pfennig which developed from the Ratisbon pfennig, the predominant silver coin in the Danubian countries. The ratio of the Vienna pfennig to the mark of Troyes is well explained, as are also the various boycotts which resulted from the various inflations of the fifteenth century. Archduke Sigismund began coinage of handsomely struck large silver coins, the guldengroschen, in direct imitation of the then circulating Italian lira. The guldengroschen was destined to become the silver coin of the world as it was the forerunner of the Maria Theresa Taler, the Convention Taler, et al. Paper money was introduced in Austria in the year 1762. The last chapter covers the establishment of the krone and the shilling.

PERLER, O. La trouvaille d'Ueberstorf (Ct. de Fribourg). In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* (*Revue Suisse de Numismatique*), Vol. XXXII (1946), pp. 22-44, pl.

AN account of the discovery of the Ueberstorf (Switzerland) hoard in 1944, acquired by the Swiss National Museum at Zürich, except a few pieces which reached the hands of neighbors of the finder, and were concealed by them. It comprises 177 French écus d'or, 1 French and 342 Swiss silver Dicken, nearly all beautiful specimens and well-preserved; all are described and a dozen illustrated. The hoard apparently dates from shortly after 1555, and contains French coins from Louis XI to Henri II, being particularly rich in those of François I; twenty-eight French mints are represented. The Swiss coins are almost all of the Canton of Solothurn.

SIMMEN, J. Die Münzen von Solothurn, III. Teil. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau* (*Revue Suisse de Numismatique*), Vol. XXXII (1946), pp. 45-66, pls.

THIS represents Part III of the work undertaken by the late J. Simmen on the coins of the Swiss Canton of Solothurn, which was interrupted by

his death. It covers the period 1760–1798, and is now completed by his son, H. Simmen, on the basis of his father's notes and his own further research. After a brief historical résumé of the period, the mint records are summarized under appropriate heads. The thirty-three types of various denominations are described and illustrated, with notes on variants, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN

ASKEW, GILBERT. A hoard of Tudor silver coins found at New Barnet, Herts. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 72–73.

ON April 2, 1946, a small hoard of twenty-one silver coins was found at New Barnet. The coins were: Mary, 8 groats; Philip and Mary, 2 groats; Elizabeth, 7 groats, 1 threepence, 1 half-groat, 1 sixpence, 1 penny. Notable points about the hoard are: (a) The large proportion of Mary's coinage. (b) The fact that, although the latest coin was datable to 1587–1589, the bulk was prior to, or of, the year 1562.

WHITTON, C. A. Groats of the Edwards. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 348, Apr.–May 1947, pp. 159–165, illus.

A CONVENIENT condensed list of the varieties of English groats of Edward I, III, IV, V and VI. The five classes and the subclasses are described, with their distinguishing features, and the principal ones are illustrated.

WHITTON, C. A. Groats of the Henries. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 354 (Nov. 1947), pp. 433–436; No. 355 (Dec. 1947), pp. 472–475, illus.

AN eminently practical article on the groats of Henry IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, with a brief reference to those of Edward VI coined in the name of Henry VIII. The author is generally guided by Brooke's classification, but departs from it where his own or other recent research reaches a different result. The various classes are described and illustrated, and their salient characteristics summarized; the mints for each are given.

CANADA

BOWMAN, F. The Decimal coinage of Canada & Newfoundland. 22 pp., illus. Reprinted from: *The Numismatist*, Vol. LX (1947), pp. 197–218.

LISTING by denominations and dates of all Canadian coins from 1858 and Newfoundland coins from 1865. Each type is illustrated, and the number minted of each date is given. No valuations are included.

A brief account of the founding of the various provinces which eventually amalgamated to form the Dominion of Canada and of their early coinages presents some interesting facts concerning the circulation of foreign currency and the early acts to supplant the foreign pieces with a provincial coinage. Sources of designs, missing or contradictory mint information, separation of the coinage from the Royal and Heaton mints, and the scarcity of certain dates are all discussed. The Latin legends which appear on the

various types are translated, and a table is included listing all values with their size, weight, and metal composition.

AUSTRALIA

HAGLEY, SYDNEY V. Americo-Australian hybrids. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (July 1946), p. 108, pl.

DURING World War II the U. S. mints made coins for Australia. The author illustrates three struck erroneously on smaller planchets intended for U. S. coins. He refers also to the 1850 Taylor halfpence token on which UNITED STATES appears, and its close similarity to the 1783 Washington cent, concluding that Taylor purchased the old dies of the latter and used them.

HAGLEY, SYDNEY V. Unique Australian gold coins. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), p. 24.

ANNOUNCES the discovery of a proof set of £5, £2, £1 and 10/- gold pieces of the usual British type, but with mint mark S (Sydney, Australia), the first two of which (described) are unique. The history of this proof set and of the other Australian gold coinage is briefly stated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CLAPP, GEORGE H. & NEWCOMB, HOWARD R. *The United States cents of the years 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1947. 74 pp., 4 photographic pls. \$10.00.

THIS publication is a careful, thorough and accurate treatise containing detailed descriptions of the 109 known varieties of the cents of the years 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800 with excellent photographic illustrations of the many dies involved. It covers several unpublished varieties of these years and is styled after the author's previous works on the cents of 1798-1799 and 1800-1802-1803. It is an important contribution to the literature on the early United States cents which is no doubt destined to become a classic and which will perhaps stand as a model for future scientific descriptions in American numismatics.

NEW YORK

HOMER K. DOWNING

NEWCOMB, H. R. *United States copper cents 1816-1857*. New York, Stack's, 1944. 284 pp., illus., 11 pls.

ACOMPREHENSIVE work on the cents from 1816 to 1857 inclusive, giving precise information concerning the minute details necessary for the proper attribution of all varieties of the late date cents. It represents many years of painstaking effort and fills a long felt need for written descriptions and authentic information on this series. Its use will entirely eliminate the need for the former work on these years by Frank D. Andrews which was issued in 1883.

NEW YORK

HOMER K. DOWNING

SIGLER, PHARES O. The Colonial Coins of America; XIV. Washington Pieces; XV. The Fugio Cent and Continental Currency; XVI. Nova Constellatio, Immune Columbia and Confederatio Pieces; XVII. Bungtown Coppers; XVIII. Influence of Early American Coins. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13 (1946), pp. 10-16, 45-51, 73-77, 105-112, 139-145, 181-186, illus.

CONCLUDING chapters of a series begun in Vol. 11 (1944) of this journal. The author's aim is to provide an accessible compendium of existing information on early coins of America. Specimens are described and well illustrated and the bibliography for each chapter is given in detail.

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, H. F. *La ceca de la Villa Imperial de Potosí y la moneda colonial, con apendice documental e ilustraciones*. Buenos Aires, 1945. 297 pp., 17 pls. (Buenos Aires. Universidad nacional. Publicaciones del Instituto de Investigaciones historicas, num. LXXXVIII).

TO collectors and students of Spanish colonial coins this book is a god-send. Authoritative information on the numismatic history of any of the first mints in the New World has been very difficult to find. Sr. Burzio's comprehensive study of the Potosí mint makes available much valuable and newly uncovered information. The volume fittingly honors Potosí on the quadricentennial anniversary of its founding.

Sr. Burzio treats of the founding of the mint at Potosí and of the new Casa de Moneda built in 1772 in which the first "pillar dollar" pieces of that mint were struck on a new screw press. This section is illustrated with four large, folding facsimile plates in color, reproduced from the original plans of the new mint. The original manuscript plans from which they were made are in the private library of Casa Pardo in Buenos Aires.

The names of officials and their duties, descriptions of minting processes, and, in fact, all details sought by collectors and students of this coinage are well covered. In one section, arranged in the manner of a dictionary, are definitions of the technical terms used in the course of the study.

There is a checklist or catalogue of the known silver and gold pieces from Philip II to Ferdinand VII, with notations of their assayers, dates, denominations, and reference to publications in which they have been recorded. Through use of the list, which is arranged chronologically, it is convenient to check the coins known to Sr. Burzio.

A discussion follows of the counterstamps found on coins from Potosí with relation to their various styles and the countries to which they are attributed.

In an excellent bibliography unpublished manuscripts, printed works, and collections of coins in Buenos Aires are listed. After the bibliography proper there is a list of ordinances, cédulas, decrees, etc., on the coinage from Charles I (1525) to Ferdinand VII (1808) in which 133 items are listed, dated, and described.

An appendix gives the complete text of twelve manuscript documents,

heretofore unpublished, concerning the building of the new Potosí mint during the years 1771 to 1773.

The plates illustrate 226 coins of Potosí from the author's collection.

NEW YORK

R. I. NESMITH

ISLAMIC

CORA, LUIGI. Uno sguardo alla monetazione degli arabi in Sicilia. In : *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Anno XXXI (1946), pp. 17-49, chart.

BRIEF survey of the Aghlabid and Fatimid coinage in Sicily during the ninth to eleventh centuries. Typographical and other difficulties incident to the war have necessitated the postponement of a long-projected corpus of Islamic coins of Sicily. Five inedited Fatimid quarter-dinars of the years 337, 338 and 339 A.H. are described in an appendix.

KIRKBRIDE, A. S. Coins of the Byzantine-Arab transition period. In : *The Quarterly of the Dept. of Antiquities in Palestine*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 59-63, pls.

AN admirably illustrated description of sixty-three "folles" of the Byzantine-Arab transition period collected in Trans-Jordan. These crude coins bear unintelligible inscriptions or are virtually anepigraphic, and resemble some of the coins from Jerash described by A. R. Bellinger (*Num. Notes and Monographs*, No. 81). The number of varieties is remarkable, there being only two pairs of duplicates in the lot. At least two of the coins carry Arabic legends. This reviewer suggests that a part of the familiar phrase *al-wafā' li'llāh* is preserved on no. 17.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

SASSANIAN

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. A note on the Sassanian mint monograms. In : *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (April 1946), p. 48.

THE author suggests the identification of several Sassanian mint monograms: NIHC, Ctesiphon; AS, Aspahan (Isbahan); and VH, Weh-Ardashir (Seleucia).

BRITISH MUSEUM (Department of Coins and Medals). A Catalogue of the Arab-Sassanian Coins (Umayyad governors in the East, Arab-Ephthalites, Abbasid governors in Tabaristan and Bukhara), by John Walker. London, 1941. clxi, 224 pp., 40 pls. (A Catalogue of the Muhammadan Coins in the British Museum)

MR. WALKER's catalogue of Arab-Sassanian coins is the most important contribution that has been made to the study of Near Eastern numismatics in many years. For the first time the exceedingly difficult and confused series of coins of Sassanian type issued by the Arabs in Persia and Khurāsān previous to the great coinage reform of 'Abd al-Malik, and in Ṭabaristān and Bukhārā after the reform, have been brought into order. In the process of assembling and co-ordinating the heretofore scattered and often unreliable material Mr. Walker has succeeded in solving many of the puzzling chronological and geographical problems with which this truly exotic branch of numismatics fairly bristles. It is not surprising—and in

fact to the inquisitive scholar it is a cause for satisfaction—that unsolved difficulties remain, but here at last is the firm foundation upon which future studies can be built.

This volume, the first in a revised and expanded catalogue of Muhammadan coins in the British Museum, is much more than a catalogue of the Arab-Sassanian coins in that great collection; it is virtually a *corpus*. The author has described in their proper places (and has generously illustrated) hundreds of coins from other collections, many of them unpublished, and, having critically reviewed all the pertinent literature, has listed practically every published specimen of the various classes under consideration. The labor involved in sifting and sorting out the specimens described, and most frequently inadequately illustrated, by the great pioneers in the subject, such as Olshausen, Mordtmann and Thomas, and by many others in the nineteenth century, must have been immense. Mr. Walker has brought order out of chaos, and has attacked the baffling epigraphical and philological questions inherent in Pahlevi with energy, penetration and courage.

Aside from the admirably arranged catalogue of the five classes under treatment (Umayyad governors, Arab-Ephthalites, Ṭabaristān governors, Bukhārā Sassanian types, and isolated Arab-Sassanian types) and the forty excellent plates, the volume contains a most scholarly and comprehensive critical apparatus which is, in effect, a manual of Arab-Pahlevi numismatics. Heretofore one has had to turn back to the profound but unco-ordinated researches of Mordtmann and Thomas for any real insight into the problems of identification and interpretation of these coins; and the non-orientalist collector has had nothing to rely upon but the industrious Valentine's little manuscript handbook of Sassanian coins (Spink and Son, Ltd., 1921). In the 225-odd pages of Walker's "Introduction," notes and indices we now have an orderly study of the whole subject which must prove indispensable not only to the numismatist but also to the more general Iranian-Arab archaeologist and historian.

A general statement of the arrangement and scope of the work is followed by a detailed survey of the historical background and of the chronology of the governors, in which the author has made full first-hand use of the Arab chronicles. The knotty problems of the Arab-Ephthalite and Bukhārān coinages receive full treatment, and forty-four pages are devoted to an orderly discussion of the mints and mint monograms. This latter is a contribution of first-rate importance. For the first time (aside from the late Ernst Herzfeld's valuable notes in the *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress*, London, 1936) the question of the identification of the Sassanian mint monograms is approached intelligently and methodically. Some of Walker's conclusions may be open to question, but this at least is a very great step forward.¹ There are tables of monograms and counter-

¹ The student will be interested in J. M. Unvala's and the late F. D. J. Paruck's reactions to these and other questions relating to Walker's study, in the *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, VI (1944), pp. 37 ff. and 79 ff. Paruck's paper is in some respects a step backward in that the multiplicity of undoubtedly synonymous mint monograms is if anything increased, and little or no original contribution is made to the problems of identification.

marks, a list of Umayyad mints in the eastern provinces and a numismatic sketch-map. The final sections of the introduction treat with the question of metrology and with epigraphy, and the latter is accompanied by tables of Kufic and Pahlevi. The notes at the end of the catalogue contain a fund of references and much supplementary critical material, and the indices are comprehensive and useful. Among other appendices there is a welcome comparative table of eras (post-Yezdigird, Yezdigird, Hijrah and Christian).

A bright future lies ahead for students of Islamic numismatics if the Arab-Byzantine and ensuing volumes of the new British Museum Catalogue of Muhammadan Coins are of the same standard of excellence as this first volume.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on Far Eastern Numismatics. 4. Chinese Fish Coins. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr., 1946), pp. 43-44, illus.

FISH-SHAPED pieces seen in collections of Chinese coins have been accepted as actual coins largely on tradition. Bowker calls attention to remarks of De Groot (*The Religious System of China*, Vol. I, pp. 5, 212) regarding the ceremony of buying water (*mai-shui*) to wash the dead. A part of the rite was to cast cash and, in some instances, a live fish into the river by way of payment for the water removed. The author concludes: "What could be more logical to the Chinese mind than that the metallic fish represented the purchase price of the 'to buy water' and that it is in fact a very special kind of a coin."

MABBOTT, T. O. Ancient cut down Chinese cash of the "Wu Tchu" type. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 No. 2 (Apr. 1946), p. 60.

AMONG the ancient cash in a collection of Chinese coins examined by Professor Mabbott there are a dozen or more of the series inscribed with the characters "Wu Tchu" of the type of Terrien de Lacouperie's British Museum Catalogue No. 315. All the pieces, to judge from the similarity of their patina, had been found together. They had a common peculiarity: all were filed down or clipped at the edges, leaving only half of each character remaining on the coin. Such specimens found singly have heretofore been considered merely as damaged coins. The discovery of over a dozen together leads to the conclusion that they were part of the regular system of currency, whether officially or not, and parallel to the Roman coins with their inscriptions absent due to clipping which were in common use in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D.

TOKENS

PECK, C. W. Eighteenth century tradesmen's tokens; an introduction to the series. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 352 (Sept. 1947), pp. 344–348.

AN interesting background article on British tradesmen's tokens of 1787–1803. The author points out that the failure to strike coppers at the royal mint for some thirty years made the issuance of tokens a commercial necessity, and gives due credit to Boulton's steam-power press. They at once became popular with collectors, by reason of their variety and interesting designs. The writer describes the five classes of such tokens, including those not issued as genuine money of necessity, and, in view of their great number, suggests certain lines along which they may be collected.

MEDALS

GANS, E., & KISCH, G. The Cambyzes Justice Medal. In: *The Art Bulletin*, Vol. XXIX (1947), pp. 121–123, pl.

THE first part of this note is devoted to the publication, by Mr. Gans, of an unsigned medal of the mid-sixteenth century, which he acquired with the Nussbaum Collection. The inscription on the reverse, identifying the subject of the scene on the obverse as the Judgment of Cambyzes, also serves to explain similar scenes on two other medals, which have heretofore received only a literal interpretation. The story, which was related by Herodotus, was depicted in two paintings by Gerard David for the Town Hall at Bruges, and also in a work by Rubens.

In his contribution, Kisch discusses other examples of the Judgment theme, including a medal from his collection bearing the initials of Daniel Sailer of Augsburg, on which Solomon's Judgment is represented. He also comments further on the Cambyzes medals and the possible influence of David's painting upon the medallist. The author suggests Flanders or Lower Germany as the place of origin for this medal, but we must add that the philological evidence points rather to the Southwest.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. A Szentjobb hazahozatalára készült érmek (1771). (Medals commemorating the return of St. Stephen's right hand in 1771.) In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), pp. 27–31, illus. (In Hungarian, with German and French résumés.)

ST. STEPHEN (d. 1038) was the first king of Hungary. Allegedly his right hand was preserved, and was rediscovered in 1590 in Ragusa, Dalmatia. The Ragusan Republic presented it to Empress Maria Theresa, then Queen of Hungary, in 1771, as a token of appreciation for her promise of protection against Russia. The relic was exhibited for a short time in Vienna and then transferred with great ceremony to Buda. Celebrating this occasion, the Vienna mint issued a medal and a medalet, in both gold and silver. The two varieties of each are described and illustrated.

The catalogue of dies preserved at the Vienna mint lists only the second

variety of each. From an examination of the medals it is concluded that only one die was prepared for each and that it was subsequently re-engraved. The engravers' identity cannot be established categorically. A comparison with contemporary medals and notes leaves little room for doubt, however, that the artist of the medal was Anton Franz Wideman, engraver at the Vienna mint between 1758 and 1778, and that the artist of the medalet was Wenzel Hainl, also a Vienna mint engraver between 1769 and 1777. There are other instances of their collaboration.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

PATRIGNANI, A. La Chiesa del Gesù di Roma nelle Medaglie del Cardinale Alessandro Farnese. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. Anno XXXI (1946), pp. 62-67, illus.

DISCUSSION of medals showing the façade of the Church "del Gesù" on their reverse which were issued in honor of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese. One, by Bonzagna, was struck in 1568, the year work began on the church. It shows the façade according to the original project by Vignola. The second, by Milone, was struck in 1575, the year the church was dedicated on the occasion of the jubilee convoked by Pope Gregorius XIII. It shows the façade according to the final project by Della Porta. Besides the official medal, three varieties are listed and studied by the author.

REICH, JOSEPH P. Smallpox in Medals. In: *Ciba Symposia*, Vol. IX, No. 10 (Jan.-Feb. 1948), pp. 818-822.

MOST of the especially interesting numismatic items which can be interpreted as dealing with the particular disease of smallpox refer to preventive treatments: first, inoculation, and later, the introduction of vaccination by Edward Jenner and its propagation throughout the world. The author discusses some of the varied medallic representations.

ROMERO DE TERREROS, MANUEL. Medallas planaomáticas. In: *Excelsior*, Mexico D. F., May 30, 1947.

THIS newspaper article discusses the medal struck in commemoration of the Spanish aviators Barberán and Cóllar who perished mysteriously some fifteen years ago when their non-stop flight from Spain to Mexico City was nearly completed. The medal was prepared in advance so that it would be at hand at the time of the flight's end. Since the flight was unsuccessful it was not issued.

The medal was silver with the weight of a peso. On the obverse, there is a map of the Atlantic Ocean with dots indicating the route of the flight from Spain to Mexico. In the center of the obverse is the inscription: ESPAÑA—BARBERAN—COLLAR—MEXICO—1933, and around the circumference the following: VENCIO EN LA TIERRA. VENCIO EN EL MAR. VENCE EN EL AIRE. The medal was designed by the director of the Mexico City mint and its dies were prepared by the mint's chief engraver, Manuel Luna. Naturally, the medal is not well known; Dr. Terreros mentions the few examples he has seen.

Medals of this nature were classified by Count de la Cortina in his *Nociones Elementales de Numismática* as "planaomáticas," i.e., deceptive, inasmuch as they refer to events contrary to historical truth. At times such medals have been prepared deceitfully by their makers, while at others they have been legitimately struck in anticipation of an event which for some reason did not actually occur.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

CLEANING OF COINS

PECK, C. W. Some notes on the cleaning of coins, with special reference to tone. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 341, Apr. 1946, pp. 3-6.

AN exhaustive and valuable article on cleaning coins of different metals, with especial reference to preserving tone. It does not, however, mention the use of organic solvents (such as carbon tetrachloride) to loosen gummy deposits, nor, although it is implied, that it is safe to use most acids or alkalis on stubborn deposits on gold coins.

Additional remarks on the subject appear on p. 7 of the same number, in No. 344 (Nov.-Dec. 1946) on p. 12, in No. 346 (Feb. 1947) at pp. 75-76 (with suggestions as to envelopes), and on p. 268 of No. 350 (July, 1947). The last of these points out that Danish collectors generally pay little attention to preserving tone.

PAPER MONEY

The background of our invasion currency. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 29-31.

A REPRINT from the July 21, 1945, official report of the Secretary of the Treasury describes the financial considerations involved in the supply of currency for military use in World War II, covering not only the issuance of "invasion currency" proper, but also the supply of necessary U. S. and foreign normal currencies. The accounting aspect of the operation is referred to, as also the currency practices of our Allies.

MARCKHOFF, FRED R. The Development of Currency and Banking in Nebraska. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1946), pp. 172-178, illus.

HISTORICAL account of Nebraska banking institutions and the currency issued by them arranged under the following headings: Land Boom Currency Period, 1854-1857; Deposit Banking Period, 1857-1861; Civil War Period, 1861-1865; National Bank Note Period, 1865-1882. Six Nebraska bank notes are illustrated.

MARCKHOFF, FRED R. The Development of Currency and Banking in Florida. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1947), pp. 118-123; No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1947), pp. 138-141, illus.

AN account of Florida financial institutions and their paper currency arranged under the headings: Territorial Period without Banking, 1822-

1827; Territorial Period with Banking, 1828–1845; Currency and Banking in Florida State, 1845–1861; Currency and Banking in Florida under the Confederacy, 1861–1865; Reconstruction Currency and Banking in Florida, 1865–1873; Early National Banking in Florida, 1874–1882. Nine specimens of Florida paper currency are illustrated.

MARCKHOFF, FRED R. The Development of Currency and Banking in Kansas. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Mar.–Apr. 1947), pp. 32–37; No. 3 (May–June, 1947), pp. 57–60, illus.

NOTES on Kansas banks and their paper currency arranged under the headings: Pre-Legislation Currency and Banks in Kansas Territory; Post-Legislation Currency and Banks in Kansas Territory; The Very Rare Kansas Town Company Currency; Currency of the Free State Party; Currency of the Pro-Slavery Party; Earliest Currency and Banks in Kansas State; Early National Banking in Kansas; List of Kansas Banks in Operation before 1870 with Listing of their Bank-Note Issues. Nine specimens of Kansas paper currency are illustrated.

ROGERS, B. The Vermont Glass Factory and its notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 1 (Jan. 1946), pp. 8–9.

DURING its short life span of 1810 to 1815 the Vermont Glass Factory issued notes in small denominations of one to five dollars. The notes are described.

STEIN, LOUISE and HARRY J. Money of the concentration camps. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1946), pp. 87–89, pls.

THE authors explain the financial administration of the German concentration camps at Lodz (Poland) and Terezin (Bohemia), which were exclusively for Jews. The SS governed them through a Chief Elder, deputies and a Council of Elders. Special paper money was issued in the name of the Chief Elder, and was the only currency in the camps. A number of the notes are illustrated, as well as a proclamation in Hebrew (also translated) calling in all two-mark notes by reason of counterfeiting.

DECORATIONS

WEBB, W. C. G. The iron cross—its successors and imitators. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 349, June 1947, pp. 220–222.

A BRIEF article on the German Iron Cross, since its foundation, describing its different forms, from time to time. The War Service Cross of Germany, and the earlier one of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, are also described, as is that of the Order of the Iron Helmet, of Hesse-Cassel. This is supplemented in No. 352 (Sept. 1947) on page 351.

CURRENT PERIODICALS

BOLLETINO DEL CIRCOLO NUMISMATICO NAPOLETANO (Castello Angioino, Napoli). Anno XXXI, Jan.–Dec. 1946.

- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDE POUR L'HISTOIRE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE.** Première année, 1946. Auxerre, 1947.
- HAMBURGER BEITRÄGE ZUR NUMISMATIK** (Walter Hävernicks, ed.). Heft I, 1947.
- JAARBOEK VON HET KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH GENOOTSCHAP VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE, XXXIII-XXXIV, 1946-47.** Eerste gedeelte. Tweede gedeelte. Amsterdam, 1947.
- THE JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA** (Numismatic Society of India, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1, India). Vol. VIII, Pt. 2, Dec. 1946.
- MÉDAILLES, ORGANE DE LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉDITEURS DE MÉDAILLES** (58, Rue du Louvre, Paris, 2^e). 10^e année, No. 1, Jan. 1947; No. 2, Oct. 1947.
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Wien IV. Schelleingasse 23). Vol. V, No. 2, Apr. 1947; No. 3, June 1947.
- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (Proceedings of the New Zealand Numismatic Society). Vol. 4, No. 1, June-Aug. 1947.
- THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE AND JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** (21 Bedford Sq., London, W.C. 1). Pt. III-IV, 1946.
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR** (Spink & Son, Ltd., -5, 6 & 7 King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Nos. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1947.
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (Hewitt Bros., Chicago, Ill.). Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-Mar., 1948.
- NUMISMATICA, RIVISTA BIMESTRALE DI NUMISMATICA, MEDAGLISTICA, GLITTICA, SFRAGISTICA** (Piazza di Spagna 35, Roma). Anno XII, Nos. 1-2, Jan.-Apr. 1946; Nos. 3-4, May-Aug. 1946; Nos. 5-6, Sept.-Dec. 1946.
- THE NUMISMATIST** (American Numismatic Association). Vol. LXI, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-Mar., 1948.
- REVUE BELGE DE NUMISMATIQUE ET DE SIGILLOGRAPHIE** (Société Royale de Numismatique, 5 Rue du Musée, Bruxelles). Vol. XCIII, 1947.
- RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA E SCIENZE AFFINI** (Via Andrea Appiani 19, Milano). Vol. IV, Serie Quarta, XLVI-XLIX, 1944-47.
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN** (65, Gt. Portland St., London, W. 1). 1947 Jan.-Dec., Nos. 345-355; 1948 Jan., No. 356.

BOOK REVIEW INDEX

In this section are listed reviews of numismatic books and articles which have appeared in other periodicals.

- AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MUSEUM NOTES I** (1945). New York, 1946.
Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 149-150.
- AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MUSEUM NOTES II.** New York, 1947.
Rev. by S. M. in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61 (1948), pp. 39-40.
- ARRANZ, FILEMON ARRIBAS.** *Sellos de placa de las cancelerias regias castellanas.* Valladolid, 1941. Rev. by M. Tournier in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 158-159.
- BABELON, JEAN.** *Le portrait dans l'antiquité d'après les monnaies.* Paris, 1942. Rev. by Peter Berghaus in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft I (1947), pp. 82-83.
- BOUCHARY, JEAN.** *Les faux-monnayeurs sous la révolution française.* Paris, Rivière, 1946.
Rev. in *Bulletin de la Société d'Étude pour l'Histoire du Papier-monnaie*, 1946, p. 14.
- BOWKER, HOWARD FRANKLIN.** *A Numismatic Bibliography of the Far East: A Check List of Titles in European Languages.* New York, 1943 (Numismatic Notes and Mono-

- graphs No. 101). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), p. 149.
- BROWN, DONALD F. *The Temples of Rome as Coin Types*. New York, 1940 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 90). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 147-148.
- CLAPP, GEORGE H. & NEWCOMB, HOWARD R. *The United States Cents of the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1800*. New York, 1947. Rev. by D. M. B. in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61 (1948), p. 90.
- COX, D. H. *A Tarsus Coin Collection in the Adana Museum*. New York, 1941 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 92). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), p. 41.
- CRAIG, SIR JOHN. *Newton at the Mint*. Cambridge, 1946. Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 139-140.
- DILLEN, J. G. VAN. *Zeven Eeuwen Amsterdam*. Rev. by J. van Kuyk in *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vols. XXXIII-XXXIV (1946-1947), p. 154.
- ELMER, GEORG. *Die Münzprägung der gallischen Kaiser in Köln, Trier und Mailand* (Bonner Jahrbücher, 1941). Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 133-136.
- FREDERICKS, J. W. *Penningen* (Heemschut-serie, no. 52). Rev. by J. van Kuyk in *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vols. XXXIII-XXXIV (1946-1947), pp. 153-154.
- GRANT, MICHAEL. *From Imperium to Auctoritas; a historical study of aes coinage in the Roman empire 49 B.C.-A.D. 14*. Cambridge, 1946. Rev. by Alfred R. Bellinger in *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. LI (1947), pp. 337-340. Rev. by Hans Ulrich Instinsky in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft I (1947), pp. 80-82. Rev. by C. H. V. Sutherland in *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 37 (1947), pp. 209-212. Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 129-133. Rev. by Victor Tourneur in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 143-145.
- GRUENWALD, MICHAEL. *Die römischen Bronze- und Kupfermünzen mit Schlagmarken im Legionslager Vindonissa*. Basel, 1946. Rev. by Jacques Breuer in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 145-147. Rev. by H. W. Holzer in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61 (1948), pp. 41-43.
- HANELL, KRISTER. *Das altrömische eponyme Amt*. Lund, 1946. Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 138-139.
- IVES, HERBERT E. *Foreign Imitations of the English Noble*. New York, 1941 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 93). Rev. by J. van Kuyk in *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vols. XXXIII-XXXIV (1946-1947), p. 76.
- LANGE, KURT. *Münzkunst des Mittelalters*. Leipzig, 1942. Rev. by W. Jesse in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft I (1947), pp. 85-86.
- LANKORONSKI, L. M. *Das römische Bildnis in Meisterwerken der Münzkunst*. Amsterdam, 1944. Rev. by Robert Wulff in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft I (1947), pp. 83-84.
- LE GENTILHOMME, P. *Mélanges de numismatique mérovingienne*. Paris, 1940. Rev. by Peter Berghaus in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft I (1947), pp. 84-85.
- LESTOCQUOY, J. *Les évêques d'Arras, leurs portraits, leurs armoiries, leurs seeaux. Sigillographie et héraldique de M. Roger Rodière*. Fontenay-le-Comte, 1942. Rev. by M. Tourneur-Nicodème in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 153-156.
- LOEHR, AUGUST. *Österreichische Geldgeschichte*. Vienna, 1946. Rev. in *Bulletin de la Société d'Étude pour l'Histoire du Papier-monnaie*, 1946, p. 14. Rev. by W. Hävernack in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft I (1947), pp. 86-87.

- MILNE, J. G. *Kolophon and its coinage : A Study*. New York, 1941 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 96). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 140-141.
- MOSSER, SAWYER MCA. *The Endicott Gift of Greek and Roman Coins, including the "Catacombs" Hoard*. New York, 1941 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 97). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), p. 142.
- MURTI, C. SIVARAMA. *Numismatic parallels of Kalidasa*. Madras, 1945. Rev. by A. S. Altekar in *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. VIII (1946), pp. 185-186.
- NEWELL, EDWARD T. *The Byzantine Hoard of Lagbe*. New York, 1945 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 105). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), p. 148.
- PEUS, BUSO. *Das Münzwesen*. (Reprint from "Der Raum Westfalen," Bd. II. 1944). Rev. by Peter Berghaus in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft I (1947), pp. 87-88.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE. *Coins of the World; Nineteenth Century Issues*. New York, 1947. Rev. by Stuart Mosher in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61 (1948), pp. 40-41.
- REINHART, HANS. *Basler Münzsammler*. Basel, 1946. Rev. by J. van Kuyk in *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vols. XXXIII-XXXIV (1946-1947), p. 153.
- RISK, JAMES C. *British Orders and Decorations*. New York, 1945 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 106). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 151-152.
- SANTINI, ALBERTO. *Saggio di catalogo generale delle monete consolari anonime con simboli*. Milan, 1940. Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 136-137.
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- TOYNBEE, JOCELYN M. C. *Roman Medallions*. New York, 1944 (Numismatic Studies No. 5). Rev. by J. van Kuyk in *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vols. XXXIII-XXXIV (1946-1947), pp. 76-77.
- WESSBERG, OLOF. *Studien zur Kunstgeschichte der römischen Republik*. Leipzig, 1941. Rev. by H. Mattingly in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 137-138.
- WEST, LOUIS C. *Gold and Silver Coin Standards in the Roman Empire*. New York, 1941 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs). Rev. by Paul Naster in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 142-143.
- WITTMER, CHARLES. *Inventaire des sceaux des archives de la ville de Strasbourg de 1050 à 1300*. Strasbourg, 1946. Rev. by M. Tourneur-Nicodème in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 157-158.
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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

- BALDWIN, A. H. & SONS (London). *Price List, Sept. 1947*, 1014 lots, 14 pp. Contents : British medals.
- BAUER, GEORGE J. (Rochester, N. Y.). *No. XXI, 1 Feb. 1947*, 921 lots, 28 pp. Contents : Ancient and modern ; United States gold, silver and copper. *No. XXII, 24 May 1947*, McKenzie Coll. of Swedish crowns, 980 lots, 31 pp. Contents : Complete series of Swedish rulers, including the Sigismund crown. *No. XXIII, 18 Oct. 1947*, 1061 lots, 32 pp. Contents : United States and foreign gold, silver and copper ; McKenzie Coll. of English gold.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY (Syracuse, N. Y.). *19 Apr. 1947*, 2012 lots, 79 pp. Contents : United States and foreign gold, silver and copper. *27 & 28 June 1947*, 2073 lots, 75 pp. Contents : United States and foreign gold, silver and copper ; paper money. *3 & 4 Oct. 1947*, 1708 lots, 64 pp. Contents : United States and foreign gold, silver and copper. *13 Dec. 1947*, 1140 lots, 28 pp. Contents : United States coins, tokens, medals and paper money.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY (Syracuse, N. Y.). *Fixed price list, Jan. 1947*, 1320 nos. 43 pp. Contents : United States coins, tokens, paper money, etc. *Fixed price list, Sept. 1947*, 322 nos. 4 pp. Contents : United States and foreign gold, silver and copper. *Fixed price list, Oct. 1947*, 755 nos. 8 pp. Contents : United States coins, United States and foreign gold.
- BOLENDER, M. H. (Freeport, Ill.). *168th auction sale, 1 Feb. 1947*, 2039 lots, 73 pp. Contents : Ancient, foreign and United States coins. *169th auction sale, 29 March 1947*, 1942 lots, 71 pp. Contents : Ancient, foreign and United States coins. *170th auction sale, 19 July 1947*, 2303 lots, 77 pp. Contents : Ancient, foreign and United States coins. *171st auction sale, 22 Nov. 1947*, 2146 lots, 72 pp. Contents : United States and foreign coins.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). *12 Apr. 1947*, 564 lots, 32 pp. Contents : Ancient and modern, United States coins and paper money. *26 & 27 Sept. 1947*, 1346 lots, 66 pp. Contents : United States and foreign gold, silver, nickel and copper.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). *Fixed price list, Sept. 1947, Vol. I, No. 4*, nos. 790-1034, 8 pp. Contents : United States and foreign gold, silver and copper. *Fixed price list, June 1947, Vol. I, No. 1*, nos. 1-279. Contents : United States and foreign coins. *Fixed price list, Oct. 1947, Vol. I, No. 5*, nos. 1035-1299. Contents : United States coins and European coins. *Fixed price list, Nov. 1947, Vol. I, No. 6*, nos. 1300-1580. Contents : United States coins.
- CELINA COIN CO. (Celina, Ohio). *Price list No. 15*, 32 pp. Contents : United States and foreign coins. *Price list No. 20*, 32 pp. Contents : United States and foreign coins. *Price list No. 22, 1947*, 16 pp. Contents : United States coins and currency ; foreign gold and silver.
- DREIFUSS, J. (Zurich). *Lagerliste Aug.-Sept. 1947*, 189 nos. 6 pp. Contents : Swiss and foreign gold, Swiss and German coins, etc. *Lagerliste Oct.-Nov. 1947*, 830 nos. 12 pp. Contents : Gold, Swiss, Greek, German coins and medals.
- FISHER, CHARLES H. (Cleveland, Ohio). *Auction catalogue, 8 Feb. 1947*, 566 lots, 16 pp. Contents : United States and foreign coins. *Auction catalogue, 13 Dec. 1947*, 570 lots, 19 pp. Contents : United States and foreign coins.
- GANS, E.-GRUNTHAL, H. (New York). *Mail bid sale No. 4, 18 Nov. 1947*, 1621 lots, 64 pp. Contents : United States, ancient, European gold, silver and copper coins, crowns.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). *20 Feb. 1947*, Sir Charles Oman and V. B. Crowther Beynon Coll., 247 lots, 18 pp. Contents : Coins and tokens et al. *26 Feb. 1947*, J. B. Nightingale Coll. et al., 240 lots, 20 pp. Contents : Military and naval medals ; regimental badges and buttons. *25 Mar. 1947*, 176 lots, 14 pp. Contents : Ancient and mod-

- ern coins. 28 Apr. 1947, 227 lots, 18 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins. 21 May 1947, 228 lots, 18 pp. Contents: Military and naval medals and decorations. 4 June 1947, 243 lots, 16 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins. 18 June 1947, 268 lots, 23 pp. Contents: Military and naval medals and decorations. 2 July 1947, 274 lots, 19 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins. 17 July 1947, 256 lots, 23 pp. Contents: Military and naval medals and decorations. 29 July 1947, 273 lots, 19 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins. 11 Sept. 1947, 268 lots, 20 pp. Contents: E. Evelyn Barron Historical Medal Coll.: ancient and modern coins, 23 Sept. 1947, 192 lots, 14 pp. Contents: Gold and silver coins and tokens. 21 Oct. 1947, 239 lots, 20 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins. 29 Oct. 1947, 155 lots, 15 pp. Contents: Military and naval medals and decorations. 27 Nov. 1947, 262 lots, 16 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins. 11 Dec. 1947, H. C. Clifford Coll., 246 lots, 16 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins and medals. 30 Dec. 1947, 1911 lots, 13 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins.
- HESS, ADOLPH, A. G. (Lucerne). *Lagerliste 47-II*, 50 nos. 4 pp. Contents: Roman and Byzantine gold. *Lagerliste 47-IV*, 300 nos. 11 pp. Contents: Swiss coins and medals; gold coins of Austria, Hungary, France, Italy and Germany, etc. *Lagerliste 47-VII*, 130 nos., 4 pp. Contents: Dollar size coins of the world. *Lagerliste 47-XII*, 123, nos. 4 pp. Contents: Dollar size coins of Switzerland.
- HOLLINBECK STAMP AND COIN CO. (Des Moines, Iowa). 44th mail bid auction, 5 Mar. 1947, 2333 lots, 56 pp. Contents: United States coins. 47th mail bid auction, 5 July 1947, 1913 lots, 44 pp. Contents: United States coins. 48th mail bid auction, 5 Aug. 1947, 1323 lots, 31 pp. Contents: United States coins. 49th mail bid auction, 5 Sept. 1947, 1632 lots, 38 pp. Contents: United States coins. 50th mail bid auction, 1 Oct. 1947, 1488 lots, 37 pp. Contents: United States coins. 51st mail bid auction, 5 Nov. 1947, 1513 lots, 36 pp. Contents: United States coins. 52nd mail bid auction, 5 Dec. 1947, 1813 lots, 44 pp. Contents: United States coins.
- KATEN, F. J. (New Haven, Conn.). 15 Mar. 1947, 1400 lots, 40 pp. Contents: Ancient and foreign, United States coins and paper money. 3, 4 & 6 May 1947, 1906 lots, 59 pp. Contents: Foreign and United States coins.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). 29 & 30 Nov. 1947, 1479 lots, 47 pp. Contents: United States, foreign and ancient coins and medals.
- MAISON DEBLAIN (Nice, France). *Liste No. 4.4.47*, 266 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 5.4.47*, 178 nos. Contents: Byzantine, Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 6.5.47*, 177 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 7.5.47*, 150 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 8.6.47*, 127 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 9.6.47*, 191 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 10.7.47*, 378 nos. Contents: Bronze medals, French royal coins, Greek bronze and Roman coins. *Liste No. 11.8.47*, 297 nos. Contents: Greek bronze and silver, French and Roman and feudal coins. *Liste No. 12.9.47*, 276 nos. Contents: French medals and coins, Greek and Roman coins. *Liste No. 13.9.47*, 355 nos., 10 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, French and foreign coins. *Liste No. 14.10.47*, 275 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste 15.11.47*, 342 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Greek coins, French coins and medals. *Liste No. 16.11.47*, 316 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 17.12.47*, 400 nos., 9 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman and French coins. *Liste No. 18.12.47*, 290 nos., 6 pp. Contents: Roman and French coins.
- MEHL, B. MAX (Fort Worth, Texas). Frederic W. Geiss Coll., *Sale No. 109*, 18 Feb. 1947, 2696 lots, 162 pp. Contents: Foreign coins and United States gold, silver and copper. Will W. Neil Coll., *Sale No. 110*, 17 June 1947, 3461 lots, 212 pp. Contents: United States gold, silver and copper, etc.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G. (Basel). *Liste 57*, Jan. 1947, 520 nos., 12 pp. Con-

- tents: Ancient and modern coins, Byzantine. *Liste 58, Feb. 1947*, 334 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Ancient silver, Byzantine gold, Swiss, Russian. *Liste 59, Mar. 1947*, 355 nos., 10 pp. Contents: Spain, Sweden, Papal, Gaulish coins and Roman gold. *Liste 60, April 1947*, 341 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Greek bronze, gold, German and Italian coins. *Liste 61, May 1947*, 313 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Swiss coins and medals, Greek, Roman and South American. *Liste 62, June 1947*, 279 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Roman imperial, Gaulish and Greek gold, Swiss coins. *Liste 63, Jul.-Aug. 1947*, 435 nos., 12 pp. Contents: Greek electrum and bronze, European coins and medals. *Liste 64, Sept. 1947*, 290 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Swiss, Spain, Oriental silver, Byzantine silver, Greek gold and bronze. *Liste 65, Oct. 1947*, 286 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Greek, Swiss, German and Papal coins. *Liste 66, Nov. 1947*, 314 lots, 8 pp. Contents: Portuguese and Brazilian gold, Roman, Greek and modern coins. *Liste 67, Dec. 1947*, 340 lots, 10 pp. Contents: Swiss, Greek, Roman, crowns, German republic.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G. (Basel). *Fixed price list, June 1947*, 71 lots, 12 pp. Contents: Sweden, Norway and Denmark.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COINS CO. (New York). *25th catalogue, 12 Mar. 1947*, 513 lots, 20 pp. Contents: United States proofs, gold and silver, silver medals, gold and silver coins of the world.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY (Kosoff-Kreisberg, New York). *Sale No. 42, 6 Dec. 1947*, 982 lots, 36 pp. Contents: United States coins and paper money, foreign coins. A. N. A. Convention Sale, Dorothy White, Robert R. Prann, V. Bortiglio Colls. et al., 26 & 27 Aug. 1947, 1754 lots, 86 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins.
- PLATT, CLEMENT (Paris). *Liste C., Nov. 1947*, 425 lots, 12 pp. Contents: Roman and French coins.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE (Mineola, N. Y.). *18 Feb. 1947*, 733 lots, 18 pp. Contents: United States coins.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE (Mineola, N. Y.). *Mail bid sale, 24 Oct. 1947*, 584 lots, 14 pp. Contents: United States coins.
- RINALDI, O., & FIGLIO (Mantua, Italy). *Fixed price catalogue, N. S., No. 12, Jan. 1947*, 470 nos. Contents: Italian mints, Roman and Papal. *No. 13, Feb. 1947*, 428 nos. Contents: Magna Graecia, Roman, Italian, Napoleonic and medals. *No. 14, Mar.-Apr. 1947*, 1025 nos. Contents: Italian, Papal and foreign coins. *No. 15, May 1947*, 328 nos. Contents: Magna Graecia, Roman Consular and Imperial, Papal, Napoleonic and Italian. *No. 16, June 1947*, 304 nos. Contents: Magna Graecia and Italian mints. *No. 17, July 1947*, 322 nos. Contents: Italian gold, Roman Consular and medals. *No. 18, Aug. 1947*, 328 nos. Contents: Roman, Italian coins and medals. *No. 20, Nov. 1947*, 235 nos. Contents: Medals, gold, Greek and European. *No. 21 Dec. 1947*, 303 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman, German and Italian.
- SCHMIT, ALOYSE (Luxembourg). *Price list No. 57*, 625 nos., 13 pp. Contents: Continental silver and bronze, crowns, thalers, medals and German inflation money. *No. 58*, 526 nos. Contents: German empire and republic and miscellaneous European.
- SCHULMAN, HANS M. F. (New York). *Fixed price list No. 28*, 1100 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Crown or silver dollars of the world; gold coins of the world. *No. 29*, 460 nos., 8 pp. Contents: Coins of the world. *No. 31*, 455 nos., 9 pp. Contents: Gold coins of the world.
- SCHULMAN, JACQUES (Amsterdam). *4 Feb. 1947*, 461 lots, 37 pp. Contents: Numismatic library of Edm. Rappaport of London. *5 Feb. 1947*, 743 lots, 32 pp. Contents: Netherlands, Roman, Greek, French coins, medals. *18 June 1947*, 1321 lots, 39 pp. Contents: Netherlands, Roman, Greek and European coins.
- SEABY, B. A., LTD. (London). Coin and medal bulletin, *No. 345, Jan. 1947*. Contents: English bronze and silver, Roman and foreign coins, medals. *No. 346, Feb. 1947*. Con-

tents: English bronze and silver, tokens, Roman, Greek and medals. *No. 347, Mar. 1947.* Contents: Irish copper, English silver, Roman, Greek and medals. *No. 348, Apr.-May 1947.* Contents: Greek, Roman, foreign, Scotch and English coins, medals. *No. 349, June 1947.* Contents: Greek, Roman, Scotch and English coins; commemorative medals. *No. 350, July 1947.* Contents: Roman, English coins and tokens, foreign coins, medals. *No. 351, Aug. 1947.* Contents: English silver, tokens and medals, foreign coins. *No. 352, Sept. 1947.* Contents: Greek, Roman, English coins and tokens, foreign commemoratives. *No. 353, Oct. 1947.* Contents: Roman, English and foreign coins, medals. *No. 354, Nov. 1947.* Contents: Gold, Roman, Greek silver, English silver, copper, tokens; Oriental coins, war and medical medals. *No. 355, Dec. 1947.* Contents: Gold, Roman imperial, English silver, foreign and Oriental, war medals.

SEABY, B. A. LTD. (London). *Standard catalogue of the coins of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1947 edition, 2843 nos., 78 pp.

SOTHEY & CO. (London). *31 Mar. & 1 Apr. 1947*, 460 lots, 31 pp. Contents: H. L. Brown Coll. of English coins; Philip Spence Coll. of commemorative medals; English gold and silver coins. *7 July 1947*, 244 lots, 16 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, British and foreign coins and medals. *28 July 1947*, 197 lots, 16 pp. Contents: British and foreign coins and medals.

SPINK & SON (London). Numismatic Circular List, *No. 1, Jan. 1947*, Nos. 44431-45244. Contents: Greek, Byzantine, English and medals. *No. 2, Feb. 1947*, Nos. 45251-46102. Contents: Greek, Roman, Sassanian, English and medals. *No. 3, Mar. 1947*, Nos. 46121-47123. Contents: 17th century tokens, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and medals. *No. 4, Apr. 1947*, Nos. 47131-48286. Contents: Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Continental gold and silver, English and medals. *No. 5, May 1947*, Nos. 48301-49285. Contents: Commemorative medals, Continental gold and silver, Greek, Roman, English gold, silver and tokens. *No. 6, June 1947*, Nos. 49301-50280. Contents: Greek, Roman, Byzantine, 17th century tokens, English copper and medals. *No. 7, July 1947*, Nos. 50281-51302. Contents: Irish, Canadian, Maundy money, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, English, Continental and medals. *Nos. 8-9, Aug.-Sept. 1947*, Nos. 51311-52338. Contents: Italian bronze medals, English siege coins, silver and gold, Greek, Roman, Continental and medals. *No. 10, Oct. 1947*, Nos. 52341-54297. Contents: Greek and Roman coins, Continental, English, Anglo-Saxon coins, South Africa, patterns and proofs, British, commemorative medals. *No. 11, Nov. 1947*, Nos. 54301-55255. Contents: Roman, Greek, Italian bronze medals, Continental gold and silver, English gold and silver coins. *No. 12, Dec. 1947*, Nos. 55261-56214. Contents: Greek, Roman, Continental gold and silver, English gold and silver, commemorative medals.

STACK'S INC. (New York). *13, 14 & 15 Feb. 1947*, Dr. E. F. Slater Coll. et al., 2087 lots, 56 pp. Contents: United States gold and silver coins. *23 & 24 Feb. 1947*, 1261 lots, 36 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins. *23 & 24 May 1947*, 1261 lots, 36 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins. *12 & 13 Aug. 1947*, 847 lots, 24 pp. Contents: United States and foreign gold and silver coins. *2, 3 & 4 Oct. 1947*, 2054 lots, 125 pp. Contents: H. R. Lee Coll. of United States and foreign gold; United States silver and copper. *6, 7 & 8 Nov. 1947*, 1752 lots, 84 pp. Contents: Mason Williams Coll. of United States, pioneer and foreign gold coins; United States and foreign silver and copper coins. *11, 12 & 13 Dec. 1947*, 1776 lots, 76 pp. Contents: Theodore Grand Coll.; United States, pioneer, ancient and foreign gold coins; United States, foreign, ancient, silver and copper coins. *20 & 21 Dec. 1947*, 1430 lots, 41 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins.

STACK'S INC. (New York). *Fixed price list No. 38, Summer 1947*, 40 pp. Contents: United States coins and paper money.

TATHAM STAMP & COIN CO. (Springfield, Mass.). *25 & 26 June 1947*, 1644 lots, 47 pp. Contents: Foreign coins and United States coins, paper money.

TATHAM STAMP & COIN CO. (Springfield, Mass.). *Coin price list, No. 25 C.*, First 1947 edition. Contents: United States coins.

TATHAM STAMP & COIN CO. (Springfield, Mass.). *Auction sale, 14 Nov. 1947*, 1052 lots, 40 pp. Contents: United States and foreign coins.

TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). *List 188.247*, 627 nos. Contents: Greek silver and bronze, Roman silver and bronze, Belgian silver, Spanish silver, Dutch copper, Italian copper and medals. *List 191.447*, 610 nos. Contents: Greek and Roman silver and bronze, French silver, copper and Belgian bronze medals. *List 194.647*, 618 nos. Contents: Greek and Roman silver and bronze, French silver, copper and Belgian bronze medals. *List 196.847*, 489 nos. Contents: Greek and Roman silver and bronze, French silver, United States coins, ancient health medals. *List 198.947*, 550 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and European silver, bronze medals, American and Roman copper. *List CXCIX.1047*, 404 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and European coins, bronze medals. *List CC.1147*, 622 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman and European silver, Roman and American copper, French Bronze medals.

GERMAN AUCTION CATALOGUES 1940 & 1941

FRANKFURTER MÜNZHANDLUNG. E. BUTTON (Frankfurt am Main). *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 87*, 31 Mar. & 1 Apr. 1941, 2616 lots, 107 pp. Contents: Ancient, Holy Roman Empire, medieval, Palatinate and gold. *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 89*, 9 & 10 June 1942, 3093 lots, 103 pp. Contents: Ancient, medieval, modern, Holy Roman Empire, Bohemia and gold. *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 90*, 2 & 3 Mar. 1943, 2862 lots, 95 pp. Contents: Ancient, medieval, modern, European, foreign, decorations and gold. *Auktions-katalog No. 91*, 4 & 5 Jan. 1944, 2350 lots, 79 pp. Contents: Gold, ancient, medieval and modern coins, artistic medals.

GRABOW, LUDWIG (Rostock). *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 18*, 27, & 28 Oct. 1941, 1832 lots, 61 pp. Contents: Ancient, Holy Roman Empire, Austria, Hungary, England, Italy, Sweden, Bavaria, Braunschweig, Westphalia, Hamburg, Nuremberg.

HELBING, OTTO NACHF. (Munich). *Auktions-katalog No. 80*, 16 & 17 Sept. 1940, 4444 lots, 158 pp. Contents: Ancient, Holy Roman Empire, clerical coins, Saxony and Württemberg. *Auktions-katalog No. 81*, 3 & 4 Dec. 1940, 2196 lots, 104 pp. Contents: Ancient, Spanish, Spanish America, Austria, Salzburg, Holy Roman Empire. *Auktions-katalog No. 84*, 2 & 3 Dec. 1941, 1675 lots, 71 pp. Contents: Holy Roman Empire, Austria, Bavaria, Salzburg, Greek and Roman coins. *Auktions-katalog No. 85*, 24 & 25 Mar. 1942, 3348 lots, 132 pp. Contents: Gold coins of Holy Roman Empire, Austria, clerical coins, Braunschweig and medals. *Katalog No. 88*, 4 & 5 May 1943, 3034 lots, 68 pp. Count Lehndorff-Steinort Coll. Contents: Gold coins, medieval and modern coins.

HESS, ADOLPH NACHF. (Frankfurt am Main). *Katalog 239*, 1640 lots, 56 pp. Contents: Westphalia, Eichstätt, Hesse. *Katalog 240*, 30 & 31 May 1940. Contents: Coins of Jülich, Kleve, Berg, Rhineland, Westphalia.

MEUSS, HANS (Hamburg). *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 15*, 27, 28 & 29 Nov. 1940, 1570 lots, 56 pp. Contents: Gold coins, thalers, and medals. *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 16*, 15, 16 & 17 Sept. 1941, 1722 lots, 48 pp. Contents: Gold, thalers, ancient coins and medals. *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 18*, 17 Apr. 1942, 536 lots, 18 pp. Contents: Gold and silver, thalers and medals. *Versteigerungs-katalog No. 19*, 30 Nov., 1 & 2 Dec. 1942, 1476 lots, 47 pp. Contents: Gold, thalers, double thalers and medals.

PEUS, B. (Frankfurt am Main). *Katalog 241*, 7, 8 & 9 July 1941, 2218 lots, 62 pp. Contents: Gold coins, Rhineland, Hesse, Baden, Württemberg, Saxony, Hamburg, Austria, France, Italy, United States. *Katalog 242*, 25 & 26 Feb. 1943, 2561 lots, 83 pp. Contents: Roman, Napoleonic coins and medals, modern coins and medals.

ERNST HERZFELD†

IN the death of Ernst Herzfeld the study of the archaeology of the Near and Middle East has lost one of its great masters. The range of his studies, the fields of his competence, the horizons toward which his learned curiosity reached, were almost incredibly wide. Over two hundred books, articles and reviews of his authorship are the lasting tangible monuments to his memory; and to those who were his friends and were fortunate enough to study with or near him the memory of his rich and stimulating personality will endure beside his works.

Time will tell where Herzfeld's most significant contributions to our knowledge of western Asia were made, whether to pre-history or to Iranian philology, to the art and cultural history of the Achaemenians, Parthians and Sassanians, or to the origins and development of Islamic art and architecture. He neglected no phase of ancient and medieval archaeology in the broad lands between the Indus and the Mediterranean which were the theater of his penetrating scholarship and original speculation. Coins were a living tool of his research, often laid under contribution in works of a more general nature; and as the author of two specifically numismatic studies, both of really prime importance in abstruse and difficult fields, he will be remembered as a numismatist among that brotherhood. These were his "Kushano-Sassanian Coins" (*Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*, No. 38, Calcutta, 1930), and his "Notes on the Achaemenid Coinage and some Sassanian Mint-Names" (*Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress . . . June 30–July 6, 1936*, London, 1938).

Ernst Emil Herzfeld was born at Celle, Hannover, on July 23, 1879; was educated at the University of Munich, the University of Berlin and the Technische Hochschule, Charlottenburg; was Professor Ordinarius in the University of Berlin from 1920 to 1935; and, most recently, after years of travel, exploration and active field archaeology, was Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study (retired) at Princeton, N. J. Last year during the course of travels and research in the Near East he was taken seriously ill and went for treatment to Basel, Switzerland, where he died on January 21, 1948.

GEORGE C. MILES

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GENERAL

BERG, LUDWIG. Goldschmiedekunst und Numismatik. In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. Vol. IV, No. 7 (1946), pp. 57-60.

IN this article the author demonstrates an application of numismatics as an auxiliary science. He examined a silver bowl in the Kunsthistorische Museum at Vienna which had been previously attributed to Margaretha Maultasch. However, the ornamentation of the bowl, consisting of leaves and lilies, shows a striking similarity to the design on the Meran Kreutzers issued under the mintmaster Chunlin between 1306 and 1316. Chunlin was also a silversmith and manufactured silverware for the Meran Court. With additional evidence Berg proves that the cup had been made around 1320, probably for Emperor Henry.

FOSTER, KINGSLEY. The economic significance of Gold (A Letter). In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 12, Dec. 1947, Col. 611-612.

MR. FOSTER discusses in non-technical terms the unique set of economic needs which made it possible for Europe and America to adhere to the gold standard in the early twentieth century. Changed political and economic conditions make it impossible for the world ever to return to the gold standard, he states, and shows why this is so.

FREY, ALBERT R. *Dictionary of Numismatic Names, with a Glossary of Numismatic Terms in English, French, German, Italian, Swedish*. New York, Barnes & Noble, 1947. \$5.00.

FREY'S *Dictionary*, originally published as Volume 50 (1916) of the *American Journal of Numismatics* and in a contemporary reprint edition (1917), has been out of print and difficult to obtain for several decades. As the only numismatic dictionary in the English language it has been in great demand and its reissue is thus most welcome. In this photo-offset reprint it is again made available at a reasonable price. Its value as a reference work has been enhanced by the addition of Salton's *Glossary of Numismatic Terms*, reproduced here from its original printing in Amsterdam in 1942, which, unfortunately, was never distributed because of the war. The glossary is superior to its predecessors in that it is repeated five times and thus keyed to each of the languages covered. One can regret only that more lan-

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guages were not covered. Particularly, Spanish and Portuguese might have been included to advantage.

Frey availed himself of all information available to him at the time he compiled the *Dictionary*. It should be noted, however, that research in numismatic terminology has progressed greatly in the intervening thirty years. For those demanding scholarly accuracy, particularly in the ancient, European, and oriental fields, Schrötter's *Wörterbuch zur Münzkunde*, Leipzig, 1930, will need to be consulted in addition to Frey.

SHERWOOD, EARLE D. What Shall I Collect? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. XI (1945), pp. 683-685, 850-852, 979-981, 1054-1057, 1239-1241. Reprinted: 1946. 15 pp.

THIS is an attempt to give the beginning collector a bird's eye view of the field of numismatics and initiate him into some of the virtues of certain aspects of specialized collecting. Coins of the ancient Greeks and Romans, American Colonials, the regular United States series, U. S. Commemoratives, paper money, Civil War tokens and cards, English Condor tokens, U. S. patterns, crowns, modern coins of the world, medals, proofs—all have their interests extolled in brief but readable and pleasant fashion.

Statens Historiska Museum och Kungl. Myntkabinettet Samlingarnas Tillväxt 1937-1939. (The State Historical Museum and the Royal Coin Cabinet. Growth of the Collections 1937-1939.) Stockholm, 1946. 145 pp., pls.

THIS report is divided into three parts which cover the Museum's accessions for 1937, 1938 and 1939, respectively. Unfortunately the coins and medals are scattered through the general listing of accessions in the order of their acquisition and are thus difficult to locate readily.

The one coin illustrated is a Swedish episcopal bracteate from the beginning of the thirteenth century (v. Nord. Num. Årsskrift 1939, p. 193). Medals of Gustav Adolphus, Charles XIV, John III, Charles IX and Queen Christina are also illustrated.

STENBERGER, MÅRTEN. *Die Schatzfunde Gotlands der Wikingerzeit. II. Fundbeschreibung und Tafeln.* Stockholm, Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1947. 271 pp. illus. pls. charts.

THIS impressive volume contains systematic descriptions of six hundred and eighty-seven hoards of "treasure" buried on the island of Gotland during Viking times. The objects, classified, briefly described and generously illustrated in over three hundred photographs and one hundred drawings in the text, include jewelry and ornaments of many varieties, vessels, spirals, bars and bullion, and, of pertinent interest to readers of this review, coins. Silver is the predominant metal. The description of each find contains a brief statement of the circumstances of the discovery, an inventory of the contents, bibliography (if any), Statens Historiska Museum (Stockholm) inventory numbers where appropriate, and a short discussion of the probable date of burial. These dates, many of them specific, range from

shortly after 800 A.D. (Hammars on Fårö Island) to the beginning of the twelfth century, the latter somewhat later than the end of the "Wikingen-zeit." Wherever possible the earliest and latest datable coins in the hoard are listed.

To numismatists working in certain fields, especially the Islamic and early German, English and Irish, the work should prove invaluable as a specialized bibliographical aid. Its usefulness and particular merits, doubtless very considerable in the more general field of Scandinavian archaeology and history, are not under appraisal here. Over 100,000 coins and coin fragments of the period under discussion have been found on the island and in some manner recorded. Of these some 40,000 were Arabic, 38,000 German, Bohemian and Hungarian, and 20,000 English and Irish. Other coins, in far fewer numbers, to find their way into Viking hoards were Sassanian, Byzantine, Hedeby bracteates, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian. The Islamic coins not only lead the list with respect to total numbers, but they also are the most widely scattered, 353 of the hoards or finds containing coins of various ninth-, tenth-, and eleventh-century Muslim dynasties. The German, Bohemian and Hungarian classes follow with representation in 185 finds, and the English-Irish next with 178.

Excellent tables at the end of the volume, to which the approximate burial dates where available might usefully have been added, summarize the contents of each hoard. A splendid map locates all the provenances. The labor involved in assembling all this material must have been stupendous and Mr. Stenberger is to be congratulated on the completion of an immense task well done. In the absence of any explanatory introduction to the present volume, it can only be presumed that Part I, which has not yet appeared, will contain a general historical discussion of Viking treasures.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

ANCIENT

ZOGRAPH, A. N. Rasprostranenie Nakhodok Antichiikh Monet na Kavkaze. (Distribution of ancient coin finds in the Caucasus.) In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*. V. 1, pp. 29-85.

THE present survey of finds of ancient coins in the Caucasus is intended to supplement materials already collected, by the author himself, and by others who have been in some way connected with the various museums of the Caucasus region.

The scheme includes a detailed view of the ancient coins of the area involved, with a good deal of incidental light upon the commercial activities of the successive Greek, Macedonian and Roman powers. The author then proceeds to a listing of the finds, with notations of place, time and circumstances, together with the analysis and classification of the coins themselves. In at least one instance a newly reported find provides a link between two previously established groups. There is a particular interest in evidence for

the part played by barbaric imitations, actually made, as Zograph believes, in the Caucasus rather than being sent in from Central Europe.

The article itself thus takes up item by item the questions posed, or answered, by each of the seven groups into which the coins fall. The appended catalogue sets forth in graphic columns the principal items of information for the two hundred and ten finds listed, including a reference to the original report of the find. For good measure there is a map which shows the exact location of each of the finds. The author concludes with a plea for the utmost care in the tabulation of hoards, and the full collaboration of both archaeologists and workmen.

WHEATON COLLEGE

EUNICE WORK

GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. *The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1940. 116 pp. 26 pls. (Numismatic Studies No. 3). \$5.00.

IN Syria the regal tetradrachms of Attic standard and the local tetradrachms of Phoenician standard had become practically assimilated in weight to each other by the end of the first century B.C. Their lineal descendants are the billon provincial tetradrachms struck during the first two centuries A.D. at Antioch, and occasionally at Tyre, which passed normally for three denarii. During the last three years of Caracalla's reign, spent by him in Syria revolving grandiose schemes of Oriental conquest, and during the reign of Macrinus, this billon coinage takes a sudden increase, and subsidiary mints spring up throughout the whole land. Professor Bellinger here gives us a synoptic view of this coinage from Septimius to Elagabalus with special regard to this period of extraordinary activity; and in particular, basing himself partly on the work of Imhoof, Dieudonné, Newell and Seyrig, but with the fruits of his own researches, mostly over the hoards from Dura, thrown in, he distinguishes no less than twenty-nine mints.

His method is to tabulate the cities in the area which issued token bronze coinage (a) before (b) during and (c) after Caracalla, and to seek among these for the mints where the billon pieces were struck. All of these bear mint symbols and occasionally initial letters as well. The latter are incontrovertible, and so are many of the symbols, e.g., the murex shell at Tyre; some may be identified by their likeness to local coin-types, e.g., Europa on the bull, or the baetyl in the car at Sidon; others are less certain. The obverse inscription provides a further check. In it two formulae may be distinguished (that "of Tyre" and that "of Antioch") which are adopted generally, though not invariably, by cities according as they lie north or south of a line passing through Damascus and Byblos. As a last resort similarity in details of portraiture and style may be used as a criterion; but this is a double-edged weapon, for such similarities are found on occasion between distant as well as between neighbouring cities, and arguments drawn from them, unless otherwise supported, should be employed with the greatest caution. Of the

twenty-nine mints thus distinguished the case for the majority is pretty securely made out, but one may feel some reserves over Rhesaena, Orthosia, Gadara, Aelia Capitolina, Salamis in Cyprus, to most issues of Cyrrhos, and to those with the bull's head mint mark given to Arados and Edessa. Might not the latter belong equally well, *e.g.*, to Rhosos where Hadad, flanked by facing bulls, is a common coin type earlier?

An interesting problem is raised by the numeral twenty written in Greek as well as Latin, which appears on a small issue at Byblos. It should mean, as Bellinger says, that the billon piece was equal to twenty bronze units. Was the billon piece of this issue tariffed for the moment at two denarii (of which the new antoninianus was the probable equivalent), each denarius being of ten (not sixteen) asses, in anticipation of the general reform introduced later on in the century? In the issue as a whole we see an interesting experiment. The needs of the emperor and his troops are met not by an issue of imperial coins universally current, although struck in the East, but by a widely spread provincial coinage of local currency only, providing a higher rate of profit on issue, some part of which the emperor perhaps allowed to the issuing cities by way of encouragement. Desire for financial gain and popularity were the mainsprings of Caracalla's conduct in his closing years. This billon coinage has little if any connexion in style or otherwise with the token bronze issues of the same mints even to the extent that the billon coins of colonies like Berytus and Tyre have Greek not Latin legends, and there is no regular correspondence of portraiture or title.

Professor Bellinger has done his work most carefully and well; the coins are fully illustrated on excellent plates, though we miss a brief index and a map.

BRITISH MUSEUM

E. S. G. ROBINSON

HEICHELHEIM, F. M. Numismatic Comments III and IV. In: *Hesperia: Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Vol. XVI, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 1947), pp. 272-278, pl.

HEICHELHEIM'S "Numismatic Comments I and II" were listed in *Numismatic Literature* No. 1. No. III of these miscellaneous notes (which will, one hopes, be continued) consists of a list of provenances of some 1500 coins from the Leake and General collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, identified by means of manuscript notes by W. M. Leake in sales catalogues which were once in his possession and are now in the library of the Museum; the identifications are not always certain. No. IV publishes a defaced tetradrachm of Trebonianus Gallus of the type identified by Bellinger as the last issue of Antioch on the Orontes before its capture in 235 A.D. by the Sassanian Shapur I. Heichelheim suggests that the defacement was an official remonetisation of the coin by the Sassanians.

LUCIANI, S. A. Note sulla monetazione di Thuri. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, 4th ser. Vol. IV, whole ser. XLVI-XLIX (1944-1947), pp. 3-8, illus.

THESE notes deal with the coinage of Thurium and, mainly, with the chronology of the distaters. In the author's opinion the distaters, showing Scylla and the bull, were first issued as early as 442 B.C. He also believes that the chronological classification given by Noe (*The Thurian Distaters*) should be modified in several cases.

MICHELL, H. The Iron Money of Sparta. In: *The Phoenix, The Journal of the Ontario Classical Association*, Vol. I, Suppl. (Spring, 1947), pp. 42-44.

AFTER discussing the various theories which have been held by sundry scholars concerning the iron money of Sparta, the author brings out the undeniable fact that while the literary evidence is strong, the archaeological evidence is very weak. Plutarch, Xenophon, and Plato mention the use of iron as currency at Sparta. Some have thought those mysterious "obeloi," spits or skewers of iron found at Sparta, were used as money, and that a handful of them, a "drax," was the origin of the drachma, but there is no evidence of their use as money. Others have thought that those queer iron things from Sparta, which resemble sickles or boomerangs, were used as money. Without question they were cult instruments, but there is no evidence for their use as money. Hesychius, a late author, states definitely that the iron coins of Sparta were in the shape of slabs, much like loaves of bread, and hence were called *pelanors*. However, no *pelanors* have come to light in the course of excavations at Sparta. But Laconia does have rich iron deposits. It is natural that the Spartans should have used this iron. Thus in closing his interesting article the author makes the suggestion in the form of a question: Is it possible that Sparta exchanged pig iron for imports, and from that the legend arose that iron was money?

NASTER, PAUL. Colliers et coupes de cou sur les monnaies grecques. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1946), pp. 13-18, pl.

IN this brief paper, the author illustrates by means of line drawings the various types of necklaces worn by women on Greek coins and discusses the need for recognizing and differentiating the lines or beads which indicate the necklace and those which merely mark the decolation.

NASTER, PAUL. Les monnaies des Mamertins au Cabinet des Médailles à Bruxelles. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 125-127.

SINCE the specimens of these coins in the Cabinet des Médailles at Brussels were not included by Saerström in *A Study in the Coinage of the Mamertines* (Lund, 1940), Naster lists twenty-seven items following the order established by Saerström.

NASTER, PAUL. Les monnaies d'Olympie à lettres incuses. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCII (1946), pp. 7-12, illus.

NASTER has subjected a series of the coins of Olympia to further examination and has reversed the conclusions drawn by C. T. Seltman

in his book on *The Temple Coins of Olympia*. These are the coins, often badly struck, which bear on the reverse the legend FA incuse or with one letter incuse and the other in relief. While the author agrees that the variations were due to the reworking of a worn die, he demonstrates convincingly that, in the first state, the letters were in relief and not incuse. He also shows that a punch was used in making the die and small punches were employed for the letters. This rather unusual prolongation of the life of a die, which might have been discarded and replaced with less effort and expense, seems to indicate that the moneyer at that period was inclined to experiment. The poor striking may also have been due to some technical innovation, such as an imperfect mechanical arrangement for holding the obverse and reverse dies in position.

NASTER, PAUL. La légende ΣΙΒΡΤΙΩΝΙ sur des monnaies de Sybrita. In : *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 35-40, illus.

NASTER publishes for the first time a coin of the Cretan city Sybrita in the Cabinet des Médailles at Brussels, which was acquired with the collection of the Baron de Hirsch. It is one of the well-known series with Dionysus riding his panther on the obverse, and on the reverse Hermes with the legend which has heretofore been read ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ, but which is actually, on the Brussels piece and on all the others which the author was able to examine, ΣΥΒΡΥΤΙΩΝ. This is taken to indicate that the engraver was not a Cretan, but rather a native of Attica or the Ionian regions of Asia Minor. The curious use of the dative might be interpreted as a form of dedication to the chief deity of the city, "to Hermes the Sybritian."

NASTER, PAUL. La technique des monnaies incuses de Grande-Grèce. In : *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 1-17, pl.

IN this well illustrated paper, Naster discusses the type of die which must have been employed in the production of those late sixth century coins of Magna Graecia with incuse reverse type. The question of technique has been side-stepped by many numismatists. Most have considered the incuse reverse types to be exactly identical with the obverse and either repoussé or achieved by using a hub in the manufacture of the die. The present author points out many differences between the obverse and reverse types, and, through a detailed examination of moulds made from the coins, which should approximate the appearance of the die, he shows that the reverse die for these incuse types must have been cut in relief. The technique may have been originated by some Samian artist, who might have accompanied Pythagoras to Italy, for the Samians were skilled in the making of cameos. Though the use of the incuse type and die in relief did not long survive the dissolution of the so-called Achaean Union in Southern Italy, its abandonment was more likely due to material and technical considerations. Intaglio dies were easier to produce, less subject to wear, and did not require such exactness in superimposing the dies for striking.

PRUCHEVSKAJA, E. Anapskii Klad Pantikapeiskikh Mednikh Monet. (The Anapa Hoard of Panticaean copper coins.) In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*. Vol. 1, pp. 17-27.

THE Anapa Hoard belongs to an accession of the Hermitage received in 1882, but its contents were not sifted out at the time and some of the coins were evidently included in a general report without strict notation of their history. The hoard was discovered in 1882 by Tiesenhausen, who then made the first report. A second general account appeared in 1922, when Zograph brought it to the attention of the Numismatic Commission. A detailed study was finally made by the present author.

All of the 352 coins now listed belong to three consecutive issues, and a complete catalogue illustrates the characteristics expected in the Bosphorus coins of the period, including the gradual reduction of weight in successive groups. A very great number are of course restruck.

The Anapa Hoard is dated by the coins of Group III, at about the end of the first quarter of the third century, during the time of the accumulation of coins which begins with the last decade of the fourth century. This study does not include an actual comparison of dies. It does, however, describe the contents of the five hoards previously registered in the Bosphorus territory, and calls attention to similarity of dies.

WHEATON COLLEGE

EUNICE WORK

SEGALL, B. Realistic Portraiture in Greece and Egypt. A portrait bust of Ptolemy I. From: *Journal of the Walters Art Gallery*, Vol. 9 (1946), pp. 53-67.

IN connection with the publication of a small bronze bust of Ptolemy I wearing the mitra and vine associated with Dionysus, now in the collection of The Walters Art Gallery, Miss Segall discusses the trend toward realism in Greek portrait sculpture, which followed Aristotle's psychophysical studies. The first traces of realism are to be found, in the latter part of the fifth century B.C., on examples of minor art such as gems and coins, which were the work of foreign craftsmen undoubtedly familiar with the Egyptian device of taking life casts as models for portraits. They brought the technique to Greece, where it became an established practice by the end of the fourth century. That this piece, which probably once adorned a funerary couch, is a portrait of the Egyptian ruler, is clear from a comparison with the well-known head used on his coins. The identification of Ptolemy with Dionysus, by means of the characteristic head-band and wreath, is in full accord with the growing concept of imperial divinity which developed from the Greek belief in the godlike qualities of great men.

STEIN, H. J. Some Additional Remarks on Jewish Coins. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946), pp. 133-134.

REMARKS supplementary to *Contributions to Palestinian Numismatics* by the late Behrendt Pick in the *Numismatic Review*, Vol. II, No. 1, Apr.-June 1945, pp. 5-11.

SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM. Vol. IV. Fitzwilliam Museum: Leake and General Collections. Pt. II. Sicily-Thrace (Pls. 15-33). London, Published for The British Academy by Oxford University Press, 1947. \$7.50.

IN 1931 the British Academy initiated the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, the object of which "is to reproduce by photography Greek coins contained in collections which have not been already published with adequate illustrations; to do, in fact, *mutatis mutandis*, what is being done for Greek Vases by the *Corpus Vasorum*." The plan provided for the publication to appear in parts, each containing eight plates, with six parts constituting a volume. Its aim is to increase the amount of material easily available for intensive studies on special periods and issues in which large numbers of similar coins, common as well as scarce, are studied for minor varieties, and in which rigid chronological sequences are established on the evidence of die identities. Eleven parts have been issued covering the Capt. E. G. Spencer-Churchill Collection; the Salting Collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Newnham-Davis coins in the Wilson Collection of Classical and Eastern Antiquities, Marischal College, Aberdeen; the Lloyd Collection; the Lockett Collection; and the Leake and General Collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge University. Mr. E. S. G. Robinson of the British Museum compiled all parts excepting the two which have appeared for the Fitzwilliam Museum, which were prepared by Dr. Fritz Heichelheim.

In the *Sylloge* the coins are reproduced on collotype plates $15\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$, with descriptive text covering the specimens illustrated on a facing page. The text has been kept as brief as possible, the principle being to convey the utmost information with the smallest compass. Such details as axis, weights, inscriptions and denominations are given where possible. Types and symbols are always named though not elaborately described and monograms are reproduced in enlarged size at the bottom of pages. In this last fascicule Dr. Heichelheim catalogues the coins in the Leake and General Collections in the Fitzwilliam Museum for Sicily-Thrace. The Greek coins in the McLean Bequest at the Fitzwilliam Museum have already been published in S. W. Grose's three volume catalogue of that collection published in 1923.

SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum; compiled by Niels Breitenstein. Nos. 22-24. Ionia: Part I, Clazomenae-Ephesus (Pls. 1-13); Part II, Erythrae-Priene (Pls. 14-24); Part III, Smyrna-Teos, Islands (Pls. 25-40). Nos. 25-26. Caria: Part I, Alabanda-Orthosia (Pls. 1-10); Part II, Sebastopolis-Trapezopolis, Satraps-Islands (Pls. 11-21). Nos. 27-28. Lydia: Part I, Acrasus-Saïtta (Pls. 1-12); Part II, Sala-Tripolis (Pls. 13-22). Copenhagen, Ejnar Munksgaard, 1947. 30 Danish kr. per part.

PUBLICATION has been in progress since 1942 of the Greek coins in the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen. This collection, now comprising about twenty-five thousand specimens, has increased to fourfold the size it was when originally published in 1816 in Christian Ramus' *Catalogus Numorum Veterum Graecorum et Latinorum Musei Regis Daniae*. In method, format and name the

present publication follows the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* initiated by the British Academy. The over-all arrangement of the catalogue is the traditional geographical one beginning with the coinages struck in Italy. The first twenty-one fascicules are listed in *Numismatic Literature* No. 1, page 9. With the exception of the fascicules on Italy-Thrace, Thessaly-Acarnania and Aetolia-Laconia for which Dr. Willy Schwabacher is responsible, the catalogue has been compiled by Niels Breitenstein.

While following the general principles of method and detail of its British counterpart, certain departures have been made from the norm. All the coins for each mint are represented in so far as the collection has them and bronze coins are published as well as those of gold and silver. Further, dates are provided for the various coin series, definite ones in cases where a definitive monograph exists, hypothetical ones otherwise. The language of the introductions and catalogue descriptions is English. The first fascicule of the catalogue contains as an introduction an interesting and well-documented survey of the history of the collection.

VITALE, E. Riflessi di primitivo culto italico nelle monete dell' antica Capua. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 58-60.

THE author believes that at Capua the cults of Diana Tifatina, Ceres, and Juno had at their root the ancient one of the mother-goddess. Therefore coin types of Capua referring to Diana Tifatina, Ceres and Juno reflect that native Italic cult. The fact that crescent and stars appear on Capuan coins as marks of value is to be interpreted as one of the many references to Diana Tifatina.

ZOGRAPH, A. N. K Tekhnike Siciliiskikh Monet v V v. do kh. e. (Concerning the technique of Sicilian coins of the fifth century B.C.). In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*. V. 1, pp. 7-16.

ON the basis of a minute examination of the various forms taken by the outcropping of a so-called "equatorial belt" characteristic of Sicilian coinage, Zograph cites examples which substantiate in general the explanation advanced by Hill in *Coins of Ancient Sicily*. The form of the outcropping depends chiefly on the thickness of the belt at various points, on the degree to which the metal is heated, and on the strength and direction of the blow of the hammer. The technique involved seems to have prevailed in Sicily in the period from the end of the 6th century to the end of the 5th century B.C. There are few examples among the tetradrachms which are attributed to various artists, and only among the earliest of them. During the 4th century there are evidences of the same technique in the striking of copper coins, in Sicily, and in a particularly interesting series of copper coins of the Tauric Chersonese.

The article is provided with footnotes, and with plates which illustrate the phases of the discussion point by point. The author considers it necessary to dwell on so narrowly specialized a subject because of its importance in

judging the authenticity of Sicilian coins and he believes that in Hill's work greater attention could have been paid to dedicatory coins. Boehringer's monograph, *Die Münzen von Syrakus* (Berlin 1928), is referred to as taking no part in the discussion.

WHEATON COLLEGE

EUNICE WORK

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, JR., A. A Dunántúl Felé Terjeszkedő Korarómai Kereskedelem Új Nyomai. (New traces of the early Roman trade extending towards the Trans-Danubian region.) Résumé in English. In: *Magyar Múzeum*, 1946, pp. 52-57, pl., map.

ELEVEN aes coins found at Kurd, Hungary, are illustrated and described. Eight of these, struck under Augustus and Tiberius, are important for their economic implications; for Roman imperial aes struck before A.D. 70 have been rarely found heretofore in Pannonia.

ALFÖLDI, M. Constantius Caesar Új Típusú Aranyérme. (Constantius's Gold Coin of a New Type.) In: *Magyar Múzeum* (1946), pp. 16-19, illus.

A BRACELET of gold coins contains a piece of a hitherto unknown type (Obv.: Bust of Constantius r., diademed and togate; FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C; Rev.: the Caesar standing l., holding vexillum and scepter; at right, two standards; PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, in exergue, TS). Through comparison with a piece of Sirmium and one of Constantinople, which it resembles in style more closely than any struck at Thessalonica, the author dates the piece to 325 A.D., on the occasion of the decennary of the Caesar.

BRITISH MUSEUM. DEPT. OF COINS AND MEDALS. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, IV: *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, by Harold Mattingly. London, 1940. 964 pp., pls.

THE introductory essay of the fourth volume of this classic reference series opens on a Tacitean note, "The great reign of Hadrian closed in suffering and gloom," and closes with a challenge to historians: "The case against Commodus stands: he sinned against Roman discipline and he fell. But there remains a second case to be tried—against Roman discipline itself. It was proving too class-bound, too conservative, too unsympathetic for the new world that was rising within the frame of the Roman Empire." These sentences suggest the breadth of view that may follow along with, or grow out of, devotion to the exacting and sometimes petty study of numismatic detail. Between these observations lie almost two hundred pages of discussion, both historical and strictly numismatic. Following them are useful sections of apparatus: a bibliography, a list of collections quoted, and a list of abbreviations. As in preceding volumes of *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, technical points of the coinage such as denominations, weights, and countermarks are described in the general introduction, which

covers also types and legends, finds and forgeries. Special introductions, with chronological tables, provide general analyses of the coinage of the reigns included in the volume: Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius and Commodus.

The catalogue proper, including the *addenda*, numbers 2213 British Museum pieces of the reign of Antoninus Pius, 1739 and 732 pieces respectively of the reigns of M. Aurelius and Commodus, a total of 4684 coins. In addition to the British Museum pieces, large numbers of coins of other national and private collections and in sale catalogues are listed as identical or similar, or described as variants. Covering but little more than half a century, the catalogue combines with introductions and indices to make a volume that is impressive in scope as well as in size.

A word of special tribute should be paid the Index of Legends. There are a few omissions (e.g., p. 952: TR POT XV COS III S C, 313-5; TR POT XXIII COS III S C, pp. 362-3), but, in addition to its value for purely reference purposes, this index provides a base from which all kinds of study can proceed. The analysis of the legends of Roman coins, along with studies of the inscriptions of the emperors and other pertinent documents, is essential to the understanding of any reign. The importance of such study is suggested in Mattingly's discussion of the tribunician powers of Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius on p. xxxix of the Introduction. In final tribute to a great work we should remember that the year of its publication was 1940, the place, London, England.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ALINE ABAECHERLI BOYCE

BARILLI, ALFREDO. Appunti sulla monetazione consolare. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, 4th ser. Vol. IV, whole ser. XLVI-XLIX (1944-1947), pp. 35-36, illus.

THE first part of this article is devoted to the publication of a hybrid republican coin, with the obverse of a semis and the reverse of a quadran. In the second part, the author discusses the meaning of the high numbers found on some denarii of the Calpurnia family. They are not elements of a continuous numerical series, but isolated numbers.

BORRELLI, N. Tipi monetali romani la "Concordia." In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 61-64, illus.

A BROAD and instructive survey of the types celebrating Concordia on Roman coins.

MABBOTT, T. O. Additional Remarks on the Meaning of the Types of Republican Bronze at Rome. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 63-64.

BRIEF comments, supplementary to the author's article "The Meaning of the Types of Roman Republican Bronze" (*Numismatic Review*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 5-11), based on private correspondence between the author and Harold Mattingly and on the latter's "Early Age of Roman Coinage" (*Journal of Roman Studies*, XXV, 1945, pp. 65 ff.). A continuation is to be found on pp. 140-144 of Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946).

MABBOTT, T. O. On the Coinage of Pescennius Niger. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946), pp. 145–150, pl.

SURVEY of the history and the rare coinage of Niger's brief reign in the East. Commentary is given for each of eight doubted and rejected and four undoubted Greek mints of Niger. Data is given on specimens not known to Cohen when he prepared his article on Niger in the *Revue Numismatique* of 1868. Mabbott believes that most of the Latin coins come from Antioch and that the few which do not were minted at Germanica Caesarea in Bithynia.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. A Bermondsey coin-hoard, 5th century. In: *Antiquity*, Vol. XX (1946), pp. 158–59.

BADLY worn Roman bronze coins were found in an earthenware pot during cleaning of foundations in Bermondsey. Ninety per cent of the three hundred and seventeen pieces were struck between A.D. 380–400, a considerable number either imitations or clipped pieces. The amount of wear indicates that the coins must have been in circulation as late as A.D. 450–475, after the Roman legions had withdrawn from Britain.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Propaganda and public opinion in Rome (A.D. 193): Pertinax—Septimius Severus. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1946), pp. 104–106.

AN interesting example of the way events were presented to the public through coinage, the period discussed being the few months following the murder of Commodus on December 31, 192 A.D.

PAGANI, ANTONIO. Di un medio bronzo de Augusto ed Agrippa per la Gallia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, 4th ser. Vol. IV, whole ser. XLVI–XLIX: (1944–1947), pp. 37–39, illus.

DISCUSSION of the bronze coins issued at Nemausus, showing the heads of Augustus and Agrippa on the obverse and a strange animal, tied to a palm tree, on the reverse. This animal is usually described as a crocodile. Pagani believes that it should rather be identified with the "tarasque," a legendary monster which was said to inhabit the region of the Rhodanus river, and that, therefore, the issue of the coin is to be connected with a local event, possibly the building of some kind of embankment on the Rhodanus.

PEARCE, J. W. E. A Further Note on Late Treveran Portraiture. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct. 1946), pp. 125–126, pl.

AN issue of siliquae from Treveri struck in the names of Valens and Gratian with the reverse inscription VOT X MVLT XV is dated between 376 and August 377. The issue is then used as a clue to the chronological arrangement, through portraiture, of the series with the "Urbs Roma" reverse in which Rome is represented as seated on a throne. The development of the author's thesis is practically impossible to follow, as an important portion of his illustration references do not appear on the plate.

RADNÓTI, ALADAR. Néhány adat a consecratio érmekhez. (Some data on "Consecration" coins.) In: *Numizmatikai Közlemények*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), pp. 6–12.

FIFTEEN years ago a find of five hundred and nine Roman coins was made in the village of Szöny (Brigetio), consisting in greater part of antoniniani, the latest of which were of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus (251–253 A.D.). In all likelihood the coins were buried in the spring of 252. The latest coins came from the mints of Rome and Viminacium. Comparison is made with two other hoards of the same period also found in Pannonia, that of Bajot and another of unknown find-spot in the Niklovits collection. A hoard in the Museum of Belgrade and another from Glibovatz in Serbia, as well as that found in the Bulgarian town of Solochino, all of the same general composition, are also compared and were buried at approximately the same date. It is difficult to ascertain what event caused the burial of these hoards. Since they cover a wide area the author doubts that the reason was the same for all of them. The three Pannonia finds were probably caused by an attack against the northern frontier, while there is no apparent cause for the eastern hoards and their composition is entirely different from those buried at the time of the Ostrogoth invasion of 251.

The Brigetio hoard contained eleven "consecration" coins of seven different rulers out of the possible twelve. Of the two general reverse types, the altar and the eagle, the former shows considerable differences within the general type, while the latter shows only minor die variety. Because of great differences of both the obverse and reverse of two Titus pieces in the hoard, the author doubts that they were produced in the same mint. As to their period, "consecration" coins must have been issued after Philip because they are absent in all finds buried in his reign. Mommsen attributed them to Gallienus, which is untenable since the present hoard and several others quoted, including these pieces, were buried during the time of Trebonianus Gallus. The period thus is narrowed to Trajan Decius (249–251) and Trebonianus Gallus (251–253). Ambrosoli attributes them to the latter because one hybrid coin shows Divus Augustus and IVNONI MARTIALI on the reverse; but such reverses were issued only by Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus and Hostilianus. Saria contradicted this since the large Plevna hoard ended with Trajan Decius and included two "consecration" coins. There is also a hybrid issue of Trajan Decius. Saria's explanation, therefore, is that the "consecration" coins were issued by Trajan Decius, while the hybrid issues were continued by Trebonianus Gallus. The author's final conclusions are that the "consecration" coins were issued at the end of the reign of Trajan Decius and were intended as propaganda against the increasing popularity of Christianity. The author also does not believe that the "consecration" series was a short-lived one. Though rare in finds from the middle of the third century, they are found in large quantities in hoards from the time of Gallienus. These coins with the large silver content would naturally disappear from circulation.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

WHEELER, R. E. M. Roman coins, first century B.C. to fourth century A.D., found in India and Ceylon. In: *Ancient India*, No. 2 (July 1946), pp. 116–121.

A LIST of Roman coins found in Ceylon and India which includes finds of single specimens as well as hoards. The eighty finds listed are arranged geographically by find-spot. An accompanying map shows the distribution of the coins found. The list constitutes Appendix I of the author's article "Arikamedu: An Indo-Roman Trading Station on the East Coast of India."

BYZANTINE

ELAGIN, WLADIMIR. A New Byzantine Coin. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 11, Nov. 1947. Col. 542.

A PHOTOGRAPH, obverse and reverse, of a Byzantine silver coin and a brief detailed description. The author states that the piece has been assigned to the fourteenth century but poses the problem of whether it is a new type or a long-sought regular coin made in the West for the uncrowned Constantine XI.

THE WALTERS ART GALLERY, Baltimore. *Early Christian and Byzantine Art. An Exhibition held at The Baltimore Museum of Art April 25–June 22. Organized by The Walters Art Gallery.* Baltimore, 1947, 172 pp. 121 pls.

THE exhibition of Early Christian and Byzantine art held in Baltimore during the spring of 1947 will not soon be forgotten by those fortunate enough to see it. The profusely illustrated catalogue, with descriptions of eight hundred ninety-seven items gathered for the most part from public and private collections in this country, with a generalized discussion of the six hundred and fifty coins which were arranged to serve as a résumé of the history of a millennium and a *dramatis personae* for the exhibition, and with an introduction by its initiator and director, Marvin Chauncey Ross, is a worthy memento of the occasion and a valuable record of many outstanding works of art from a period too often unappreciated or neglected.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

SARAH ELIZABETH FREEMAN

VISIGOTHIC

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. De la Hispania Tarraconense Visigoda a la Marca Hispánica Carolina. In: *Analecta sacra Tarraconensia*, XIX (1946), pp. 1–122, map, pls.

THE title of this interesting study, "From Visigothic Hispania Tarraconense to the Carolingian Marca Hispanica," has been chosen by the author as suggestive of the content, which is an examination of "historical, paleographical, diplomatic and numismatic questions of the 7th to 9th centuries." With his customary industry, learning and imagination, Mateu y Llopis has assembled here a quantity of material, much of it specifically numismatic, or with numismatic connotations, bearing on the obscurities of the Spanish Pyrenean marches during the period between the Muslim conquest and the Spanish reconquest. The dominant theme of these re-

searches is the continuity and survival of Visigothic and earlier Hispanic traditions, with particular reference to political, ecclesiastic and economic administration, throughout the three centuries under consideration. The treatise is, among other things, a useful reference book for the study of the Visigothic mints of Narbonne, Rodas, Gerunda, Barcinona, etc., and the equivalent French bishoprics and later counties. Three plates illustrate epigraphical and iconographical relationships between the Visigothic and the later coinages.

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BERGHAUS, P. Die Perioden des Sterlings in Westfalen, dem Rheinland und in den Niederlanden. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 34–53, pl., map.

AFTER a brief recapitulation of the first two instances of penetration of English coins into continental Europe (namely, the “sceatta” period in the middle of the seventh century and the “penny” period about 1000 A.D.), the author treats in detail the third or “sterling” period. The areas in which the short-cross, long-cross, and Edward type “sterlings” became popular, circulated and were initiated are examined at length. Some of the sterling imitations were so closely copied as almost to be counterfeits while others are very freely rendered. Those of the short-cross type occurred chiefly in Westphalia. The long-cross and Edward types were imitated to some extent in the region of the Upper Weser but far more generally in the Lowlands where they evolved into a coin type known as “brabantinus.”

The study is very thorough and well documented. It contains a chronological table, a bibliography, and a list of hoards with a map showing their location. Berghaus utilizes the results of his study to determine the trade routes from England to the continent during the various periods.

NEW YORK

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Verkauf der Lemgoer “Muntestede” 1313. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 76–77.

HERE for the first time is published the full text of a document showing the sale of the mint at Lemgo by Simon I, Lord of Lippe, to the citizens of that town. The types of coins minted at Lemgo, all of which were struck under the authority of the Lords of Lippe, are enumerated. Coins were never issued by the town itself.

BONHOFF, FRIEDRICH. Mittelalterliche Gussform aus Goslar. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 78–79, illus.

THE article illustrates a part of a mold recently found at Goslar. It appears to have been used for the manufacture of objects resembling coins, but the author comes to no definite conclusions as to the purpose of the mold. Mediaeval denarii were struck and not cast and a similar mold

previously found in the ruins of the castle of Rotenburg (Kreis Sondershausen) was the tool of a counterfeiter. There are, however, no coins known that resemble the types shown in the mold found at Goslar. Possibly, therefore, it had been used to manufacture small tokens or ornaments. Bonhoff believes that the mold dates from about 1200.

BORRELLI, NICOLO. Il culto patronale di S. Erasmo nelle monete e medaglie di Gaeta. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XII (1946), pp. 13-16, illus.

THE name of Saint Erasmus, patron saint of Gaeta, appears on the coins and medals of this city throughout the period of its autonomy. In his article Borrelli gives an interesting historical survey of the coins and medals of Gaeta.

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Doppelschillinge und Dütchen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 53-73.

DETAILED history of the coin denominations "Doppelschilling" and "Dütchen." "Doppelschilling" were coined in Hamburg and Lübeck since 1468 and later in the entire Lower Saxon Circle until 1622. Originally they were worth $\frac{1}{12}$ of a gulden, but later depreciated to $\frac{1}{24}$ of a taler and finally were counterstamped to indicate the depreciated value.

The designation "Dütchen" was originally used for Polish three groschen-pieces. At a conference of 1622 at Hamburg the estates east of the Elbe fixed the taler at a value of forty-eight schillings. Soon thereafter coinage of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a taler or three schilling-pieces commenced at Glücksburg (Holstein), which as the triple of a unit inherited the name "Dütchen." They became very popular and were coined by most of the north German estates east of the Elbe (excepting Hamburg) as well as by others until they became obsolete around 1690 due to the introduction of the Leipzig standard. "Dütchen" come in two types, smaller ones of fine silver and larger ones of somewhat inferior alloy. The article includes a table showing the years in which the various estates coined either or both of the types.

NEW YORK

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

GIORGI, CESARE. Appunti di numismatica modenese. In: *Rivista Italiana de Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, 4th ser. Vol. IV, whole ser. XLVI-XLIX (1944-1947), pp. 40-51.

THIS article contains a series of observations on the coinage of Modena. Some mistakes found in the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* are corrected and the terminology and the date of several coins are more precisely defined.

HANSEN, HARVEY L. Currency of the Faeroes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), pp. 766-767, illus.

BRIEF account of currency and coins issued in 1940 and 1941 for the Faeroes Islands after they were isolated from Denmark in World War II. The coins, which are of Danish types, are listed and the 25 øre and 5 øre pieces are illustrated.

HÄVERNICK, W. Fund von König, Kr. Erbach (Odenwald) 1827. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 75–76.

THIS article conclusively proves that the hoard heretofore generally known as the “Odenwald” hoard actually was discovered in 1827 near the village of König (Kreis Erbach). It was buried shortly before 1197 and contained bracteates of the Wetterau as well as denarii, but there is no report about the identity of the latter.

HÄVERNICK, W. Hamburg als Karolingische Münzstätte. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 9–13, map.

HÄVERNICK starts from the premise that there is no longer any doubt about the document of June 9, 888, in which a former Hamburg mint of the Archbishopric of Bremen is mentioned. He believes that this mint started its operations some time after May 15, 834, and ended them in 845 in which year Hamburg was destroyed by the Vikings. He analyzes the Carolingian coins found in various Scandinavian hoards which lead him to believe that the Hamburg mint coined the “anonymous” imperial denarii originally introduced by Emperor Louis the Pious with the inscription XPIS-TIANA RELIGIO.

A map showing the trade routes and the locations of the principal coin hoards pertaining to the period makes it evident that Hamburg was a place of considerable commercial importance in the ninth century.

HÄVERNICK, W. Nachricht von einem Münzfund in Danzig. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 74–75.

AN incomplete list of the contents of a hoard found in 1711 near Danzig. The information is taken from a book published at Danzig in 1749 by Peter Rentzmann and entitled *Medii aevi aliquot numos argenteos recensitos*.

KRAUS, ERNST. New and Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), pp. 128–129, 420–421, 540–541, 768–769, 1020–1021; Vol. 60 (1947), pp. 100–103, 298–299, 430–432, 587–588, 653–654, 801–804.

LISTING with illustration of recently issued coins.

LOWENHIELM, ERNST. The Royal Mint of Sweden. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (Nov.–Dec. 1947), pp. 136–137, 141, illus.

SHORT history of the Swedish mint with description of its equipment. A list of Swedish denominations is appended.

MELLOR, EDITH M. Malta. Accounts of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, as illustrated by their coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 352 (Sept. 1947), pp. 348–350.

AN outline of the history of the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with brief references to the manner in which it is reflected in their coinage. Further notes appear in No. 353, at p. 397, particularly

with respect to the designs of the coins; also a letter on p. 437 of No. 354.

New Metallic Currency of the Republic of Italy. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 12, Dec. 1947, col. 610.

NEW coins in aluminum and dated 1946 were struck by the Republic of Italy, but were not due to be put in circulation until the currency was stabilized and wartime fiduciary notes recalled. This article gives the descriptions and the denominations of the new issues.

PAGANI, ANTONIO. *Monete italiane moderne a sistema decimale da Napoleone Console a Vittorio Emanuele III (1800-1946)*. Milano, M. Ratto, 1947.

EXCEPTING for its size this highly useful catalogue of the modern decimal coinage of Italy is similar to its counterpart for French coins by Guilloteau (*Numismatic Literature* No. 2, page 18). The coins are listed in tabular form with each type illustrated. Pertinent data concerning the metal, weight, fineness, description of type, mint, mint mark, degree of rarity and bibliographical references to standard works are supplied for each variety. In addition to the coinage of the House of Savoy, the volume covers all political entities of the Italian peninsula prior to the unification of Italy that adhered to a decimal system. Notwithstanding the omissions of non-decimal coinage, such as that of the Two Sicilies after Joachim Murat, the volume provides a valuable reference guide to an important section of the coinage of the modern era.

SCHULENBURG, O. Der Fund von Bibow und die Niederelbischen Agrippiner. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 1 (1947), pp. 14-34, pls., map.

ON the basis of a hoard found near Bibow (Mocklenburg) in 1937 a detailed study is made of the so-called "Niederelbische Agrippiner." These coins are imitations of the denarii of Cologne and Andernach which were made in the region of the lower Elbe and circulated there. Their name derives from the abbreviated inscription which they bear: S(ancta) COLONIA A(grippina).

A review of previously published literature on the pieces is followed by a detailed description of their steadily deteriorating design and metrological data. A list of hoards containing "Agrippiner" is accompanied by a map which shows the distribution of the mints and of finds. On the basis of this data the author discusses the time and area of their circulation and the probable location of the mints at which they were struck. He concludes that they circulated chiefly in the Slavic territories east of the Elbe from about 1050 A.D. into the second half of the twelfth century. They were the first coins to be used in this territory replacing the use of broken silver by weight as a circulating medium. While there is no absolute proof regarding the mints, the author believes that the less barbaric pieces were the earliest and that they were coined at the Bardowiek mint. Others he considers to be imitations by the Slavs.

NEW YORK

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

SPECHT, J. Ein schwedischer Münzfund. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. V, No. 1 (Feb. 1947), pp. 4-6.

THIS article reports the largest hoard of silver coins ever found in Sweden. The hoard, consisting of 18,217 pieces all silver for the most part, was discovered in October 1937 in an old building at Stockholm. The coins, found in three copper kettles, date from 1649 to 1741. Dr. Rasmusson, Curator of the Stockholm Coin Cabinet, sorted the hoard. The results of his studies concur with previously established monetary facts, e.g., scarcity of large-sized silver coins during the reign of Charles XII, the so-called "Copper Period," when the large-sized plate money was the main medium of exchange.

THOMPSON, ANTHONY. Dutch Imitations of Elizabethan Shillings. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 12, Dec. 1947, Coll. 607-608.

USING two letters of Lord Burghley to the Earl of Leicester, Mr. Thompson produces evidence for the existence of a coinage of Dutch imitations of Elizabethan English shillings. The imitations bore a small eagle as a private mark (not a countermark, the author thinks). Poor in quality and light in weight, these counterfeits were meant to be passed as true coins among the English troops in the Netherlands.

TORRIONE, PIETRO. Un tesoretto del terzo secolo scoperto nel biellese. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, 4th ser. Vol. IV, whole ser. XLVI-XLIX (1944-1947), pp. 52-53.

VERY summary notice of a hoard of silver coins of the imperial period found at Campore (Biella) in 1946. It was composed of forty-odd specimens most of which are now in the Museo di Antichità in Turin. The date of burial is probably shortly after 270 because the hoard contained a coin of Claudius Gothicus in excellent condition. Only eighteen pieces are listed by the author. The others either are duplicates or are illegible. Among the listed coins, the earliest belongs to the reign of Trajan.

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. Un curieux esterlin de Jean I de Brabant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 57-58, illus.

ASTERLING of Brabant, of a type previously unknown, is described and illustrated. The author concludes that it is a transition piece issued by Jean I (who became duke) before the settlement (1267) of the war of succession following the death of Henri III.

VANNÉRUS, JULES. Où chercher dans nos contrées les ateliers monétaires mérovingiens? In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 41-56.

PROCEEDING from definitely attributed coins of several Merovingian mints in the lower Rhineland, the author examines the characteristics, as of that time, of the towns in which they were located, in order to determine what other places may have had mints during that era. All fit into a particular pattern, repeated in particular mint towns in adjacent territory. On the basis of this, he discusses several towns which probably issued coins,

attributes several previously unidentified pieces to Arlon, and mentions several others whose attribution to towns in that region is possible, or even probable, although doubtful.

WOLNY, FRANZ. Olmütz als Münzstätte im Dreissigjährigen Kriege. In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vol. IV, No. 9 (1946), pp. 89–93.

DESCRIPTION of conditions prevailing at the Olmütz mint during the “Thirty Years’ War.” Immediately after the uprising in Moravia in 1619, the Moravian Diet recalled all coins with the Emperor’s portrait and a new coin was instituted with the Moravian Eagle on one side and a pyramid on the other. However, this coinage was short-lived. After the battle on the White Mountain in November 1620 the Imperial coinage was re-established. In 1622 the mint was leased to the Wittes, an unscrupulous group of coiners who minted the well-known Kipper coins so low in silver content that their bullion value presented only a tenth of their supposed face value. This condition prevailed until December 1623, when through Imperial decree the Kipper coins were recalled and substituted with new coins which had the proper weight and fineness. In 1642 the Olmütz mint closed its doors forever due to the occupation of the town by the Swedes.

GREAT BRITAIN

MASON, C. L. Coinage of Guernsey and Jersey. In: *Spink’s Numismatic Circular*, No. 7 (July 1947), coll. 329–33.

MR. C. L. MASON gives in this brief article a detailed listing of the coinage of the small British islands of Guernsey and Jersey, located off the coast of France. The years of issue of the coins, their denominations, the metal in which they were struck and some brief descriptions of varieties are shown in a readable chart.

PARSONS, H. ALEXANDER. The Hammered Silver Coins of Elizabeth. In: *Spink’s Numismatic Circular*, Nos. 8–9–10 (Aug.–Sept.–Oct. 1947), coll. 387–390, 459–468. Reprint: 1947. 16 pp., illus. 2s/6d.

PRESENTS a tabulated view of the dates and privy marks for the whole series of hammered silver coins of this reign, so far as they are definitely known to the writer, amplified for the first time systematically by the inclusion of overmarks and mule coins. A number of rare and unusual pieces of this series, including patterns, are illustrated.

Obsidional Coins of the Irish Rebellion. In: *Spink’s Numismatic Circular*, No. 7 (July 1947), coll. 327–328.

MONEY of necessity struck both for the King’s men and for the rebel forces in the Irish Rebellion of 1642–1647 are noted in this article. The metals used, the denominations and the description of the coins as well as various countermarks have been listed.

PARSONS, H. ALEXANDER. The Rhuddlan Mint with Remarks on the so-called Class VIII Short Cross Coins. In: *Spink’s Numismatic Circular*, Nos. 6–7 (June–July 1947), coll. 259–264, 319–320. Reprint: 1947. 10 pp., illus. 2s/6d.

A CRITICAL study of the English pennies coined at the Welsh mint of Rhuddlan which have been previously attributed to the reign of Henry III. From historical and stylistic considerations the writer ascribes these to the reign of John. Their issue at that time and place he believes is connected with an expedition against the Welsh in 1212, when John, whose headquarters were at Rhuddlan, needed a large emergency issue to pay his foreign mercenaries. The crude short cross pennies of the "Class VIII" group, previously ascribed to 1240/7, are assigned likewise to the reign of John, to the period 1215/7 when London and the eastern part of England were invaded by Louis of France.

PARSONS, H. ALEXANDER. A Short Introduction to the Study of British Commonwealth and Colonial Coins. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec. 1947), coll. 545-546, 603-607. Reprint: 1947. 8 pp.

A DISCUSSION of the scattered and uneven literature on the coinages of British settlements and colonies. The main standard work, Atkins' "The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire," published in 1889, is now out of date, and much material in the field has appeared in other treatises and in numismatic journals. The writer urges planning for a complete "Manual of British Colonial Numismatics."

SEABY, HERBERT ALLEN. *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*. 1947 Edition. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1947, 78 pp., illus. \$1.00.

LATEST edition of the successor to the *Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland* published by B. A. Seaby, Ltd. for many years, which was based on the firm's stock and gave selling prices for the items listed. The present, like the preceding edition of 1945, gives average prices and is more comprehensive in content. It provides an inexpensive aid for collectors and others who do not have access to standard works on British coins. Essentially it is a well illustrated list of British coin types with average evaluations. Special added features are: a list of Anglo-Saxon mints and their coining monarchs; the article on mint marks originally published in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Numbers 340 and 341; and a brief introductory note on seventeenth century tokens.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Den engelske Guinea. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 7 (Sept.), pp. 113-120, illus.

A BRIEF historical account of the English guinea based on the standard British references Brooke, Grueber, Henfrey, Kenyon and Ruding.

WHITTON, C. A. English Pence 1279-1489. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 343 (Sept. 1946), pp. 5-8, illus.; No. 344 (Nov.-Dec.), 1946, pp. 7-11, illus.

A USEFUL article on the long-cross English pennies of uniform type, beginning with the new coinage of Edward I in 1279 and continuing through the first issue of Henry VII. They are divided into three major groups, and those of each reign into classes and subclasses, with their dis-

tinguishing characteristics described and illustrated, together with references to dates of issue and mints.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The 1942 over 1941 Dime. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), pp. 888–889, illus.

LETTER from Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, giving a detailed explanation of how overdates occur. Enlarged photographs show the overdate of 1942 over 1941 on a dime.

PILKINGTON, WALTER. The Trial of the Coins: An American Tradition. In: *American Notes & Queries*, Vol. VI, No. 10 (Jan. 1947), pp. 147–150.

THE trial of the pyx is that annual ceremony held by the Assay Commission for the purpose of checking the standards of our nation's coinage. It was a custom of some five hundred years' standing in England when the United States first adopted it, largely through Alexander Hamilton's urging. Although it was at first presided over by various government officials, of recent years it has been composed of individuals from all walks of life. This brief but interesting article traces the history of our American ceremony with references to the official documents relating to its establishment.

CANADA

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The Coins and Tokens of Canada. An illustrated list of all the types of Canadian Coins and Tokens from 1670 to date, including the official mint reports from 1858 to 1946.* New York, Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1947. 30 pp. illus. (The Coin Collector Series, No. 12).

THIS revised edition of a work first published in 1937 reprints the sections on the regal and colonial coinage under the French; the issues of the provinces: Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, the Northwest Territory, and the colonies in general; the Bout de l'Isle tokens; the "Bouquet sous." The coinage of the Dominion of Canada and of Newfoundland has been overhauled with some material from Raymond's other publications utilized. Added is a specialized list of denominations by dates, given sometimes in three conditions. The charts of numbers minted for all regularly issued pieces of the Dominion and provinces conclude the main work. An appendix of coins issued (note *issued not minted*) in Canada is affixed. All pieces are illustrated and priced. It is interesting to see that valuations for some coins have increased as much as three times from those given in the first edition ten years ago.

One might wish that the errors in the charts from the first edition had been corrected and the figures for the number of coins issued from 1937 to 1947 had been added to complete the listing. Perhaps some day we may have a completely satisfactory work on the series which will combine the many good features of this pioneer with others such as the recently issued pamphlet of Bowman.

KNOX COLLEGE

JOHN S. DAVENPORT

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. *La Moneda Primitiva del Peru en el Siglo XVI. Discurso de Incorporación como Académico de Número de la Academia Nacional de la Historia. Palabras de Presentación del Señor Académico Dr. Rómulo Zabala, 9 de Agosto de 1947.* Buenos Aires, 1947. 30 pp., 1 illus.

IN this study of the early money of Peru Burzio stresses the problems connected with the preparation of ores into bars and ingots, with standards, mint ordinances, mint machinery, mint officials, dies, weights and denominations.

A very great difficulty the Spaniards had to solve was the extracting of gold and silver from the earth. At first, fire was used in the native fashion, then lead and finally mercury. Before the discovery in 1566 of the famous mercury mines of Huancavélica in Peru, Spain got her mercury from Almadén in Castilla and from Idria in the Austrian Alps. The Huancavélica mines were of the utmost importance in the extraction of Peruvian silver, especially silver from Potosí, which began to use Huancavélica mercury in 1573.

In the sixteenth century Peru passed through the following currency stages before the appearance of coined money: namely, barter, cotton cloth, the coca leaves (coca), gold and silver by weight.

These stages overlapped so much, especially the first three, that it is impossible to establish any fixed sequence. Torquemada in his *Monarquía Indiana*, in mentioning the uses of the cocoa beans as money in New Spain, and coca leaves (coca) in Peru, declares, however, that barter was more prevalent than their use. Antonio de Herrera in his *Descripción de Las Indias Occidentales* states that the natives of Peru used cotton cloth together with the coca (coca) because of the lack of coinage.

In Peru, with its fabulously wealthy mines, the use of gold and silver by weight in exchange for goods was natural enough. The Spaniards had brought with them two classical moneys of account. One was the piece of gold with the weight of a "castellano" (1/50 of the mark of Castilla), called the *peso de oro*. It was smelted at the first refineries of Peru without assayer's stamp. Its quotation in trade was by weight. This valuation by weight was ideal, since the ingots of gold and silver had fine gradations; only the assay and the balance established their value. The relation of gold to silver in the second half of the century was 1 to 11½. The other classical money of account was the *peso de plata*. The term "peso" was continued for silver coins. Upon its appearance the eight-real piece was known as the peso, which name is still used today for Spanish-speaking republics.

The first actual coinage in Peru was struck at Lima, La Plata and Potosí. The mint at Lima was authorized by a Royal Cédula of August 21, 1565, but minting did not begin there until 1568. It stopped two years later, and started again in 1575. It was closed again in 1588, only to reopen almost a century later. Production must have been extremely scanty, for hardly a dozen pieces are extant today as proof of minting during the first two periods. The coins from the first period were of the Mexican type of Charles and

Johanna. The coins of the second period carried new types: the Spanish coat-of-arms and the cantoned cross of Jerusalem on the obverse; on the reverse the legend and the legal value. The denominations struck were the eight-real piece, or peso, the four-real piece or toston, the two-real piece or peseta, the real or sencillo, also called the tomin, the half-real and the cuartillo.

The mint at La Plata established around 1573 by the Viceroy Toledo against the judgment of the Audiencia de Lima did not last long. The Viceroy in a letter to the sovereign under the date of March 20, 1574, admitted the impossibility of maintaining it because of the lack of silver bullion. Although minting operations at Toledo are mentioned in documents, no coins are known that can be attributed to its mint.

The mint at Potosí was the most flourishing. It was established between the end of 1573 and the beginning of 1575. The Royal Cédula of authorization is not known. There was no interruption in minting at Potosí, and millions of silver pesos were struck from the earliest times.

The mints in America were leased by the Crown to individuals. The mint at Potosí was leased in April 1575 to Juan del Castillo, who contracted to coin annually the quantity of 60,000 marks by means of the two furnaces at his disposal. There was a third furnace, the annual production of which did not exceed 12,000 marks. Thus the mint at Potosí manufactured annually in its first years the quantity of 16,563 kilograms of silver, which, converted into eight-real pieces, or pesos, numbered 603,000. This annual amount was increased at the end of the sixteenth century, and in the second half of the seventeenth century it reached 2,600,000 pesos annually.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

NESMITH, ROBERT I. The Early Coinage in Silver of the Santa Fé de Bogotá Mint. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 14 (1947), pp. 143–145, illus.

I NTERESTING popular article on the Spanish colonial coinage from the Bogotá mint. It is based on careful and critical use of standard works.

NESMITH, ROBERT I. The Spanish-Colonial Coinage of Philip II, 1556–1598. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13 (1946), pp. 168–171; Vol. 14 (1947), pp. 13–14, 39–43, illus.

A N interesting survey of Philip's coinage struck at Mexico City, Lima and Potosí. Helpful details are given on denominations struck, varieties of type and assayer's initials with their identifications. Full use is made of the latest researches in Spanish Colonial coinage in America.

ISLAMIC

BUTAK, BEHZAD. *XI. XII. ve XIII. Yüzyıllarda Resimli Türk Paralarına Ek*. Istanbul, 1948. pp. 113–125, illus.

T HIS is a supplement to the book with the same title briefly noticed in *Numismatic Literature*, No. 2 (Jan., 1948), p. 31. Pages 121–125 being

in excess of the number needed for the supplement, the author has used them to describe some wholly unrelated Islamic coins in his collection.

İNALCIK, HALİL. Bursa Şer'îye Sicillerinde Fatih Sultan Mehmed'in Fermanları. In : *Belleten*, XI, No. 44 (Oct. 1947), pp. 693-706.

REPRODUCTIONS of fifteen unpublished Turkish firmans of the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II. Two of them (nos. 2 and 12) bear on numismatic history: a decree dated 882 A.H. (1478 A.D.) prohibiting the use of the "old" silver coins and limiting the possession of silver bullion; and an order dated 884 A.H. (1480 A.D.), demanding the payment of a balance of 2500 European "floris" (florins) due to the Sultan by certain Turkish merchants who had chartered imperial vessels for trade with Alexandria.

NASSAR, N. G. The Arabic Mints in Palestine and Trans-Jordan. In : *The Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3-4 (1948), pp. 121-127.

THIS is a very useful list of the mints of Palestine and Trans-Jordan utilized by the early Arabs, the Umayyads, 'Abbāsids, Ṭūlūnids, Ikhshidids, Ḥamdānids, Būyids, Fāṭimids and Qarmaṭids. In addition to references to one specimen each of all known published issues of the sixteen mints in consideration, there are a number of unpublished issues listed, chiefly from the collection of the Palestine Archaeological Museum. There are especially important additions to the mints of Filastīn and Ṭabarīyah. The system of transliteration is not quite consistent, diacritical marks being used in some instances and not in others.

SASSANIAN

ZYGMAN, E. An over-struck Sassanian bronze. In : *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr. 1946), pp. 49-50, pl.

BRIEF discussion of a bronze piece of Ardashir I, founder of the Sassanian dynasty, which was overstruck with the types of his son and successor Shapur I.

TOKENS AND JETONS

HOC, MARCEL. Les Jetons d'Étrennes de Charles de Lorraine. In : *Revue Belge de Numismatique*. Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 77-108, pls.

DUKE CHARLES OF LORRAINE became governor-general of the Austrian Netherlands in 1744, but the annual presentation jetons were not issued for a time because of the war with France. Those issued during his tenure fall into three series, according to the engravers. The article treats of the first series, all but one by Roettiers and circular in form, issued 1750-1772, inclusive.

That of 1750, issued to commemorate the duke's return to the Netherlands, has not been found, although it is described. All others are described and illustrated, with an account of the events which they commemorate and particulars as to their striking, etc. The series constitutes an interesting résumé of the high spots of each year of the period covered.

The author concludes with information as to the distribution of the jetons, which were originally struck in silver, and discusses the contemporary strikes and later restrikes in copper.

MILNE, J. G. Berkshire Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. Reprinted from: *The Berkshire Archaeological Journal*. XLIX (1946), pp. 1-6, pl.

THE Ashmolean Museum contains a fairly full series of Berkshire tokens particularly from the western end of the county. Dr. Milne here places on the record information derived from it which supplements or corrects Williamson's edition of Boyne's comprehensive work on the seventeenth century tokens. Over fifty tokens are treated in the article of which twelve are illustrated on the plate.

Seventeenth century tokens unpublished by Williamson. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*. No. 4, Apr. 1947, coll. 139-141; No. 5, May 1947, coll. 211-213; No. 6, June 1947, coll. 265-267; No. 7, July 1947, coll. 324-327; Nos. 8-9, Aug.-Sept. 1947, coll. 398-399; No. 10, Oct. 1947, coll. 471-472; No. 11, Nov. 1947, coll. 539-542; No. 12, Dec. 1947, coll. 608-610; No. 1, Jan. 1948, coll. 8-9; No. 2, Feb. 1948, coll. 61; No. 3, Mar. 1948, coll. 115-116; No. 4, Apr. 1948, coll. 164-165.

BEGINNING in the April 1947 issue, the *Numismatic Circular* published new additions and variations of seventeenth century tokens which have come to light since Williamson's 1889 edition of Boyne. Spink and Son's propose eventually to publish this list as a comprehensive supplement to Boyne. As of April 1948, the entries have reached the letter L and were listing the tokens of London.

MEDALS

BABELON, JEAN. *Portraits en médaille*. Introduction de Jean Babelon, photos de Jean Roubier. Paris, Encyclopédie Alpina illustrée, 1946. 4 pp., 40 pls.

IN his brief introduction to this volume of plates Babelon describes the development of portraiture from classical coinage, taking note of the rather late appearance of human portraiture. In the treatment of Hellenistic and Roman coins, examples of Roman portraiture are called "psychological documents"—an allusion to the penetrating analysis of the engraver's burin. During the Byzantine era, art degenerated into a purely schematic symbolism. The modern medal began about twenty years before the fall of Constantinople in 1453 A.D. with Pisanello's medal of the Byzantine emperor John VIII Palaeologus. Striking of medals began in the days of Cellini and reached their apogée during the reign of Louis XIV. The present-day controversy between proponents of modelling and the adherents of die-sinking is handled admirably. The forty enlarged collotype plates are excellent.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD D. KENNEY

GLAD, SERGE V. The Gangut Bicentennial. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), pp. 517-519, illus.

THE bicentennial celebration of the naval victory of the Russians over the Swedish at Gangut, Finland, which was scheduled to take place at the end of the First World War, never became a reality. However, three commemorative numismatic specimens were prepared in advance of the anticipated occasion by the St. Petersburg Government Mint. These were the Commemorative Gangut Medal in light bronze, portraying on the obverse a bust of Peter the Great and on the reverse a plan of the naval battles of Gangut; the Commemorative Gangut Rouble in silver; and the Commemorative Gangut Plaque in bronze.

HOC, MARCEL. Le lion belge et les susceptibilités autrichiennes. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 73-76, pl.

THE writer, quoting from documents, tells the story of the evolution of the inauguration medal of the emperor Leopold II, issued in 1791 for the Austrian Netherlands. Discussing the original projects and the tentatively accepted form (illustrated), he quotes the letter requiring certain changes, such as relegating the Belgian lion to the background, to indicate the complete subjection of the country to its sovereign.

HUME, E. E. *The Medals of the United States Army Medical Department and Medals Honoring Army Medical Officers*. New York, American Numismatic Society, 1942. 146 pp., 23 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 98.)

IN this monograph Hume publishes a highly specialized group of medical medals, twenty-four pieces honoring United States army medical officers, most of which were struck as awards to be presented in the various schools of the Medical Department and by the Association of Military Surgeons. In addition to full descriptions of the medals, all of which are illustrated, Hume gives historical sketches of the schools, biographical sketches of the officers honored and the donors, data concerning the establishment of each prize, conditions governing the award, and the names of the recipients. Though, in view of the very limited number of these pieces in existence, it is not likely that many will ever find their way into museum collections, it is most gratifying that records, so often lost or forgotten, have been compiled and published. The value of the book to medical and military historians and to the student and collector of medical medals is evident from the fact that only five of the pieces are listed by Storer, though it must be admitted that most of the others were issued after the completion of his catalogue, but, with a few exceptions, prior to its publication.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

SARAH ELIZABETH FREEMAN

Interesting Commemorative Medals. I. Henry Scobell. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 7 (July 1947), coll. 331-332.

HENRY SCOBELL, Clerk of Parliament from 1648 to 1657, appears on a British commemorative medal which is rare in silver and possibly unique in gold. This brief note illustrates the medal and describes Scobell's life.

JADOT, JEAN. Un médaillon en bas-relief du Feld-Maréchal Prince Charles-Joseph de Ligne. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 67-71, pls.

A SMALL unattributed medallion is identified as an effigy of the Austrian field-marshal, Prince de Ligne, governor of Mons from 1778. Investigating its previous history, the writer concludes that it is the piece on which Nicolas-Joseph Beghin was accepted as a master by the guild, and the only work which can be attributed to him with certainty.

Medals of the Puppet Government set up by the Japanese in the Philippines. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), pp. 247-248, illus.

THREE bronze medals were struck in 1943 and 1944 by the puppet "Philippine Republic." Two picture José Paciano Laurel, the puppet president, and the other bears the facing heads of Laurel and Jorge Vargas, the chairman of the "Executive Commission." All three medals are illustrated and described with translation of their Tagalog inscriptions.

PAGANI, ANTONIO. Novità medaglistiche moderne. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, 4th ser. Vol. IV, whole ser. XLVI-XLIX (1944-1947), pp. 60-62, illus.

ON four medals recently issued in Italy. The first is a reproduction of the seal used by the "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Alta Italia" during the underground period. The original design for the seal (a salamander) was executed by the partisan artist A. Zadeo. Three specimens were issued in gold, a few others in bronze and silver. Two medals, by C. Affer, were issued on the occasion of A. Toscanini's concert at the Teatro della Scala on May 11, 1946, the first concert in the reconstructed theatre. Another, also by Affer, commemorates the first centennial of the birth of the actor Ferravilla (October 18, 1946).

PATRIGNANI, A. Una rara e strana medaglia di Alessandro VIII. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, 4th ser. Vol. IV, whole ser. XLVI-XLIX (1944-1947), pp. 54-59, illus.

HISTORICAL background of a rare satirical medal struck in 1689, in bronze and silver. It shows, on the obverse, Pope Alexander VIII administering a clyster to Louis XIV, while the Bey of Algiers helps the vomiting king. On the reverse, the Gallic empire appears as an exploding bomb. It is a drastic allusion to the success the pope achieved in two famous controversies with the French king. Unsigned, it should certainly be attributed to I. Smeltzing.

PEREZ-MALDONADO, CARLOS. *Medallas de Mexico. Commemorativas*. Monterrey, Mexico, Impresora Monterrey, S. A., 1945. 484 pp., illus.

THIS book discusses the many commemorative medals which have been issued in Mexico, beginning with the medal issued in commemoration of the proclamation of Philip V in New Spain in the year 1701, and ending with a striking and pleasingly modernistic piece issued in celebration of the dedication of the new church of the Immaculate Conception at Monterrey in 1945.

The monograph studies carefully three hundred twenty-three medals, all of which are illustrated in the text albeit rather unevenly. In the introduction the author gives an historical sketch of the medal, bringing out its popularity among the Romans and tracing its development into three broad classes: (1) Religious, (2) Commemorative, and (3) Decorations of Honor.

The medals listed are described carefully. The obverses and reverses are given; the inscriptions are copied faithfully, and if in Latin they are translated into Spanish; the dimensions are given in every case; and the historical background is ample and full. The book is indexed and contains an excellent bibliography.

ROMERO DE TERREROS Y VINCENT, M. DE. *Medallas relativas a la antigua Universidad de México*; publicase en conmemoración del XXXV aniversario del restablecimiento de la Universidad nacional de México. México, Imprenta universitaria, 1945. 21 pp., 10 pls. (Univ. Nac. Antónoma de México. Inst. Investig. Estéticas.)

PREPARED in conjunction with the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the National University of Mexico, this small booklet gives an interesting treatment of five medals connected with the earlier history of the institution. The first was struck in 1555 to celebrate the marriage of Prince Philip with Queen Mary Tudor of England. The last, struck in 1808, celebrated the oath of allegiance of Ferdinand VII. All five medals are reproduced by line cuts on the plates.

SÄLLSTRÖM, FOLKE. Kring Kungl. Vitterhetsakademiens Medalj över Gudmund Göran Adlerbeth. (About the medal of the Royal Academy of Belles-Lettres for Gudmund Göran Adlerbeth). In: *Fornvännen, Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien och Svenska Fornminnesföreningen*, Vol. 41 (1946), pp. 348-368, illus., pls.

A DESIGN exhibited in the hall of medals of the Royal Swedish Coin Cabinet at Stockholm has been recognized as the work of the engraver Lars Grandel. It was prepared at the request of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres for a medal in memory of its first secretary, the counsellor of state and chief of antiquities of the kingdom, Gudmund Göran Adlerbeth, who died in October 1818. Grandel, the most eminent artist in the country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, known for his slowness, never succeeded in finishing this project. Johan Salmson, a young engraver of much promise, presented a new and simplified design which was accepted on the 16th of August 1820. Salmson prepared the dies at Paris, where he went the following year. The first examples of the medal were struck at the Stockholm mint in the summer of 1821, and evoked well deserved attention at the exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts in the spring of 1822. The obverse carries the portrait bust of Adlerbeth with the inscription: G. G. ADLERBETH. LIB. BAR. CONS. STAT. EQV. COM. RR. O. O. around the circumference. The reverse shows the Academy personified, holding three wreaths in her right hand and a pomegranate in the left, in mourning, and sitting beside a pedestal on which rests a funeral urn. This medal occupies an unusual place in the history of the Swedish medal because of the

refined composition of the allegorical motif upon the reverse, which has been executed with a deep sensitiveness as to the expression and form of the details. Illustrations of contemporary Swedish medals of similar motif are treated in the article. A glance is sufficient to recognize at once the superiority of the Adlerbeth medal and to realize that the artist Salmson ranked high among his contemporaries.

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. Steven van Herwijck et les baillis de l'Ordre de Malte à Utrecht. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 59–66, pls.

TWO medals of bailiffs of the "Knights of Malta" for Utrecht are illustrated and described, and their relation to the development of the medallic art of Steven van Herwijck considered. That of Wouter van Bijler was already known, although the significance of the arms remained questionable. The medal of Henri Barck is a newly discovered companion piece, and shows that the arms were those to which they were entitled as bailiffs, and that they were not personal in character. The history of the Order is considered, especially with respect to its holdings on the mainland, and, more particularly, in Utrecht during the lives of the subjects of these medals.

PAPER MONEY

CHASE, PHILIP H. *Confederate Treasury Notes. The Paper Money of the Confederate States of America 1861–1865*. Philadelphia, Philip H. Chase, 1947. 148 pp., illus. \$3.50.

MR. CHASE, in this book which ran as a series in *The Numismatist* from 1944 to 1947, has presented a well adapted scheme for classifying and listing Confederate treasury notes. It is an excellent reference work which can be used easily by either the collector who is concerned only with types, or one interested in the numerous type varieties. All types are well described and illustrated.

Besides a complete tabulation of all the notes, it includes information on the following: rarity of the type; the engravers and printers of the notes; type of printing used; amount authorized of each issue; designs and illustrations of individuals portrayed on the notes; and a story of the chemico-graph backs. There was much counterfeiting of Confederate currency and some of these are described, with illustrations, showing how they can be detected in comparison with the genuine notes.

The author has done much research in compiling this splendid work, and the collector of this series should be grateful to him for bringing together all this information in one volume.

NEW YORK

VERNON L. BROWN

FERGUSON, J. DOUGLAS. Canadian Prisoner of War Card Money. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 14 (1947), pp. 113–117, illus.

PRECEDED by an account of the background of its origin and use, a list of the scrip money used in Canadian prisoner of war camps during World War II is given. Descriptions, denominations and colors are listed for each prisoner camp.

HANSON, C. Malaya Occupation Currency. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 6 (June 1947), coll. 269-270.

COMMENTS on Japanese occupation paper money in Burma, Malaya, Siam and the Netherlands East Indies. The author also mentions the attitudes of the native population and the Japanese toward this inflated currency.

Invasion Currency of World War II. Statement prepared by the U. S. Treasury Department, March 14, 1945. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), pp. 1-8.

OFFICIAL memorandum explaining principal currency measures carried out during the war in connection with military operations. The various currencies prepared for use of invasion and occupation troops are recounted and the methods provided for their redemption are explained.

Japanese Malaya Notes. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 10 (Oct. 1947), coll. 471-472.

A NOTE on Japanese wartime paper money printed for the occupation areas of Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, Java, Burma, the Philippines and Australia. Most of the denominations are mentioned and some varieties noted.

LIMPERT, FRANK ALVIN. *United States Postage Currency August 1862-May 1863 and Fractional Currency October 1863-February 1876*. Royal Oak, Michigan, 1946. 36 pp., illus.

FOUR distinct issues of postage (later known as fractional) currency came into circulation between 1862 and 1876 for use as emergency paper money during the Civil War and later as convenient small change in business transactions. This monograph gives brief biographies of the persons whose features appeared on various issues, and lists in detail the denominations used and their variations as well as oddities and rarities. Reproductions are by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and, though small in size, are very clear.

LLOYD, ROBERT H. U. S. Overseas Currency Notes Plentiful. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. LX, February 1947, pp. 144-145.

LISTS of serial numbers of yellow seal notes issued for the North African Invasion and the special brown seal notes overprinted "Hawaii," which give a hint to the quantities issued and the number of printings through which the various notes ran.

Singapore Occupation Currency. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 5, May 1947, coll. 208-209.

PAPER notes of the Japanese government issued for Singapore but circulating in the whole of Malaya are here described. Denominations, designs and legends are also listed.

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

BROWN, VERNON L. Alaskan Copper Plate Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. LX, February 1947, pp. 140-141, illus.

A SPECIMEN of the scarce copper plate money which at one time was used by the Kwakiutl Indians in Alaska and British Columbia has been acquired by The Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World. During the period of their use these pieces had little actual worth but represented a large number of blankets, their unit of value.

PETERSON, M. L. Jungle mints. A trip to the money making villages of Malaita. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Feb. 1946), pp. 122-128, illus.

A DESCRIPTION of primitive money as it is made today in the British Solomon Islands.

SIGLER, PHARES O. Alaskan Eskimo Bead Money. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1946), pp. 54-55.

BRIEF account of the use of beads as currency by Alaskan Eskimos.

DECORATIONS

PÉREZ-MALDONADO, C. *Condecoraciones Mexicanas y su Historia*. Monterrey, Mexico, 1942. 212 pp., illus.

THIS book discusses the decorations of honor which have been issued in Mexico, from the issuing of the medal Monte de las Cruces to the insignias of the Mérito Deportivo Militar and the Estado Mayor Presidencial created in the late thirties.

The monograph refers to one hundred eighty-six different Mexican decorations of honor, practically all of which are excellently illustrated. In the introduction the author gives an historical sketch of the decoration of honor from its origin in Egypt, its development in Rome, its popularity among the knights of the Middle Ages, down to its status in the modern world. The Mexican decorations of honor listed are described carefully. The obverses and reverses are given; the inscriptions are copied faithfully; the dimensions mentioned; and the pertinent historical background supplied.

Pérez-Maldonado's study is the first attempt at completeness in this field. Before its appearance there was known only the brief monograph entitled *Mexican Decorations of Honour* by Harrold E. Gillingham (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 89) which was necessarily incomplete. The book is indexed and contains an excellent bibliography.

PURVES, A. A. The orders, decorations, and medals of Nazi Germany. In: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, No. 10, Oct. 1947, coll. 478-481; No. 11, Nov. 1947, coll. 591-592; No. 12, Dec. 1947, coll. 649-651.

UNDER the headings of war decorations, peacetime decorations, decorations of the National Socialist Movement and other decorations, the author has listed and described some of the orders, decorations and medals

of Nazi Germany. Approximate measurements are given and varieties noted. No order or decoration later than 1942 is mentioned.

SEALS

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, MARIETTE. Les sceaux du Conseil de Brabant sous le règne de Marie-Thérèse. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 117-124, pls.

THE seals of Maria Theresa for the Council of Brabant are reviewed, with information as to the circumstances surrounding their preparation. No impression remains of the seal of 1742, when she was sovereign of the Austrian Netherlands. The matrix of that of 1753, when she had become empress, survives, and is particularly described and illustrated. It was engraved by James Simon, of the English family of engravers, after he had settled in Brussels, but is definitely heavy in character.

FOUREZ, LUCIEN. La matrice en ivoire du sceau du Chapitre de la Cathédrale de Tournai. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 109-116, illus.

THE ivory matrix of the first seal of the Cathedral Chapter of Tournai, described by Voisin in 1861, was believed lost subsequently. It came to light recently, in a box dated "1159," in the course of work on the cathedral archives, and is described and illustrated. The effigy is that of Chilperic I, and its significance in connection with his relations with the chapter are discussed. The writer considers the internal and external evidence for the date of the seal, and assigns it to the period 1100-1159.

MINT REPORTS

Annual Reports of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint for the Years 1939-1944. London. 200 pp.

A LONG-AWAITED report since the last issue in 1938. The Annual Reports contain a wealth of statistical information on the operations of the Royal Mint in London and the various branch mints in the dominions and colonies. All aspects, ranging from fineness and alloy to the number of pieces struck, are carefully itemized. Memoranda by the superintendent of the operative department and the chief assayer, with the inclusion of laws and ordinances, make these reports valuable numismatic records.

Unlike pre-war reports when one report was issued annually, this volume of multiple reports, due to considerations of space and statistics yet to be compiled, has omitted the appendix on the coinage of foreign countries which heretofore had been a reliable guide to modern issues.

In addition to coverage of coinage operations, information on medals and seals produced by the Royal Mint is also included.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD D. KENNEY

Muntverslag over het jaar 1941. (Mint report for the year 1941.) 's Gravenhage, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1946. 55 pp., pls.

REPORT of the Netherland mint for 1941 containing an account of coinage operations during that year. The German occupation authorities called out of circulation copper, nickel and copper-nickel coins to be effective on June 30, 1941. Zinc was to be substituted for the small denominations, namely, the twenty-five, ten, five, two and one half, and one-cent pieces. The designer of the series was Nico de Haas, S. S. troopleader, editor of the weekly *Storm*, organ of the Netherland S. S. Production of the zinc issues was already under way when patterns of the ten, two and one-half, and one cent pieces were disapproved by the gauleiter, Seyss-Inquart. New designs for the three pieces were prepared by Nico de Haas and approved later in the year. The final issue and the patterns of the disapproved pieces are illustrated on two plates.

Three medals struck during the year are also illustrated: The Van Oldenbarneveldt Medal, designed by H. Richters, presented by the Rotterdam Section of the Netherland Art Society to the city of Rotterdam; Medal of the Architectura and Amicitia Society of Amsterdam, designed by Hildo Krop; Medal for retiring employees of the postal service, designed by Hubert Van Lith.

VAN DER LEEUW, H. Dutch Emergency Coins during the German Occupation. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1946), pp. 165-167; p. 180.

THIS article is an abstract for the most part of the above Dutch Mint Report for the year 1941, with additions which bring the story to January 1945. It gives an English translation of the Dutch descriptions of the symbolic devices found upon the zinc pieces. The demonetization of copper, nickel, and copper-nickel coins was not successful. Radio Orange, the station of the free Dutch government, kept broadcasting throughout the war years that these coins were and would be legal tender after the liberation of the Netherlands. As the citizenry was patriotic, few were turned in. A table is given which shows the amounts of the different denominations turned in during the period from January 1942 until January 1945 together with the percentage which these amounts constituted of the estimated circulation on January 1, 1945. The percentages are amazingly low, running from 2.7% for the rixdollar, 10% for the guilder, and 17.5% for the 2½ cent piece. In this connection, according to Van der Leeuw, it should be remembered that the coins, especially the guilders, were available in the public cash offices and that many of the 2½ cent pieces were received by the German authorities from the various public utility services.

CURRENT PERIODICALS

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDE POUR L'HISTOIRE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE (Auxerre). No. 2, 2^e année, 1947.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Paris). 3^e année, No. 4, Apr. 1948.

MÉDAILLES, ORGANE DE LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉDITEURS DE MÉDAILLES (Paris). 11^e année. No. 1, Jan. 1948.

- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL* (The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand). Vol. 4, No. 2, Sept.-Dec. 1947.
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR* (Spink & Son, Ltd., London). No. 4, Apr. 1948.
- NUMISMATIC REVIEW* (Numismatic Review, 12 W. 46th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.). No. 13, Vol. 4, No. 1 (No. 13), Jan. 1947, New York, 1948.
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE* (Hewitt Bros., Chicago, Ill.). Vol. 14, No. 4, Apr. 1948.
- THE NUMISMATIST* (American Numismatic Association). Vol. LXI, No. 3, Mar. 1948; Vol. LXI, No. 4, Apr. 1948.
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN* (65 Great Portland St., London). No. 358, Mar. 1948; No. 359, Apr. 1948.

BOOK REVIEW INDEX

In this section are listed reviews of numismatic books and articles which have appeared in other periodicals.

- CAHN, HERBERT A. *Griechische Münzen archaischer Zeit*. Basel, Amerbach Verlag, 1947. Rev. by L. F. in *The Numismatic Circular* (Spink and Son, Ltd.), Mar. 1948, coll. 117.
- CHASE, PHILIP H. *Confederate Treasury Notes*. Philadelphia, Pa., 1947. Rev. by H. J. S. in the *Numismatic Review*, Jan. 1947, p. 27.
- DORFMANN, B. *Münzen und Medaillen der Herzöge von Sachsen-Lauenburg*. Eine volkstümliche Darstellung des lauenburgischen Münzwesens. Ratzeburg, 1940. Rev. by W. Hävernich in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 1 (1947), p. 88.
- FOSTER, K. O. N., comp. *The Military General Service Medal*. Berlin, 1946. Rev. by E. N. M. in the *Numismatic Review*, Jan. 1947, p. 27.
- FREY, ALBERT R. *Dictionary of Numismatic Names with Glossary of Numismatic Terms* by Mark M. Salton, N. Y., Barnes and Noble, Inc., 1947. Rev. by S. M. in *The Numismatist*, Apr. 1948, p. 255.
- GILLINGHAM, HARROLD E. *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania*. New York, 1939 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 86). Rev. in *Bulletin de la société d'étude pour l'histoire du papier-monnaie*. 2^e année, 1947, p. 14.
- LEEDS, E. T. *A Hoard of Roman Folles . . . Found at Fyfield, Berks.*, Oxford, Ashmolean Museum, 1946. Rev. by Thomas O. Mabbott in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 110; Rev. in *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXV (1945-46), p. 76.
- McKAY, GEORGE L. *Early American Currency: Some Notes on the Development of Paper Money in the New England Colonies*. New York, 1944 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 104). Rev. in *Bulletin de la société d'étude pour l'histoire du papier-monnaie*. 2^e année, 1947, p. 14.
- MUSCALUS, JOHN S. *Dictionary of Paper Money*. Bridgeport, Pa., 1947. Rev. by H. J. S. in the *Numismatic Review*, Jan. 1947, p. 27.
- RAVEL, OSCAR E. *Descriptive Catalogue of The Tarentine Coins formed by Michael P. Vlasto*. Marseilles, 1947. Rev. by L. Forrer in *The Numismatic Circular*, Mar. 1948, coll. 116-117.
- SUPERINTENDENCIA DE LA CASA DE MONEDA Y ESPECIES VALORADAS. *Monedas de Chile, 1743-1944*. Santiago, Chile, 1945. Rev. by Harry J. Stein in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 3 (1946), p. 73.
- ULRICH-BANSA, O. *Le ultime monete della zecca di Aquileia Romana*. Reprint from *Aquileia Nostra*. An. XVIII, 1947, Padova. Rev. by L. F. in *The Numismatic Circular*, Apr. 1948, coll. 165-166.

COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

AUCTION CATALOGUES

- BOLENDER, M. H.** (Freeport, Ill.). *172nd auction sale, 20 Mar. 1948*. 2212 lots, 78 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY** (Syracuse, N. Y.). *100th catalogue: Mail auction, 28 Feb. 1948*, 1414 lots, 31 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins, paper money, etc.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M.** (Philadelphia, Pa.). *Auction catalogue, 16 & 17 Apr. 1948*, 1133 lots, 56 pp. Contents: United States, Spanish and Spanish-American.
- BURTON'S COIN AND CURIO SHOP** (Columbus, Ohio). *3rd mail bid auction, 10 Jan. 1948*, 1500 lots, 28 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins.
- DOROTHEUM-KUNSTABTEILUNG** (Vienna). *Nachrichtenblatt für Münzenauktionen, 20, 21 & 22 Jan. 1948*, 843 lots, 10 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, Middle Ages, Modern, European, paper money, medals and decorations.
- GLENDINING & CO.** (London). *11 Feb. 1948*, 191 lots, 14 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins. *9 Mar. 1948*, 207 lots, 14 pp. Contents: Ancient and modern coins.
- HOLLINBECK** (Des Moines, Ia.). *53rd mail bid auction, 10 Jan. 1948*, 2097 lots, 50 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins and currency. *54th mail bid auction, 14 Feb. 1948*, 1886 lots, 44 pp. Contents: U. S. coins. *55th auction sale, 8 Mar. 1948*, 1998 lots, 47 pp. Contents: U. S. *56th mail bid auction, 13 Apr. 1948*, 1998 lots, 48 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins and currency. *57th auction sale, 3 May 1948*, 2044 lots, 46 pp. Contents: U. S. coins and paper money.
- KATEN, FRANK J.** (New Haven, Conn.). *6th mail bid catalogue, 18 & 19 Mar. 1948*, 1602 lots, 40 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins.
- KELLY, JAMES** (Dayton, Ohio). *Mail and public auction, 16, 17 & 18 Apr. 1948*, 2177 lots, 63 pp. Contents: U. S., foreign and ancient.
- MEHL, B. MAX** (Fort Worth, Texas). *King Farouk, Allenburger et al., Sale No. 111, 23 Mar. 1948*, 4688 lots, 311 pp. Contents: U. S. and General.
- MOLDER, A.** (Lisbon). *Mar. 1948, Auction no. 3*. 250 lots. Contents: Portuguese, Portuguese colonial, ancient and European. *Auction Apr. 1948, no. 4*. 254 lots. Contents: Portugal and Portuguese colonies.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY** (Kosoff-Kreisberg, New York). *Auction catalogue 43-44, 1 & 2 Mar. 1948*, 975 lots, 93 pp. Contents: U. S. gold coins and territorial gold. *Auction catalogue 45-46, 20 & 21 May 1948*. Louis G. Walrath Coll. of U. S. coins, 1409 lots, 44 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins.
- RAYMOND, WAYTE** (New York). *Mail bid sale, 28 Feb. 1948*, 710 lots, 18 pp. Contents: U. S. coins and paper money.
- SCHULMAN, JACQUES** (Amsterdam). *23 Mar. 1948*, 839 lots, 38 pp., 5 pls. Contents: Netherlands, medals and decorations.
- SOTHEBY & CO.** (London). *26 Jan. 1948*, 191 lots, 15 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, British and foreign coins and medals. *12 Apr. 1948*, 188 lots, 15 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, British, and foreign coins and medals.
- STACK'S INC.** (New York). *9 & 10 Apr. 1948*, 1205 lots, 32 pp. David O. Hughes Coll. Contents: U. S. silver and copper coins.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BLUESTONE, BARNEY** (Syracuse, N. Y.). *Fixed price list, Mar. 1948*, 1556 nos. 24 pp. Contents: U. S. coins and paper money.

- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). *Fixed price list, July 1947*, vol. I, no. 2. Nos. 280–509, 8 pp. Contents: U. S., Roman and foreign coins. Aug., 1947, vol. I, no. 3. Nos. 510–789, 8 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins. Dec. 1947–Jan. 1948, vol. I, nos. 7–8. Nos. 1581–1917, 10 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins. Feb. 1948, vol. I, no. 9. Nos. 1918–2184, 8 pp. Contents: U. S., England and Roman. Mar. 1948, vol. I, no. 10. Nos. 2185–2413, 8 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins. Apr. 1948, vol. I, no. 11. Nos. 2414–2631, 8 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins.
- CELINA COIN COMPANY (Celina, Ohio). *Price list No. 25, 1948*. 24 pp. Contents: U. S. and foreign coins.
- DE NICOLA, LUIGI (Rome). *Fixed price list I (1 Jan. 1948)*. 1036 nos., 32 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, Venetian, Papal, Italian coins and medals, and Napoleonic medals.
- DREIFUSS, J. (Zurich). *Lagerliste No. 1, Jan.–Feb. 1948*. 8 pp., Nos. 1–339. Contents: Gold, European, medals and tokens.
- DU BOSE, B. B. (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.). *Fixed price list, 19 Jan. 1948*, 221 nos. Contents: U. S. coins, medals and paper money.
- MAISON DEBLAIN (Nice). *Liste no. 19. 1.48*. 368 nos. 8 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, French and European coins. *Liste no. 20. 1.48*. 358 nos. 8 pp. Contents: Greek, French and European coins. *Liste no. 21. 2.48*. 361 nos. 8 pp. Contents: French, European, Greek and Roman. *Liste no. 22. 2.48*. 205 nos. 8 pp. Contents: Medals of the 1848 revolution and French coins. *Liste no. 23. 3.48*. 485 nos. 8 pp. Contents: Greek, Roman, French and European. *Liste no. 24—Mar. 1948*. 599 nos. 7 pp. Contents: French, Roman, Greek and European. *Liste no. 25—Apr. 1948*. 380 nos. 8 pp. Contents: French, Roman and European.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G. (Basel). *Jan. 1948. Liste 68*. 258 nos. 8 pp. Contents: Roman, Swiss, Netherlands, Hellenistic kings. *Feb. 1948. Liste 69*. 293 nos. 8 pp. Contents: Swiss, Spanish, German, Roman and Greek. *Mar. 1948. Liste 70*. 279 nos. 8 pp. Contents: Roman and European.
- SCHULMAN, H. M. F. (New York). *Fixed price list No. 33. Jan. 1948*. Contents: Gold coins of the world, crowns, ancient and U. S. coins.
- SEABY, B. A., LTD. (London). *Jan. 1948, No. 356*. Contents: Roman, England, Oriental and medals. *Feb. 1948, No. 357*. Contents: Crowns and talers, Greek, Roman and England. *Mar. 1948, No. 358*. Contents: Roman, England, Oriental and medals. *Apr. 1948, No. 359*. Contents: Roman, England, Oriental and medals.
- SPINK & SON. (London). *Numismatic Circular List, No. 1, Jan. 1948*, Nos. 1–928. Contents: Greek, Roman, Byzantine, South American gold, Napoleonic bronze, English, medals and decorations. *No. 2, Feb. 1948*, Nos. 913–1867. Contents: Greek, Roman, Continental, Papal, English and medals. *No. 3, Mar. 1948*, Nos. 1871–2531. Contents: Greek, Roman, Papal medals, Continental, English, British commemorative medals. *No. 4, Apr. 1948*, Nos. 2641–3385. Contents: Greek, Roman, Latin America, European, English, decorations and medals.
- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). *Liste 201.148*, 569 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman, European, China and medals. *Liste 205.348*, 614 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman, European colonial copper and French bronze medals. *Liste 207.448*, 606 nos. Contents: Greek, Roman, Byzantine, European and bronze medals.

OBITUARIES

This section lists obituaries of numismatic scholars which have appeared in periodical literature.

- PROCOPIUS BÉLA (1868–1945). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. XLIV–XLV (1945–1946), p. 305, by Lajos Huszar.
- THEOBOLD BIEDER (1876–1947). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 1 (1947), p. 90, by W. Hävernack.

- KAREL CHAURA (1871–1945). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. V (1947), p. 43.
- HENRY CLAY HINES (1856–1946). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60 (1947), pp. 166–167, by C. L. Wallace.
- WILHELM JESSE (1887–1947). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 1 (1947), p. 90, by W. Hävernack.
- ALOIS REICHSGRAF MONTECUCCOLI (1875–1946). In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vol. IV (1946), No. 10, pp. 112–113, by E. Zambaur.
- CARLO PROTA (1879–1945). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Anno XXXI (1946), pp. 3–7, by Giovanni Bovi, with bibliography.
- LUIGI RIZZOLI (1879–1943). In: *Archivio Veneto*, publ. della R. Deputazione di Storia Patria per le Venezie, V Ser., Vol. XXXII–XXXIII (1943), by Giovannina Majer, with bibliography.
- ALVARO DE SALLES OLIVEIRA (1893–1946). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 59 (1946), p. 793, by A. F. Pradeau.
- JOHN R. SINNOCK (1888–1947). In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 14 (1947), p. 56.

EXHIBITION OF ORIENTAL COINS

A SPECIAL exhibition of the coinages of the Near and Far East was arranged by the American Numismatic Society in connection with the Annual Meeting of The American Oriental Society in New York on March 30th, 31st and April 1st. It remained on public exhibition at the Numismatic Society's Museum through June 15th. It was designed to present in principle the history of the chief Asiatic and African cultures from the inception of coinage to the present day. In geographical range it extended from China to Morocco and the scope, in point of time, reached from the sixth century B.C. to contemporary times. Special maps, diagrams and photographs supplemented the coins themselves in illustrating the location of mints, the development and interpretation of the coinage and the related archaeological background.

STUDY OF COINS OF EUBOEA IN PREPARATION

PROFESSOR W. P. WALLACE, of University College, Toronto, Canada, is collecting information for a study of the Euboean coinages, and would be grateful for "data" (accompanied, if possible, by casts or photographs) about any coins of Karystos, Eretria, Chalkis, Histiaia, or the Euboean League in private collections.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE Editor is grateful to those who collaborated in providing the abstracts included in this issue. In addition to those which bear the signature of the compiler, other abstracts have been prepared by the following: Richard P. Breaden; John J. Buckley; John S. Davenport; Herbert J. Erlanger; Sarah Elizabeth Freeman; Henry Grunthal; Joan E. Hardin; Herbert E. Ives; Richard D. Kenney; Anna Lina Levi; George C. Miles; A. Carson Simpson; H. Alan Steeves, Jr.; William P. Wallace.

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GENERAL

BEISSER, JOSEF. Aus dem Wiener Münzkabinett. In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. Vol. IV, No. 7 (1946), pp. 64-65.

AN account of the effects of the war on the Vienna collection. The State Museum suffered a number of hits by bombs, and in April 1945 was hit by thirty incendiaries. The bulk of the collection had been taken away so that no great loss resulted to the collection.

VAN KUYK, J. Geschiedenis van het koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en gesneden Steenen te 's-Gravenhage (History of the Royal Cabinet of Coins, Medals and Cut Stones at The Hague). 's Gravenhage, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1946. 96 pp., illus.

THE Royal Cabinet was established in 1816 by bringing together at The Hague the old princely collection and the State Medal Cabinet which had been at Amsterdam. Of these two collections, the princely is the older. In the eighteenth century, Prince William IV had gathered antiquities, and had formed a cabinet of medals in emulation of the fashion of his contemporaries.

The book treats meticulously the growth of the cabinet under various Directors up to the present time. Important acquisitions are discussed and analyzed in detail. Finds in the Netherlands which found their way into the cabinet are noted carefully; the places, the number of pieces, and the types of coins are duly set down.

The cabinet is now housed in the Municipal Museum at The Hague, which opened its doors in the summer of 1938. It is a modern numismatic museum in the full sense of the word and enjoys six ample exhibition rooms. The first is devoted to modern medals, and the second to older ones. The third room contains various mediums of exchange, Oriental and European coins arranged according to the mint standards of 1900. Room four has Dutch and East Indian coins. In the fifth room, there are found Greek coins together with the gems and cameos; in the sixth room, the Roman, Byzantine, Merovingian and Carolingian.

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Les monnaies d'or, d'argent et de platine internationales. 3rd edition. Paris, Annuaire d'Horlogerie-Bijouterie, 1947. 123 pp., 6 pls.

COMPILED primarily for the use of jewellers in estimating bullion values of gold, silver and platinum coins, this small volume of tables lists denominations according to weight and fineness within an overall alphabetical arrangement by countries. There is no pretension of completeness and while all periods are covered for some countries, the best section is that for France, where all coins struck under each ruler are listed. Six folding plates illustrate gold coins. A very general non-numismatic work which may prove helpful to the student of metrology when the information is lacking in standard works or when ready reference is required.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Om Direktfotografering av Medaljer och mynt (On the Direct Photography of Medals and Coins). In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 41 (1946), pp. 242-245.

FOR many years since the inception of photography it has been the custom among numismatists to make their photographic reproductions not from the originals themselves but from plaster casts. Generally speaking, the results have been satisfactory, but important deficiencies in plaster cast reproduction are aptly pointed out. The sheen of the metal original and very small blemishes are lost entirely inasmuch as the plaster has neutralized the material of the original. These points are brought out admirably by illustrations of a Christina medal, one from a photograph of the medal itself and the other from a photograph of a plaster cast of the medal.

GREEK

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. *Coins of Tingi with Latin Legends.* New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1947. 27 pp., 5 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 109). \$1.00.

CCAREFUL descriptions and discussion of nine of the very rare coins of Tingis after its constitution as a Roman *municipium*—unfortunately somewhat outmoded by Grant's "From Imperium to Auctoritas," which appeared while Mrs. Boyce's work was passing through the press, and which provides in some cases more complete readings and alternative datings against a fuller historical background. The Latin coinage of this mint begins about 38 B.C. with two coins lacking here, but attributed with high probability by Grant, which bear the name of Bocchus III in neo-Punic characters, and ends about 25 B.C. with an issue bearing the heads of Nero and Drusus, sons of Germanicus. The varying legends provide some help in tracing the political development of the city.

BRITISH MUSEUM

E. S. G. ROBINSON

CAHN, HERBERT A. *Griechische Münzen archaischer Zeit.* Basel, 1947. 32 pp., 36 pls., map. Also in French edition: *Monnaies Grecques archaïques.* Basel, 1947. 31 pp., pls., map. Sw. fr. 3.80.

IN this little book, Cahn summarizes the historical beginning and the stylistic development of Greek coinage during its first hundred years,

basing his discussion on forty-seven coins which are illustrated in enlarged photographs. As the author notes, some numismatists may regret the absence of favorite pieces, but his choice is balanced and instructive. A few pages are devoted to each of the chief geographical divisions of the ancient Greek world: the East, the Aegean Islands, the Peloponnesos, Athens, Northern Greece, and the West—Sicily and Magna Graecia. The same characteristic Doric and Ionic styles can be recognized in the coin-engraving as in sculpture and other forms of art, while an interesting blend of the two traditions is found in the issues of such crossroads as the Islands, cosmopolitan Athens, and the Western colonies.

CAHN, H. A. *Die Münzen der sizilischen Stadt Naxos, ein Beitrag zur Kunstgeschichte des griechischen Westens*. Basel, Birkhäuser, 1944. 168 pp., 12 pls. (Basler Studien zur Kunstgeschichte, Bd. II). Sw. fr. 9.00.

CAHN'S "Naxos" is a model of what the publication of the issues of an ancient mint can and should be. The mint in question was small—there have survived only about 150 different die combinations—and little is known of the history of the city between its foundation in 735 B.C. and its destruction by Dionysios of Syracuse in 403 B.C. It has thus been possible in the rather brief compass of this unpretentious volume to present a complete corpus of the known coins, an illustration of every die, and an unusually thorough discussion of the place of the various Naxian issues in the history of Greek art in general and of Greek coinage in particular.

But if Naxos had little history and few coins, both her history and her coinage were unusually interesting. The city was the earliest Greek foundation in Sicily, and struggled energetically to preserve her independence against the great Sicilian tyrants of the fifth century. The coins that she struck were unusually attractive, and the most beautiful among them—the famous Dionysos tetradrachm with a squatting silen on the reverse—is one of the most beautiful, interesting and effective of all ancient coins. From the technical point of view it may be noticed that her first issue is the earliest Greek issue to abandon the use of a smaller reverse die, and her monetary standards present interesting complications which are not yet fully understood.

Cahn begins with a sketch of Naxos' little known history and then proceeds to establish the sequence and absolute dating of the various issues; his discussion of weights and standards is fully illustrated with frequency tables, his examination of the "hagiology" of the coin types is, like the work in general, brief, learned, and thorough. The catalogue of the known coins is unusually clear and full; it contains the weights and latest known location of every specimen together with full references to previous publications and interesting histories of every die which shows progressive injuries. The book is well provided with indexes of various kinds—bibliography, list of abbreviations, list of museums and private collections, list of catalogues containing Naxian coins, list of dies supposed to be by the same artist, general index of names and subjects, and index to plates. The plates themselves are

compendious and unusually well-arranged—the comparison of Naxian dies with the rendering of similar subjects in vase-painting and sculpture *on the same scale* is particularly useful. Unfortunately the illustrations all seem—except for the magnificent reproduction on the cover—to be photographs of casts instead of of the coins themselves, and are in addition very uneven reproductions of the same cast on different plates, varying from good to extremely poor.¹

While historical considerations fortunately provide a general outline for the absolute chronology, most of the detailed dates depend on stylistic comparisons,² comparisons which are naturally more often with accurately dated vase paintings or works of sculpture than with other coins. Wide and admirable as is Cahn's command of the various branches of Greek archaeology, one must still always feel some reservations about the kind of argument which seeks to establish a close chronology by stylistic comparisons between different arts—the subjective element in it is necessarily large and the margin of error usually larger than those who employ it are willing to admit.³ (Thus, for instance, if Dinsmoor's strengthening of the argument for the earlier date, *ca.* 507 B.C., of the Athenian treasury at Delphi—see *A. J. A.* 1946, 86–122—had appeared before this book, one feels that Cahn might have emphasized less strongly the stylistic similarity between his drachm 49, which is firmly dated to about 490, and the metope heads of the treasury, which he assumed to be exactly contemporary—see p. 35.) Once in a while the reader feels that Cahn is carried away by his enthusiasm (thus the contrast between the two heads A and B on plate X is surely both less marked and less favorable to the Naxian coin than he asserts on p. 36). But few writers discuss artistic style with a more sensitive appreciation or a surer touch than Cahn, and where more objective means of dating are not available the numismatist must fall back on style.

The book is full of suggestive and interesting observations, and throws light on a number of well-known problems. Thus Cahn's discussion (pp. 42–49) surely settles in Ashmole's favor as against Rizzo the recent violent argument about the date of the Naxian masterpiece: it must have been struck in 461 when Naxos was refounded on its original site. The comparison of the early Athenian owls with the first issues of Naxos raises the debated question of the date of the Athenian coins. Cahn states his conviction, which he has since maintained at greater length,⁴ that the earliest of the owl coins must be earlier than Peisistratos; he considers them, indeed, to have been originated by Solon. It may be hoped that this problem will be settled by Ashmole and Robinson when they publish their long-awaited and much

¹ Thus plate X D is markedly inferior to plate III 49.

² Cahn is able to list only six hoards containing Naxian coins, and these are not as useful as might be hoped. One of them, however, strongly corroborates the date 490 for the close of the archaic series, a date which is probable also on stylistic and historical grounds.

³ Seltman has some good remarks on this subject and gives some interesting examples of these dangers in *Num. Chron.*, 1946, p. 97 f.

⁴ "Zur frühattischen Münzprägung" in *Museum Helveticum* III, 1946, p. 133 ff. See also the remarks on this subject in his recent interesting essay *Griechische Münzen archaischer Zeit* (Basel, 1947).

needed study of the archaic coinage of Athens (referred to by Cahn, p. 29, note 14).

Although Cahn emphasizes the hypothetical and dangerous character of attempts to identify the individual artists of unsigned dies (see note 6 on p. 19), he nevertheless makes many interesting and not a few convincing suggestions. The only signed coins of Naxos are by Prokles, who also signed a tetradrachm of Katana: Cahn attributes some unsigned dies to the same hand. He would also attribute to Herakleidas, the "Master of Katana," the Naxian tetradrachms which were struck about the twenties of the fifth century.

The discussion of weights and standards necessarily suffers somewhat from an inadequate number of examples, and the interpretation follows the perhaps rather hazardous theories set forth by Milne in *Num. Chron.*, 1938, p. 45 f. But the detailed frequency tables make what information there is readily available to the reader.

In short and in conclusion, few numismatic books have been so clear, so concise, and so thorough; footnotes have not usually been so pertinent and so careful to refer the reader to original rather than to secondary sources; plates are not usually so well arranged. Format and printing are excellent and misprints (except in the capitalization of English titles!) very few.¹

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WILLIAM WALLACE

HAUGHTON, H. L. The Bajaur Hoard of 1942. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 141-144, illus.

TWO deposits, separate but found in close proximity to each other, were brought to light in Bajaur in 1942. The second deposit was composed entirely of Indo-Greek coins, about eight hundred to one thousand in number. This hoard forms an almost exact parallel to that found in Bajaur in 1926. The coins of both hoards are all hemidrachms and the same rulers are represented. The rulers in question are Menander, Antimachos, Appollodotos and Zoilos. The author has examined one hundred twenty of these coins carefully. The results are contained in tables showing the distribution among the rulers and the monograms found on the coins of each ruler. References are given to the Panjab Museum Catalogue. A few coins of Menander and Zoilos with uncommon types which have come to the author's notice are described.

JONGKEES, J. H. *Fabellae Numismaticae*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*. Vol. XXXIII-XXXIV (1946-1947), Eerste Gedeelte, pp. 1-7.

COINS are always of interest to folk. Any new issue causes much talk and brings forth much commentary. This was also the case among the ancients. The Greeks in particular had nicknames for their coins. Coin portraits fascinated the Greek, who often gave full play to the imagination

¹ The only possibly confusing one noticed by the reviewer is that F4 and F5 on plate VII should be interchanged.

after examining the many Greek coin types which came his way, especially in a center like Athens in her heyday. Popular explanations of Greek coins are found in the Greek authors. Diodorus (XI, 26) tells the following story: In 479 B.C. after the Battle of Himera the Carthaginians made peace with Gelo, the tyrant of Syracuse, by means of the mediation of his wife Demarete. In gratitude they sent the lady a golden coronet and a gift of a hundred talents. Demarete then had a gold coin struck of the weight of ten Attic drachmas, which was called Demareteion after her. The lexicographer Pollux (Onomasticon, IX, 85) gives another version. After the war with Carthage Gelo found himself in financial difficulties. Hence Demarete collected ornaments from the women of Syracuse, had them melted down, and had the Demareteia struck. According to Hesychius (v. *sub* Demareteion) Gelo himself had them struck inasmuch as Demarete had given her own jewelry for this purpose. These three versions agree only in the fact that the word Demareteion stems from Gelo's wife Demarete, that the coin was issued owing to the fact that Demarete had provided the specie in one of different ways, and that the coin was gold. Now the Demareteion is a silver piece which commemorates the victory over Carthage. Gold Demareteia are not known, and it is most improbable that they were ever struck. Therefore, out of the three versions one simple fact remains—that there was a connection between the Demareteion and Demarete.

Other popular names for coins appeared in antiquity, among which the author cites the "Alexandria," the "Antiocheia," and the "Berenikeia." The author discusses also the popular legends concerning the coins of Akanthus, Kolchis, and Tenedos.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

LACROIX, L. A propos des monnaies de Cyzique et de la légende d'Oreste. Bruxelles, 1947. In: *L'Antiquité Classique*, Vol. XV (1946), pp. 209–224, 4 pls.

ORESTES at Delphi appears on an electrum stater of Cyzicus and also on several Attic vase paintings. This and other comparisons between coin types of Cyzicus and Attic vase paintings lead to the conclusion that the representations of Attic origin found on the types of Cyzicus were inspired by the vases.

LACROIX, L. Les statues de la Grèce ancienne et le témoignage des monnaies. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. LXX (1946), pp. 288–298.

HERE the author presents some observations on how to detect and how to interpret the reproductions of statues on Greek coin types. Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner in their *A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias* have already listed the characters which, when found on coins, indicate a statue as their model. These characters are examined and evaluated by the author. He also points out that they have to be integrated with the study of other archaeological and literary sources. As far as the exactness of the reproduction is concerned, one has to keep in mind the changes which are to be expected in the passage of a motif from sculpture to coins. Furthermore, the

fidelity depends on the knowledge the die-engraver had of a certain monument. In several cases, when the monument happened to be in another city, he took his inspiration from products of industrial art.

Although copies of statues are found on coins of the fifth and of the first half of the fourth centuries B.C., the practice of copying statues on coins became common only in the Hellenistic and, especially, in Roman times.

ELMHURST, N. Y.

ANNA LINA LEVI

MARSHALL, JOHN. Greeks and Sakas in India. Reprinted from : *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, April 1947, pp. 3-32, 8 pls.

IN the first half of this article, Sir John takes issue with the views on Hellenistic, Parthian and Gandharan art in northwest India expressed by Dr. Ludwig Bachhofer in the *Journ. Am. Or. Soc.*, 61, Dec. 1941, "On Greeks and Sakas in India," pp. 223 ff. The second part contains comments valuable for the numismatist on the history and chronology of the Saka or Parthian kings, who ruled in Arachosia, comments on some coins connected with Hermaios, last of the Greek kings of India, and the dates of the first three Kushan kings.

The author rejects Bachhofer's theory that Vonones, "Great King of Kings," who struck coins in conjunction with his viceroys, Spalahores and Spalagadames, was identical with Vonones I of Parthia, 8/9-11/12 A.D. (as advocated also by Herzfeld, *Sakastan*, p. 96). He casts doubt on Bachhofer's argument that the square forms of the Greek letters, omikron, sigma and omega, found on the coins of Vonones' brothers, Spalahores and Spalirises, call for a date after ca. 10 A.D. According to Marshall (and others), the Vonones who struck the joint issues, doubtless a Parthian to judge from his name, was perhaps a Suren, who established himself as suzerain in eastern Iran before the middle of the first century B.C. Vonones I, king of Parthia, he regards as far too insignificant to have become independent ruler in Arachosia. The king, Azes, with whom Spalirises issued a joint coin, cannot therefore be Azes II, who preceded Gondophares (19-45 A.D.), but may be Azes I, whom the excavations at Sirkap (Taxila) prove to have been the successor of Maues, ruler of the kingdom of Taxila.

However, Whitehead (*Cat. Panjab Mus.*, p. 93) thought that the earlier style and better execution of the silver coins of Azilises, another ruler in the kingdom of Taxila after Maues, justified placing him before Azes I, a theory not mentioned by Marshall. On p. 26 of his article (reprint), Marshall mentions a coin type of Azilises, Zeus Nikephoros enthroned, as evidence that Azilises was ruling in Kapisi, and was hence later than Hermaios. If the type meant is the one figured in *Cat. Panjab*, Pl. XIII, 325, with the Dioskouroi mounted as reverse, the reviewer sees no connection with Kapisi.

Rapson had a theory that the Indo-Bactrian coin type originating at Kapisi, the enthroned Zeus Nikephoros accompanied by an elephant symbol, appeared on later Indo-Bactrian issues deprived of the special emblems,

Nike and elephant, and became the characteristic type of the coinages of the upper Kabul valley until the end of Greek rule in India (C H I, p. 556). Tarn used this theory when he explained the seated Zeus reverse on a bronze coin of Spalirises, as "Great King of Kings," as proof of this king's victory over Hermaios in Kapisi (Greeks in Bactria and India, p. 350); but, as Marshall rightly objects, this coin was struck in Arachosia. Here, however, Zeus is not Nikephoros, as Marshall wrote. The type is indeed that of Hermaios, but did it in his case originate at Kapisi? Rapson's idea has greatly affected the views of Tarn and others as to the connection of coin type with locality and the association of Hermaios with "Kabul," or the upper Kabul valley.

But now that we know that Whitehead's 1917 Hoard of Indo-Bactrian tetradrachms containing 12 tetradrachms of Hermaios (*Num. Chron.*, 1923) was found at Shaikhano Dehri, near Charsadda (Pushkalavati) (*Num. Chron.*, 1940, p. 108, and *ibid.*, p. 123), not in the Kabul region, as he was first informed, the whole picture of the mints of the issues in the find is changed.

As to Marshall's statement that Azilises was the immediate predecessor of Azes II—in other words, that the order of succession after Maues was Azes I, Azilises, Azes II—the type Zeus standing to l., rev. Nike, of Azes I (*Num. Chron.*, 1923, Pl. XVII, 12) is an exact copy of that of Maues (B. M. C., Pl. XVI, 2) and Azes later issued another tetradrachm with reverse, Zeus standing to l., of fine style (B. M. C., Pl. XVII, 8). On the other hand, the silver issues of Azilises illustrated in Cat. Panjab, Pl. XIII, are superior in style and execution to the majority of those struck by Azes I. These unworn coins were found with tetradrachms of Hippostratos in Kashmir, probably in Punch, east of Taxila (*Num. Chron.*, 1940, p. 358), and Azes and Azilises each used monograms of Hippostratos (Cat. Panjab, Indo-Greek monograms, 78, 79, and Indo-Scythian, 7, 9). Again Azilises used a type of Zeus standing similar to those of Maues and Azes I, but standing to r. (Cat. Panjab, Pl. XIII, 320).

These facts indicate that Azes I and Azilises were closely associated with each other and with Maues in the "Indo-Parthian Kingdom of Taxila," as Newell named it in his arrangement of these issues in his trays. He gives precedence to Azilises but calls Azes I also a successor of Maues. The kingdom of Taxila doubtless included the other important mint of Pushkalavati as far as this reviewer is able to judge from the comments of Rapson and Whitehead on mints and a brief study of the coins.

It is doubtless erroneous to speak of the monograms on Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Parthian and Indo-Scythian (Saka) coinages as the signatures of mint officials or moneyers. They seem rather to be the marks used in individual mints over and over again, and at a given mint several different marks were in use at the same time. Occasionally, as Whitehead surmised and others have probably thought, they represent true mint names. Marshall does not mention this intricate problem, but when the three volumes on his excavations at Taxila now in press are published we shall learn his views on the evidence from finds made at that site.

Marshall makes sound objections to Bachhofer's opinion that Hermaios was still ruling in the second decade of the first century A.D., as against the usually assumed date *ca.* 30 B.C. for the end of his reign. He discusses briefly the perplexing problem of certain of the bronze "imitation" issues bearing Hermaios' name.

The date of the Kushan king, Kanishka, is analyzed from the monuments and other sources and the conclusion reached that his rule began in 128 rather than 78 A.D. (as accepted by Bachhofer, Tarn, Rapson, etc.). He succeeded Vima Kadphises II, but only after an interval of about two decades, during which the Soter Megas coinage was issued. Vima reigned from 78 to *ca.* 100 A.D. Kujula Kadphises I, founder of the Kushana kingdom, conquered the Indo-Parthians in Kabul about 50 A.D., and during the later years of his life Vima subjected the Parthians in Taxila, or *ca.* 60 A.D.

FLUSHING, N. Y.

AGNES BALDWIN BRETT

MILNE, J. G. *Kolophon and Its Coinage: A Study*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1941. 113 pp., 19 double pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 96). \$2.50.

THIS very full account of the coinage of Kolophon is compiled with the author's customary detail and accuracy, though wartime conditions prevented him from giving it the fullness of detail originally intended; though not a corpus in the strict sense, we may feel sure there are few if any extant varieties which are not recorded. The series is interesting as presenting a continuity from the sixth century B.C. to the third century A.D. which few other cities of the Ionian coast can show. The earliest coins usually recognized as Kolophonian are the familiar drachms with laureate head and lyre—and, an interesting distinction, Milne sees in the head occasionally Artemis in place of Apollo. But before these fifth century issues he rightly places (following H. Weber) the drachms with a crude short-haired head facing and an incuse reverse. The very similar drachms with long hair he excludes: but why should these not be Artemis alternating with Apollo as in the following series? In both series the weight is that of the Persian siglos, an interesting historical side light, while the drachm is accompanied by tiny fractions most exceptionally marked with their value. Partly by die-links but principally by style, the fifth century coins are divided into successive groups with a break from about 460 to 430 B.C., after which the city revolted from Athens to Persia. There are some doubtful points here: *e.g.*, we may well ask whether groups F and G really precede D and E. The fourth century saw a change to the Rhodian standard and the introduction of bronze, which becomes increasingly important, till in the third century there is only one isolated silver issue (published here for the first time); the same is true of the second century, apart from a small coinage with Alexander types which is beyond the scope of the present work. Among later types the most interesting is that of Homer, which is repeated in imperial times. The work

closes with complete lists of magistrates, first of the autonomous period and then under the empire.

BRITISH MUSEUM

E. S. G. ROBINSON

MERTENS, J. Le Tétradrachme à légende ΔANKAAION. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XCIII (1947), pp. 19-33, illus.

MERTENS herewith joins the battle which has raged ever since the initial publication by its owner, the Baron de Hirsch, of the stater of Messana, with the legend ΔANKAAION, recalling the original name of the town, Zancle. It is now more or less generally agreed that the coin should be dated about the middle of the fifth century B.C. The identity of the semi-nude male figure hurling a thunderbolt on the obverse of the coins remains, however, a matter for dispute. It is either Poseidon hurling the thunderbolt of Zeus, or Zeus wearing Poseidon's chlamys. This iconographically hybrid type is very like several statues, notably the Zeus of Artemisium, which has also been identified as Poseidon. After reviewing the various published opinions, which are about evenly divided, the author summarizes the history of Messana-Zancle. Since the coin was probably struck soon after the fall of the tyrant Anaxilas, with a consequent loss of prestige by the Mes-senian element, Mertens casts his vote for Poseidon rather than for Zeus, who was their chief deity.

RAVEL, OSCAR E. *Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Tarentine Coins Formed by M. P. Vlasto*. London, Spink and Son, Ltd., 1947. 196 pp., 53 pls. front. £ 7.

THIS work is a lasting tribute both to the collector, M. P. Vlasto, and to the compiler, Oscar Ravel.

M. P. Vlasto was a native of Athens, but lived also in France, England, and the United States. During the long years of his life he concentrated his leisure hours on the assembling of what has proved to be the largest and probably the finest collection of Tarentine coins extant.

The collection is remarkable both for the inherent quality of the coins and for the number and variety of the specimens. For example, there are eleven incuse Tarentine staters, and several (Nos. 62 and 67 particularly) are probably the finest known coins of this type. There are no less than sixty-one gold coins of Tarentum; probably no collection in the world has so many. Included among them are seven Zeus, laureate, gold staters; and one of these (No. 40) is exactly centered and almost perfect in clearness and in detail. In the whole collection there are one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one coins, including a small group of coins struck at Tarentum by Alexander Neoptolemos, the Molossian; and a few forgeries.

Oscar E. Ravel has prepared an excellent catalogue of these coins. It consists of two parts. The first contains a description of each coin accompanied by its weight in grams and the source, if known, from which it came into the Vlasto collection. There are also cross references to Evans, Noe (*Num. Notes & Monographs*, No. 78). The author's comments represent a discriminating and intelligent appreciation of the great importance and lasting

value of the collection of Tarentine coins. The second section of Ravel's catalogue consists of fifty-three plates.

Students of Greek numismatics are greatly indebted to Mr. Ravel for making accessible what must remain for many years to come the definite corpus of the coins of Ancient Tarentum.

BOSTON, MASS.

ARTHUR STONE DEWING

ROBERT, LOUIS. Sur un type monétaire de Prousa de l'Olympe et sur des Epigrammes. In: *Hellenica*, Vol. II (1946), pp. 94-102.

TWO reclining figures appear in front of a building on a bronze coin issued at Prusa (Bithynia) in the time of Julia Mamaea. The two figures should be identified as the nymphs of the thermal springs of that city, the building as the Thermae. The author discusses also the literary and epigraphic evidence referring to the Thermae of Prusa.

ROBERT, LOUIS. Villes de Carie et d'Ionie dans la liste des théorodques de Delphes. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. LXX (1946), pp. 506-523.

THE author publishes a new fragment of the inscription of the Θεωροδόκοι of Delphi and offers a commentary on the names of the cities in Caria and Ionia listed there. This article is interesting to numismatists because the importance of the numismatic evidence in questions pertaining to ancient geography is taken into full account. Specially interesting are Robert's observations on the series of coins which led Waddington and Dieudonné to the identification of a Ptolemaïs in Ionia with Lebedos. The author agrees with Dieudonné in attributing to Ptolemaïs-Lebedos only the coins with the legend Πτο. Those with Πτολεμαϊέων showing the head of Apollo on the obverse and an amphora on the reverse might belong to a Ptolemaïs in Caria. Their reverse is similar to that of the coins issued probably at Astyra. This possibly indicates that this Carian Ptolemaïs should be identified with Astyra.

SELTMAN, CHARLES. The Ancient Coinage of Malta. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 81-90, pls.

THE first coinage issued on the island of Malta was apparently struck shortly before 218 B.C., when it became a Roman *municipium*. The Phoenician name for the island, which may be translated as "the Ship," appeared on the early issues. On later coins, the Greek "Melite" was adopted. Seltman subjects the early Maltese issues to detailed examination, and suggests new identifications for some of the personalities and objects depicted. Malta was on the trade route from east to west rather than from north to south, and this is evident in the coinage, which is shown to have owed much to that of Cyrene, Egypt and Philistia.

SELTMAN, CHARLES. On the "Style" of Early Athenian Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 97-110, pls.

TO demonstrate the continuous and growing artistic activity in Athens, Seltman gives an interesting decade by decade summary of the best-

known productions with an outline of contemporary historical events during the late seventh and sixth centuries. The great majority of the artists worthy of the name in sixth century Athens, as well as later, must have been and obviously were employed in the fields of major art. Except for a few special issues, no efforts were wasted on a fine coinage and the few superb dies were, for the most part, happy accidents. For this reason, just any coin cannot be contrasted with other forms of art as a means of comparative dating. The style of the best coins is clearly related to contemporary sculpture and painting, but the many pieces which in the author's opinion were struck from dies produced by "blacksmiths" and "plumbers," cannot be dated with any accuracy by the comparative method. Many Athenian coins which have been claimed to be "crudely early" are "just simply bad."

ZOGRAPH, A. Stateri Aleksandra Makedonskogo iz Kerchenskikh i Tamanskikh nakhodék. (Staters of Alexander the Great from the Excavations of Kerch and Taman.) In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département de l'Histoire de l'Art et de la Culture Antiques*, Vol. I (1945), pp. 85-99, pl.

THE intention of Mr. Zograph's present article is to supply descriptions and comparisons of five staters from the Kerch and Taman regions (now in the Hermitage collection) as possible variants of coins of the Alexander type which are already published or in process of publication. The plan includes the conventional description of the staters, together with comparisons of style and symbol as found on other known examples. Illustrations are supplemented by reproductions of nine other coins which are in some way comparable, and there is besides a numbered table of monograms. Frequent reference is made to catalogues of other collections, but, as the author remarks, it is often impossible to make exact comparisons, since in many cases reproductions are lacking.

The author acknowledges throughout his debt to the investigations of Mr. Edward T. Newell, and constantly defers to his judgment in matters of dating and probable mints, as well as in the general interpretation of symbols. The five staters here described, however, are not included in the materials assembled by Mr. Newell, and their publication is therefore considered both pertinent and timely.

WHEATON COLLEGE

EUNICE WORK

ROMAN

BEN-DOR, STELLA. A Roman Gem from Palestine. Reprinted from: *Bulletin of Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3-4 (Apr.-Sept. 1947).

COPIED from a coin type of Ascalon and almost identical with a type of Geta, this obsidian gem seems to have been made in or near Ascalon in the very early third century A.D. The author describes the gem, illustrating both it and the Geta coin.

BIEDER, THEOBALD. Ein Kleinasiatisches Medaillon des Panionischen Bundes. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 1 (1947), p. 74, pl.

FROM a collection of ancient coins which was bought by Mr. E. von Krakan in Hamburg the author acquired a medallion of Antoninus Pius struck by the Pannonian League. The medallion was previously mentioned by him in *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1906, but is here more fully described and is pictured.

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. *Le taureau des monnaies d'Auguste*. Paris, 1947. 5 pp., illus.

BRIEF discussion of the gold and silver coins with a butting bull as reverse type, struck in Gaul from 12 B.C. on. In Blanchet's opinion they were minted at Lugdunum. The butting bull type, derived from the Greek issues of Thurium, recalls the origin of Augustus' family in Thurium and may also be considered a posthumous homage to Vergil (*cf.* Aeneid XII. 103–106, and Eclogae IV. 41).

DEBLAIN, PAUL. *Guide de l'amateur de monnaies des empereurs gallo-romains*. Nice, Maison Deblain, 1947. 75 pp. 600 fr.

PREPARED for the collector, this volume lists coins of Postumus, Laelian, Marius, Victorinus and the Tetrici, with brief descriptions and estimated valuations in the French franc of December 1947. The arrangement follows that of Cohen, alphabetical according to reverse legend. An introduction contains a bibliography and brief notes on minting technique, denominations and mints. Helpful notes also precede the listing for each ruler.

HILL, PHILIP V. The Cranfield (Bedford) Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 159–162.

AFTER some draining operations in February 1946, this hoard of seventeen hundred coins was discovered about three feet below the surface among the fragments of a mid-second to mid-fourth century A.D. Romano-British pot in which it had originally been placed.

Containing almost exclusively coins of Constantine I and his dynasty, the hoard consists chiefly of Constantinian 3 AE ranging in date from about 317 to 334 A.D. The contents of this hoard seem to indicate several corrections in the dating of Constantinian issues as given by Maurice in his *Numismatique Constantiniennne*. The findings are summarized under the headings: Radiate, Fourth Century, Emperors, Mints, and Types.

HILL, PHILIP V. The Redenhall (Norfolk) Hoard, c. 1895. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 157–159.

DISCOVERED sometime before 1895, this hoard is now in the Norwich Castle Museum, where a full description is preserved. It is a small hoard consisting of third and fourth century coins, which range from Postumus to Honorius and are fairly evenly distributed over the twenty-three rulers represented. The proportion of seventy-eight barbarous imitations out of the total of one hundred and forty-four coins is an outstanding feature. The possible burial date is discussed, but inconclusive evidence prevents fixing it definitely. A summary of the coins is given under the headings:

Radiate, Fourth Century, Mints, Reverse Types and Legends, both Barbarous and Regular.

HILL, PHILIP V. Two Fourth-Century Overstrikes. In : *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 166-167, illus.

THE author describes and illustrates two bronze overstrikes in his possession. In both cases the undertype is fourth century, but in one the overtype is orthodox and in the other barbarous. On the first coin, the type of Theodosius is struck over a type of Constantius II. The second coin shows a barbarous type, possibly belonging to the "Fel. Temp." class, struck over a coin of Helena.

HILL, PHILIP V. The Wiveliscombe (Somerset) Hoard, 1946. In : *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 163-165.

A TYPICALLY western hoard of Roman *aes* ranging from 270/3 to about 388 A.D. was found on March 4, 1946. It is now in the Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle, where a more detailed description is preserved. Only one silver coin, a very rare siliqua of Julian II, was contained in the hoard. About three quarters of the coins date from the reigns of Valentinian I, Valens, and Gratian. Occasional barbarous imitations occur throughout the hoard, but their number is small, although a special frequency is to be noted for the "Fel. Temp. Reparatio" type. The burial date is uncertain, but the presence of certain barbarous imitations indicates a late one. The author summarizes the coins under Radiates, Fourth Century, Mints, and Reverses.

HILL, PHILIP V. The Worle Camp (Somerset) Hoard. In : *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 153-156.

DISCOVERED in 1852 by Reverend F. Warre during the course of excavations on the site of an Iron Age settlement, this hoard has never before been published. Ranging from Theodora and Helena to Honorius and Arcadius, with the exception of three radiates, the hoard contains two points of highest frequency, at the late Constantinian issues and at the House of Valentinian. Seventy-seven of the total of two hundred forty-one coins are barbarous; this high percentage is an interesting feature. The general condition of the hoard is poor. It is not, however, the oldest coins that are the worst worn. This, together with the frequency at the Valentinian issues and the poverty of the hoard, seems to indicate a late date of burial. The author places it about 450 A.D. He lists the coins under headings of Radiates, Fourth Century, Summary of Mints, Summary of Emperors, and Summary of Types and Legends. The hoard is now housed partly in the Taunton Castle Museum, where a full description is preserved, and partly in the Weston-super-Mare Museum.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ELAINE POND

INSTINSKY, H. U. Salus Generis Humani. In : *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 1 (1947), pp. 5-9.

A DISCUSSION of the conception of the "genus humanum," its origin and particularly its relation to the age of Trajan, as shown by a gold coin issued by Trajan celebrating the Decenalia of his reign in 108 A.D. and by the "Panegyricus" of Pliny the Younger.

The obverse of the coin shows the emperor and the usual inscription. The reverse portrays a female figure standing to the left, holding a rudder in her left hand, and with her right hand emptying the contents of a bowl into the flame of an altar. Her right foot is placed upon a globe. The inscription reads: "Salus generis humani."

Other issues of the Decenalia show the legend "s.p.q.R. optimo principi." Mr. Instinsky suggests that it was omitted on this coin because the subject of the coin concerns the emperor as regent and protector of the empire and does not strictly concern the senate.

The origin of the legend "Salus generis humani" is discussed. In 68, the last year of Nero's reign, Julius Vindex, leader of the revolt of Gallia Lugdunensis, struck money with the legend "Salus generis humani." When he turned to the governor of Spain, P. Sulpicius Galba, for aid, he entreated him: "ut humano generi assertorem ducemque se accomodaret" (Suetonius). Galba, as emperor, adopted this revolutionary idea and issued a currency with the picture and legend of the "Salus."

Trajan realized the forces in motion in the disorders of 68/69 and recognized the provinces as of equal support to the empire with the Roman state. Pliny is an eloquent witness of Trajan's care for the provinces. The "Salus generis humani" coinage presents further evidence.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ELAINE POND

KERÉNYI, ANDRÁS. Nagykágyai római köztársasági denárlelet (The Nagykagya Find of Roman Republican Denarii). In: *Numismatikai Közlöny*, Vols. XLVI-XLVII (1947-48), pp. 6-12.

IN 1941 at Nagykagya in the old Roman province of Dacia one hundred and ninety-one silver denarii were found among other silver objects. There were one hundred and seventy republican denarii of one hundred and thirty-two varieties, and twenty-one barbarian counterfeits. From the composition and condition of the find it must have been buried between 38 and 30 B.C., probably around 35 B.C. A complete catalogue, including mint marks, is given.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Bermondsey Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 167-169.

NOW in the London Museum, this hoard, consisting of three hundred sixty-one coins, was found in May 1946, during the preparation of a housing site. Two hundred and ninety-seven of the coins have been more or less closely identified, two hundred and sixty of them belonging to the period around 380-400 A.D. Of the thirty coins earlier than this date at least ten are barbarous. The coins are mainly of AE 4 size. The composition and con-

dition of the hoard lead the author to place it in the post-Roman period, and to regard it as a demonstration of the theory that after Britain ceased to receive coin supplies from the Continent, she continued to use the old Roman coins and replaced them with imitations when they wore out.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The "Diana-Victory" Didrachms and the Decadrachms of Arsinoe. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 63-67.

PARALLEL sequences of Greek numerals on the two types discussed lead the author to conclude that they were struck side by side, and that the sequences were parallel by design. Mattingly concurs with Svoronos' theory that the coins were issued in accordance with a treaty between Rome and Alexandria signed in 273 B.C., and adds evidence to support this view from the *Chronicum Paschale*. It is his conclusion that the Diana pieces were struck at Tarentum and that the Arsinoe coinage was probably not separate from the main Ptolemaic coinage. Both coins are dated to the period 269-220 B.C.

The symbols on the Diana didrachms are also considered. Two appendices are included in which the author discusses the identification of the goddess on the obverse of the Diana coin and the relationship of the Diana didrachm to other early Roman didrachms.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Dives Anagnia. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 91-96, pl.

NEW interpretation of a comment by the mediaeval writer Servius on Vergil's *Aeneid*, VII, lines 684-5. The Servian note, which states that Antony struck coinage in Cleopatra's name at the town of Anagnia, has never been taken seriously. Mattingly now feels that Servius' statement deserves credence, in spite of obvious difficulties in its acceptance. In developing and defining this view (suggested by him previously in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1933, p. 238), he discusses the issues of the Triumvirs after the closing of the Roman mint in 41 B.C., with particular emphasis on possible issues at Italian cities. Antony's coinage is listed in detail, and Mattingly holds that there is no reason why Anagnia could not have been the main mint. The article is to be noted for incidental comments which point to further reclassification of the late republican denarii.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Monetary Systems of the Roman Empire from Diocletian to Theodosius I. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 111-120.

MATTINGLY here presents a compact summary of his views on the late third and fourth century denominations and their interrelations. Following preliminary remarks on sources of information, relation of "siliqua" to "solidus," the silvering of bronze, etc., the author discusses the difficult subject of the late imperial coinage in four main parts: (1) The Reform of Diocletian, A.D. 296; (2) Development of the System of Diocletian; (3) The Reform of 348; (4) Later Developments. Scarcity of quotation from

pertinent edicts and literary sources owing to the brevity of the article, and deliberate avoidance of debate with the views of others (see p. 111, note), are compensated for by an appended list of scholarly articles dealing with the monetary system of the late empire. The author shows the difficulty of getting at a true interpretation of the facts at hand without the acquisition of fresh material, but at the same time suggests his confidence that a real understanding of the late Roman coinage systems is worth seeking, and that he is making every effort to attain such understanding. The article will perhaps have a salutary effect on those who insist that coins of every size and weight and metal be given a definite name, without determining beforehand the validity of the names conventionally applied to the denominations.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ALINE ABAECHERLI BOYCE

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. A Small Roman Hoard from Winchester. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 152-153.

FOUND late in 1946, this hoard of thirty Constantinian "silvered" bronze coins of 313 to 333 A.D. was in fine condition, with the original silvering on the pieces almost intact. Distribution according to reigns, types, and mints is given. The western mints predominate.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD & PEARCE, J. W. E. The Tuddenham Hoard of Siliquae. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 169-173.

IN the summer of 1938 or 1939 a hoard of one hundred and fourteen siliquae were found along with a gold ring in an earthenware pot in a sand-pit at Tuddenham Saint Martin, Suffolk. In 1947 the coins and ring were sent to the British Museum for examination, and twelve were kept for the National Collection, the remainder and the ring being kept at the Ipswich Museum. A table shows the distribution over reigns from Constantius II to Arcadius and Honorius, and gives a brief description of the types found of each emperor's reign. In discussing the possible burial date of this hoard the authors discuss the burial dates of siliqua hoards in general and include a table of percentages which lists fourteen British districts with the frequency of appearance of coins dating from periods before 364 to 392 A.D. on. The available evidence is not conclusive enough to date the hoard definitely, but Mr. Mattingly places the burial date around 450 A.D. or even later, while Mr. Pearce chooses *ca.* 430 A.D.

PEARCE, BERTRAM W. Some Unpublished Roman and English Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 145-147, illus.

THE coins discussed are from different sites in charge of or excavated by the Ministry of Works and are entirely new or variants from known examples. They include several coins of Septimius Severus, Carausius, and Constantine II. The author also discusses an "irregular" coin found on a bombed site in Watling Street, Canterbury, and formerly attributed to Cuno-belin, which he suggests may be attributed to Tetricus I, and an unusual Anglo-Saxon coin of Egbert. The last two coins are pictured. Mr. Pearce

suggests that the latter coin, now in the British Museum, may have been struck at the ancient Cobhamburgh.

PENNINGTON, PAUL. Roman Coins Illustrating Mint Techniques and Practices. In : *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (January 1947), pp. 3-6, illus.

THE author emphasizes the tentativeness of our knowledge of Roman mint techniques, most of which is gained by inference from the coins and dies which have survived. Coins of both the Republic and the Empire which show mint implements such as the anvil, hammer, tongs, and balance scales are described and illustrated. Other symbols which are not so clear are interpreted as possible reproductions of mint implements.

SERAFINI, C. Tesoretto di monete d'età repubblicana rinvenuto sul Campidoglio. In : *Bullettino della Commissione Archaeologica Comunale di Roma*. Vol. 71 (1943-45), 1947, pp. 109-112.

THIS distinguished Italian numismatist here gives the description of a hoard found in 1938 at slight depth in excavated soil during the digging of a trench in the Piazza of Campidoglio near the Temple of Veiove at Rome.

The hoard was found in the form of a pile of silver coins joined together and amalgamated into a hard oxide. After having separated the various pieces which made up the block, it was possible to fix and to determine a total of seventy-seven examples which were more than fragmentary. The resulting deposit consisted of fifty-one didrachmas and two drachmas of the reduced Roman-Campanian system, eight didrachmas from the Capua mint, seven didrachmas from Naples, one from Tarentum, and eight Celtic imitations of the Massalia drachma.

Hence in its composition the hoard presents ample homogeneity, and can be placed in the last period of the striking of the *quadrigatus*, i.e., after 290 and before 268 B.C., constituting perhaps an offering deposited on the Campidoglio at a place which because of the conditions of the find cannot be determined today with greater precision.

The coins of this hoard are described clearly and precisely in chronological order.

ROME, ITALY

V. STEFANELLI-CLAIN

SMEDLEY, NORMAN. The Cadeby (Doncaster) Hoard. In : *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), p. 151.

THE twenty-eight coins listed form part of a hoard discovered at Cadeby which apparently has never been recorded. They were presented to the Doncaster Museum in 1912 by Mr. M. H. Stiles. All are denarii. The coins are listed according to distribution over imperial personages from Trajan to Maximinus Thrax and are classified under types with the references to Mattingly and Sydenham and to Mattingly's *British Museum Catalogue*.

WALKER, JOHN. The Darfield Hoard of Roman Denarii. In : *Numismatic Chronicle* 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 147-150.

ON January 10, 1947, on a housing site at Darfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a workman unearthed, about fourteen inches below the surface, the remains of a pot containing four hundred eighty-one silver coins. All were Roman denarii ranging in date from the end of the first century A.D. to the first half of the third century A.D., except for a double denarius or antoninianus of Caracalla. Thirty-three of the coins were selected by the British Museum; thirty specimens went to the Darfield School Museum; the remainder, with the pot, were acquired by the Sheffield Museum. A table indicated the distribution from Mark Antony to Maximinus. References are given to the *British Museum Catalogue*, Cohen, and Mattingly and Sydenham.

BYZANTINE

ARNE, T. J. Birkagraven Nr. 632 och Kejsar Theophilos' mynt (Grave No. 632 at Birka and a Coin of Emperor Theophilos). In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 41 (1946), pp. 216–232. English Summary.

IN 1943 extensive excavations took place at Birka, an active commercial center of mediaeval Sweden.

Grave No. 632, which dated from the middle of the ninth century, contained a silver coin struck for the Byzantine Emperor, Theophilos (829–842), and objects of Swedish, Frankish, English and Irish workmanship, as well as some silver ornaments from Khazaria.

Since relations were excellent between the Khazars and the Byzantines during the reign of Theophilos, his silver coins may have circulated in southeastern Russia, and then may have reached Sweden, together with the Khazar silver ornaments, through Scandinavian merchants. The possibility is also suggested that the silver ornaments and coin may have come by a western route, since in 839 Swedish envoys accompanied a Byzantine embassy to the Emperor Ludwig at Ingelheim.

No earlier silver coin of Theophilos has appeared in Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic countries, Russia, Poland or Germany.

In an appendix the author sets down the Byzantine silver coins from the period *ca.* 800–*ca.* 1100 found in the above countries. Most of them were introduced during the second half of the tenth century and the beginning of the eleventh. The author knows of nearly four hundred Byzantine silver coins from Sweden alone. There are not, however, more than two hundred and fifty from the others.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

VISIGOTHIC

ELIAS GARCIA, A. As moedas visigôdas de Portocale ou Portvcale. Guimarães, 1947, 11 pp. illus. In: *Revista de Guimarães*, Vol. 57, Fasc. 1–2 (1947).

A DESCRIPTION of five Visigothic trientes struck in Portugal; they cover the following rulers: Leovigildus (573–586), Recaredo (586–601),

Liuva II (601–603), Sisibuto (612–621) and Suintila (621–631). The type of Sisibuto is known to have been counterfeited; that of Suintila is an unpublished specimen.

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Las Monedas Visigodas de Gerona. In: *Actas y Memorias de la Sociedad Española de Antropología, Etnografía y Prehistoria*, Vol. XXII, Nos. 1–4 (1947), pp. 167–178, pls.

THIS, the most recent of the author's valuable contributions to Visigothic numismatics, is a brief but comprehensive study of the Visigothic mint of Gerona. While this mint was active, so far as we know, during the reigns of only six of the Visigothic kings, the issues were plentiful under Egica and Witiza. The vitality of the mint at the beginning of the eighth century is doubtless to be associated with the Carolingian-Christian revival of Gerona as a city of the *Marca Hispánica*. Certain aspects of the coinage reveal the vigor of the Byzantine-Roman cultural tradition in the locality. The quality of the gold, as elsewhere in the peninsula, was inferior at the end of the seventh century. The article is illustrated by two rather poor plates.

REINHART, W. Die Münzen des westgötischen Reiches von Toledo (1941). 34 pp., 6 pls. (Reprinted from: *Deutsches Jahrbuch für Numismatik*, Vol. 3–4 (1940–41), pp. 69–101, illus.)

THIS, a continuation of the author's study of the coinage of the Visigoths of Toulouse (*D. J. für. Num.*, 1938), is the most important contribution to Spanish Visigothic numismatics since the appearance of Mateu y Llopis' *Catálogo de las Monedas Previsigodas y Visigodas* in 1936. Most of the steps taken here are along previously almost untrodden paths and it would appear that we are now at last on fairly firm ground in the matter of the attribution of the obscure pre-Leovigildus solidi, tremisses, and trientes. While the emphasis is placed on this latter aspect of the Visigothic coinage, the early and later issues of Leovigildus himself and those of his successors receive fresh consideration. An appendix tabulates the activity of the Visigothic mints under the later rulers down to Roderic and Achila.

The monograph opens with a statement of the contemporary status of early Visigothic numismatic studies and an acknowledgment of the author's indebtedness to the owners and curators of no less than thirty collections to which he had access. An historical summary of events subsequent to the fall of Toulouse in 507 is followed by a meticulous study of the issues in the names of Anastasius, Justin, Justinian, and Justin II. An attempt is made at mint attribution for this early period, Narbonne-Barcelona, Andalusia, Merida, indeterminate minor mints, and Toledo. After dealing with the coinage of Leovigildus, including his hitherto unknown solidi, the author proceeds to discuss Visigothic metrology, and the characteristics of the four principal mint areas: (1) Narbonensis and Tarraconensis, (2) Carthaginensis and Baetica, (3) Lusitania, and (4) Gallaecia. Brief observations on falsifications (more fully treated in the author's articles in *Deutsche Münzblätter*, 1937

and 1939) and on the relative rarity of certain Visigothic issues complete the text.

The catalogue of early types and the table of post-Leovigildus issues are illustrated by six excellent plates.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

ANDERSON, P. K. Spanish and Spanish-American Mint Marks. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 464-467.

AFTER a very brief account of Spanish history to 1868 and the resulting varied coinage, the author lists forty-nine Spanish marks and the periods during which the marks were used.

BÁNRÉVY, GYÖRGY. Egy éremgyűjtemény sorsa 1849-ben (The Fate of a Coin Collection of the Year 1849). In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vol. XLVI-XLVII (1947-1948), pp. 43-46.

IN May 1849 Buda was released from Austrian occupation by Hungarian nationalist troops. During the siege the city was plundered, allegedly by Croatian soldiers in imperial service, but much of the loot was found with the liberating troops. Among the buildings sacked was the Savings Bank of Buda, its only financial institution.

Shortly before the siege Fejervary Gabor, renowned archaeologist and numismatist, deposited as collateral for a fifty florin loan a package containing numismatic material valued at three thousand ducats. The package disappeared during these events, and though a proclamation was issued by the army commandant and government commissioner for its return, nothing seems to have been restored to the owner. Fejervary attached to the proclamation a paper on which all Hungarian and Transylvanian gold coins were listed separately, while hundreds of Roman and Greek gold and silver coins were given in round numbers.

BEISSER, JOSEF. Die Goldmünzenprägung im italienischsizilischen Normannenreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vol. IV, No. 9 (1946), pp. 95-97.

ADISCUSSION of the gold coinage of the Norman rulers of South Italy and Sicily who struck gold two centuries before the appearance of the *Augustalis* of Frederick II. The Norman issues followed the weight and alloy of their Fatimid predecessors.

DOS SANTOS, ANTÓNIO. *Catálogo numismático moedas e seus valores*. Lisbon, 1947. 156 pp. pls. \$3.50.

"CATÁLOGO NUMISMÁTICO" is a check list of coins issued for Portugal and its colonies beginning with the reign of Alfonso I in 1128 and continuing through republican issues of 1940. Both the homeland and the colonial issues are arranged chronologically under the names of the rulers. Each page has columns in which the collector may note the buying and sell-

ing price, the condition of the coins, etc. Also, for each piece the average market value is given as well as number assigned, sometimes that of Aragão.

The plates at the rear of the book are dark and difficult to see except in strong light. This is especially true of the copper.

EVELEIN, M. A. Een vondst van zilveren munten te Vorden (A Find of Silver Coins at Vorden). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 30-32 (1943-1945), pp. 69-88.

A REPORT on a hoard found in 1942 which is believed to have been buried shortly after 1432. The detailed description shows that it contained 187 pieces, all in silver. The most numerous are 82 pieces of William of 's Heerenberg and 50 pieces of Arnold of Gelderland.

The author discusses in some detail the attempts that have been made at distinguishing between an older and a younger coinage of the latter and the question whether the year 1436 marks the turning point. He points out that the hoard of Vorden is inconclusive as far as the coinage of Arnold of Gelderland is concerned and that, in general, this hoard must be examined in conjunction with those of Delden, Amsterdam, and Zelhem, for which purpose he appends a synoptic table of the four hoards.

GELDER, H. E. v. Muntvondst te Driebergen (Coin Find at Driebergen). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 30-32 (1943-1945), pp. 89-104.

A REPORT on a hoard found in 1941. The contents are listed as nine rijksdaalders of Zeeland dated between 1694 and 1793 and 211 statenschellingen dated from 1685 to 1692, the latter of the reduced variety valued at 5½ stuivers.

The report explains why the Zeeland daalders were considered as having a higher value than the others, and, in general, gives their history and that of the statenschellingen from the time they were first issued until the general coinage reform in the first half of the nineteenth century.

GELDER, H. E. v. De Muntbus (The Coin Box). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33-34 (1946-1947), Eerste Gedeelte, pp. 8-33.

GELDER discusses in detail the organization of the controls over the Dutch mints, both provincial and municipal, between 1659 and 1694. It points up the duality of local and central controls, explaining the rights and duties of the local mint wardens and assayers and those of the General Masters and the General Assayer of the Republic. It also describes the divergence of interests between the provinces and the six "imperial towns," which did not end until the towns ceased their mint operations in 1694.

HENGEL, J. W. A. VAN. De Zinken Pasmunt (Zinc Small Change). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33-34 (1946-1947), Eerste Gedeelte, pp. 38-43.

HENGEL here gives the history of the zinc coins struck in the Netherlands during the German occupation and explains the symbols shown

thereon. The various denominations are shown in illustrations which include the designs that were suppressed by the German authorities for being either not sufficiently Germanic or not sufficiently artistic. A list showing the numbers of each denomination coined in each year is included.

KAPOSSY, JÁNOS. Ocsovay Ferenc és az 1735. évi nagybányai dukátok (Francis Ocsovay and the Ducats of Nagybanya Struck in 1735). In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vol. XLVI-XLVII (1947-1948), pp. 33-37, illus.

OCSOVAY FERENC was the son of the engraver Ocsovay Daniel Lipot of the Nagybanya mint. He studied with his father and also with Antonio Maria Gennaro of the imperial mint in Vienna. After his father's death in 1728 he was appointed engraver at the mint in Nagybanya. To support this appointment Gennaro prepared an up-to-date list of dies made by Ocsovay, including those for ducats, florins, and half-florins, as well as counterstamps. A second list contains all tools and material Ocsovay purchased in Vienna for his new job in Nagybanya. A third document is reproduced containing Gennaro's report and instructions for the improvement of the 1735 ducat of Nagybanya, which deviated from the imperial regulations in several respects, such as in dimensions, lettering, mint-marking, and drawing. Ocsovay was also criticized for the design of his 1735 florin. In his 1736 issues he again complied with the imperial regulations, although the samples returned to him by the Vienna mint included a number of errors for which he was censured.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

KLAASESZ, PAUL F. The Coinage of the Slovak Republic (1939-1944). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 6 (June 1947), pp. 424a-424d, illus.

INTERESTING series of the German-created wartime Slovak Republic, 1939-1944, are illustrated and described in this article. Nine denominations of various years are given together with an historical sketch of the country.

LUNDGREN, PER. Karl Johans Norske Halvskillingen (The Norwegian Half Shillings of Charles XIV). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1946), pp. 152-155, illus.

STRIKING of Norwegian copper half-shillings was decreed in accordance with a law of May 18, 1836. The first pieces were struck at Christiania in 1837. In April 1825 it had been stipulated by law that in the future the initials of the mintmaster should not appear upon coins of the realm. This provision caused objections, particularly on the part of the mintmaster, Langberg, who pointed out that the initials of the mintmaster were a guarantee of competent workmanship. Hence, in lieu of initials, Langberg struck copper half-shillings at Kongsberg in 1841; they are distinguished by two five-pointed stars and crossed hammers in the exergue as the mint mark.

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. La Iconografía de Felipe II en la Moneda Barcelonesa. In: *Anales y Boletín de los Museos de Arte de Barcelona*, 1947, pp. 1-14, 2 pls.

THE silver coinage of Philip II at Barcelona, in contrast to that of the rest of the peninsula, bears a realistic portrait of the monarch. In this respect it parallels the iconography of the contemporary coinage of the islands and the continent. The author discusses the influence of the great medallists of the age on the coinage, and attributes the exceptional characteristics of the Barcelona issues to Philip's visits to that city and to the contacts of Barcelona with the extra-peninsular cultural centers of Europe. The article is an extension of the author's observations, *La iconografía sigilográfica y monetaria de los Reyes Católicos*, published in the same journal (1944).

MELLOR, EDITH M. Malta. Accounts of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, as illustrated by their coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 352 (Sept. 1947), pp. 348-350.

AN outline of the history of the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with brief references to the manner in which it is reflected in their coinage. Further notes appear in No. 353, at p. 397, particularly with respect to the designs of the coins; also a letter on p. 437 of No. 354.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Gustaf Wasas frihetskipping. Ett bidrag till dess historia (Gustav Vasa's Liberty Klipping. A Contribution to Its History). In: *Nordisk Numismatik Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 17-30.

THE klipping had its origin in the days of Christian II of Denmark with the appointment of Jörgen Kock as mintmaster at Malmö in April 1518. The Danish king needed currency for his campaign against Sweden. So many of these clipped coins were struck that the Danish monarch acquired the sobriquet of "King Klipping," which is reflected in the chronicles of the period. However, the Danish klipping had a short life. In 1523 Frederick I declared that klippings should be redeemed, not at their nominal, but at their actual value, and in 1524 an order went out for their redemption and demonetization.

The history of the Swedish liberty klipping is closely connected with the development of its Danish counterpart. After Gustav Vasa, in the year 1521, had stirred up an insurrection in Dalarna, he went to Gästrikland in order to enlist more volunteers for his army. At the same time the King had Peder Svenson from Vibberboda enlist soldiers in Dalarna's only city, Hedemora. Upon his return from Gästrikland Gustav Vasa found himself forced to erect a mint at Hedemora in order to pay his soldiery. Klippings were struck, and in a chronicle of the period we read that these klippings had the same value as King Christian's klippings. In the article, the various types of liberty klippings are illustrated and described carefully. These coins were struck not only at Hedemora but also at Söderköping. Coinage started around Christmas 1521, when the Danish soldiers were driven out of the city. In 1524 Gustav Vasa followed the Danish example, and had klippings melted down; these fell into governmental hands.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

RASMUSSEN, N. L. En Nysvensk Mynt Grupp Från Medeltiden (A New Swedish Coin Class from the Middle Ages). In: *Fornvännen*, 1946, Årgång 41, pp. 44–48.

A HOARD of Swedish mediaeval coins was found in the course of investigations of Naglay's abandoned church in the Väne District, Västergötland. These coins covered the period from 1300 to 1700 A.D. Most belonged to the middle of the fourteenth century, however, the period of the Swedish coin classes XVII–XXIII of Thordeman's arrangement of mediaeval coins in his *Sveriges Medeltidsmynt*. In the article a sketch (Figure 1) is given of a new coin type which came to light among the pieces. On the obverse a lion is looking to the right, above which there are three short bars (coat-of-arms); around the border there are pearl circles. On the reverse there is a crowned L bordered by two stars (only the one to the left is absolutely certain); around the border pearl circles. The Swedish origin of the coin appears evident from the coat-of-arms which occurs upon two other Swedish classes of two-sided inscriptionless coins (XVIII and XIX) which were struck during the period *ca.* 1320 and 1365 A.D. Comparing its weight and type with contemporary Swedish and Norwegian coins, Rasmusson places the new coin type between classes XVII and XVIII, and dates the coin around the year 1320 A.D., at the time of the personal union between Sweden and Norway (1319 A.D.).

The explanation of the crowned L on the reverse causes difficulty. According to the author, if the possibility of a royal initial is excluded, the mint place becomes the most reasonable alternative. The only certain mint place known from the period beginning with this letter is Lödöse, which furthermore is situated very near the findings place.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

SCHOLTEN, C. De Munten in de Lex Frisionum (Coins in the Lex Frisionum). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*. Vol. 30–32 (1943–1945), pp. 1–68.

THE article is an attempt at solving many of the problems posed by the Lex Frisionum, including its highly controversial date, with the help of the numismatic knowledge gained by a careful examination of the coins found in Frisian hoards of the Carolingian period. The denarii are divided into three classes, the "old" ones coined before 781, the "new" ones coined thereafter, and the even later ones with the image of a temple.

The principal thesis of the article is that the "solidus" of the law was a "silver shilling" worth three of the Franconian denarii of the new type, weighing an average of 1.7 grams; that the "tremissis" of the law equals one such denarius; that the "talentum" of the law is a monetary and not a weight unit and represents 20 silver shillings, thus equal to 102 grams; and that wherever "Frisian denarii" are mentioned this refers to the pre-Carolingian denarius current in Frisia, which is equal to the Merovingian denarius of 1.1 grams.

The article goes into considerable detail and deals with much prior literature on the same subject.

SLABAUGH, ARLIE R. *The German Inflation (A Study of the German Monetary Debacle After World War I)*. Oakland, Maryland, Spotlight Publications, 1947. 40 pp., illus. Reprint with additions from *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 11 (Oct. 1945).

WRITTEN primarily for those who collect or would like to collect money issued during the period of inflation that occurred in Germany from 1921 to 1924, this booklet consists of two parts, a history of the inflation and a catalogue of the inflation moneys. Also included is a brief bibliography.

The history of the inflation is a popularized account and, as the author suggests in his preface, would be best used in conjunction with other historical works on the subject. At the end of this account are tables showing the comparative values of the mark and the dollar during the period 1914-23, and the prices of some articles during the same period.

The catalogue is divided into two main parts, the first dealing with official issues of the national government. It includes five aluminum coins issued during 1919-23 which may be considered as inflation coins. The bulk of this section is devoted to paper money. It lists seventy-eight notes with their varieties which were issued from 1914 to 1923. These notes varied greatly as to size, serial numbers, type of paper, watermarks, and color. The author gives general information as to these properties and describes each note in the light of these data.

Most important in the second part of the catalogue are the private, state, and city issues, which unfortunately are grouped without distinction as to whether or not they were legal tender. The author lists and describes forty-three coins, most of which were aluminum, although other metals were used. Seven of this number are countermarked coins. From the author's statement about these it might be assumed that they were officially countermarked for circulation, whereas it is generally believed that these pieces were overstruck expressly for sale for collectors in New York City. Of porcelain coins he includes twenty, his list consisting only of those issued in inflation denominations.

The author has not listed paper inflation notes issued by states, cities, and private business firms, although he devotes a few paragraphs to this type and illustrates three notes.

Further evidence is needed to justify the inclusion of the satirical medal of Bielefeld and the leather money of Poessneck among the issues called "gold mark issues," which had some gold backing.

Fifteen commemorative medals, a few miscellaneous items, and a price list complete the catalogue.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HAMMER, TED R. The Twenty-Cent Piece. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 2 (Feb. 1947), pp. 167-169.

STRUCK from 1875 to 1878, the twenty-cent piece was meant to increase the flexibility of the fractional currency. Apparently there were those who advocated issuing coins in units of tenths. This, too, may have had some bearing on the adoption of the coin.

Being nearly the same size as the older quarter dollar and having the same obverse, this coin caused a great deal of confusion. As a consequence it was discontinued. The author gives a list of numbers of twenty-cent pieces struck, of which the 1876-CC is the rarest.

LEWIS, EDWARD W. W. The Silver Three Cent Piece. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 467-470.

PRIMARILY for collectors, Mr. Lewis has brought together from standard works on United States coinage a history of the silver three cent piece which was authorized in 1851 and minted until 1873. The coin was put into circulation when an adverse legal ratio, the influx of gold in the late eighteen-forties, and a market ratio which dropped to 15.41 to 1 in 1851 virtually robbed the country of full-sized silver coins, notably small change. The several suggested designs for the piece, that actually adopted, and its varieties are described. After experiencing great popularity the coin fell into disuse when more convenient coins returned to circulation.

NOE, S. P. *The Oak Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1947. 23 pp., 10 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 110). \$1.50.

THIS is an exhaustive study of the "Oak Tree" coinage of Massachusetts of 1652-62, following the author's previous work (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 102) on the "Willow Tree" coinage. While it adds no new coins to Crosby's account of the series, the illustrations are much fuller and finer, and Mr. Noe's careful study of the dies supplies new chronological details. It is a notable contribution to the early numismatic history of New England, and we hope Mr. Noe will soon complete the *tria juncta in uno* with his study of the "Pine Tree" series. We are glad to see that the story that the oak on these coins is the one which saved Charles II's life has survived the test of modern criticism.

BRITISH MUSEUM

JOHN ALLAN

RICHARDSON, JOHN M. The Copper Coins of Vermont. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 5 (May 1947), pp. 331-354, illus.

WITH an historical introduction by Howard H. Kurth giving excellent background information for collectors, the late Mr. Richardson has presented a detailed catalogue of the copper coins of Vermont, 1785 to 1788. Obverse and reverse are illustrated and described, with numbers as published by Hillyer in "The State Coinages of New England," and lists of ob-

verse and reverse legends and of all Ryder numbers which are alike on obverse and reverse.

STANTON, EARLE KEZARTEE. *Architectura Numismatica*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 457-463, illus.

A PLEA for the depicting of buildings of national importance on the coinage of the United States is voiced in this article. The author cites many Roman coins which have been of help in the study of Roman architecture and history. He also suggests some American buildings and monuments which he believes should be reproduced on coins in order to preserve their likenesses for the future. Among others the Lincoln Memorial is recommended as a reverse of the Lincoln penny, and the Capitol as a suitable design for the silver dollar.

LATIN AMERICA

MEEK, WILBUR T. *The Exchange Media of Colonial Mexico*. New York, King's Crown Press, 1948. 114 pp. \$2.50.

A DESCRIPTION of the various moneys used in Mexico during the Spanish colonial period, 1519 to 1821. The author covers the colonial policy of Spain, the native media of exchange, the monetary problems of the Spaniards, and the Mexico City mint and its coinage. The text is carefully annotated with references and sources. This concise thesis should be valuable to students of Mexican history and its scholars interested in the economic policy of Spain as it affected the American colonies. The author is Professor of Business Administration at the University of Florida. He is not a numismatist, but his thesis offers much background material on the Mexico mint coinage.

ISLAMIC

MILES, G. C. *Early Arabic Glass Weights and Stamps*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1948. 168 pp., 14 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 111). \$5.00.

THE literature of Arab glass weights is extensive but scattered and inaccessible. We welcome this notable monograph by Dr. Miles as providing a convenient introduction to the subject. The book deals only with the earlier period (Umayyad and 'Abbasid); the extensive Fatamid series will, we hope, be dealt with in the future. Based on the very extensive collection in the Museum of The American Numismatic Society, it contains a large number of unpublished pieces and adds much to our knowledge of the officials of the period. The introductory matter tells us all the student requires about the metrology, epigraphy and inscriptions, and there is an exhaustive study by Dr. Frederick R. Matson of methods of manufacture of the glass of the period based on elaborate chemical research. As usual, Dr. Miles includes with the glass weights the analogous series of bottle stamps. A bibliography and index of inscriptions adds to the already great value of the work.

BRITISH MUSEUM

JOHN ALLAN

WALKER, JOHN. Islamic Coins with Hindu Types. In : *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VI (1946), pp. 121–128, illus.

THE recent publication in the Arabic journal *Sumer* of a supposedly unique “bull and horseman” dirhem of the ‘Abbāsid Caliph al-Muqtadir prompted the present article in which Mr. Walker points out that this type of coin has frequently been described in Western numismatic literature. A coin of similar type struck by al-Muṭī is unique. After summarizing the earlier bibliography on the subject the author speculates on the circumstances and significance of the striking of these unusual coins. “It is not impossible that the coins . . . were propaganda pieces purposely struck by the Caliph’s moneyers in Iraq, in order to win the approval of the Hindu tribes of the Kabul Valley.” The prototypes are the coins issued by Hindu rulers in Afghanistan and the Punjab in the latter half of the ninth century, and “bull and horseman” coins were also imitated later by the Ghaznavids, the Ghorids and the Sultans of Delhi.

It is of interest to note that there is an unpublished gold “bull and horseman” coin of al-Muqtadir in the Museum of The American Numismatic Society.

INDIA

AGRAWALA, V. S. A Coin of Kanishka with the Figure of the Buddha. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 61–62, pls.

DESCRIPTION of a coin of Kanishka found in an old mound in the Basti district, and now in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. The piece is copper and is extremely rare, one other specimen being listed in the Berlin Museum. One type listed by Cunningham in *Coins of Later Indo-Scythians* closely resembles it. The reverse legend is almost worn off.

AGRAWALA, V. S. The Silver Mashaka Coins and their Symbols. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 41–43.

SYMBOLS found on the rare, minute *mashaka* coins of silver and mention of this denomination in ancient literature are discussed here. Because of their weight the author identifies them with ancient *raupya-mashakas* which belonged to the lowest denomination of the silver punch-marked series.

ALTEKAR, A. S. New and Interesting Coins and Seal from Madhyadesa. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 7–14.

THE coins and seal described in this article are in the collection of the Allahabad Municipal Museum. With the exception of two, the coins are issues of the Kauśāmbī rulers. The seal is that of a chamberlain attached to the royal family at Kauśāmbī. The period of the coins and seal is from the first to the fourth century A.D. One of the two coins not issued by the Kauśāmbī rulers is that of a new king of Ayodhya, but it was found at Kauśāmbī. The attribution of the other is uncertain.

DISKALKAR, D. B. Gadhia Coins with Horseman Reverse. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 66-71, pl.

AMONG the collection of so-called Gadhia coins in the Huzur Jawahir-khana Indore there are seventy which are unique. The obverse is that usually found on Gadhia coins, but the reverse shows a horse soldier in combat with one or more foot soldiers. Since the fight scene is not the same on all the pieces of this group, the author concludes that several varieties were issued. After consideration of both numismatic and historical evidence, the author sets forth the theory that these coins are an old type recast by Govind III, a Rashtrakuta king, to commemorate his victory over the Gurjana-Pratiharas.

GUPTA, P. L. A Standard Type Coin of Samudragupta. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 44-45.

THIS article deals with a gold stater of Samudragupta which is a new variety of Class A, *British Museum Catalogue*, of the standard type. There is considerable disagreement between the views of the author and those of the chief editor as to the legend. The latter maintains that it is the usual legend on such Samudragupta coins with several letters omitted because the die-cutter underestimated the space needed for the inscription. The author's contention is that the legend is complete and therefore that the coin is a new sub-variety.

GUPTA, P. L. Punch-Marked Coins from Bairat. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 24-29.

THIS article includes a detailed description of eight silver punch-marked coins found at Bairat in Jaipur state and an account of the chronological arrangement according to symbols. The finding of dated Greek coins in various hoards of punch-marked coins provides the basis for this arrangement.

GUPTA, P. L. Crescent on the Gupta Coins. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 38-40.

PRESENCE of the crescent on the Gupta coins has caused some controversy. The present author takes issue with those who consider it a corruption of the Greek letter O, believing it rather to be a symbol of sovereignty.

KALA, S. C. Further Light on the Territory of the Kunindas. In : *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 36-37.

ON the basis of some hoards of Kuninda coins found during the nineteenth century near Srinagar, the old capital of Garhwal state, Mr. Kala concludes that the Kunindas ruled in the hill district of Kumaun, and on the basis of some other hoards that the land occupied by the Kunindas was roughly the strip between Jamuna and the Sutlej at the foot of Siwalik hills.

KHARE, G. H. A Unique Silver Coin of Akbar. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 73-74.

THIS coin is described and tentatively dated immediately after Akbar's conquest of Gujarat in 1672. The word "As-sultan" in the legend leads the author to believe that Akbar imprinted his name on coins current in Gujarat at the time of the conquest. The denomination is uncertain, the weight being reconcilable with both the half rupee and the Súrat Mahmúdi.

KHARE, G. H. A Medieval Gold Coin. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), p. 72, pl.

A HORSESHOE-SHAPED coin with one imprinted side is described. Attribution is almost impossible because of the indistinct letters. The two visible characters are not entirely irreconcilable with the age of a Kadamba king, Toyimadeva, who ruled around 988 or 1066 A.D.

KOSAMBI, D. D. Silver Punch-Marked Coins with Special Reference to the East Khandesh Hoard. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 63-65, pl.

DISAGREEING with the conclusions reached and the general method employed by S. N. Chakravarti in his study of this hoard, as published in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, N.S., XX, pp. 83-87, the author discusses the value of accurate weighing and the statistical method in studying coins in hoards. Kosambi places the hoard as late as the end of the Mauryan period and believes that the coins were in use until their deposit one or two centuries later. He publishes four coins which have not before been classified.

MIRASHI, V. V. A Lead Coin of Satakarni. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 18-21.

A LEAD coin is described and attributed to Satakarni, third in the Puronic lists of Andhra rulers. It is the first round coin known to have been issued by this ruler. There seems to be some basis for the idea that it came from the central part of Deccan.

MIRASHI, V. V. A New Satavahana Coin. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 22-23, pl.

IN this article an attempt is made to connect this new lead Satavahana coin with some found during excavations at Kordapur Hyderabad. The author's basis for attributing this piece to Satakarni, a Satavahana king, is the similarity of the device on this piece to that on the excavated pieces. The excavated coins have an inscription with the name of Satakarni.

NAGAR, M. M. A New Coin of Kshatrpa Hagāmasa. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), p. 33, pl.

A COIN acquired by the coin cabinet of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, is described in this article. It differs from the usual varieties of

Hagamasha in that the figure of the goddess Lakshmi is omitted from the reverse design.

ROY, SUBHENDU SINGH. Two Interesting Kauśāmbi Coins. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 15-17, pl.

THE two coins published are a unique bronze coin of Bhimasena, who is believed to have ruled about 125-150 A.D., and a counterstruck new copper type of Varunamitra, which is the fourth known coin of this king.

SHAFFER, ROBERT. Linguistics in History. In: *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 67 (1947), pp. 296-305.

APLEA for exact linguistic methods in historical research in identifying proper names, especially of ethnic or national groups and regions, when these have been transcribed into foreign languages. The author uses, as an illustration, Maenchen-Helfen's equation of Yüeh-chih with Kusha, reexamines the evidence, including the inscriptions on coins, and denies the validity of the equation. (See reply by Maenchen-Helfen in the same journal, Vol. 68 (1948), pp. 120-124.)

THE PHILIPPINES

BANTUG, JOSE P. *Recuerdos de D. Alfonso XIII en Filipinas (Ilustrados Numismáticamente)*. Manila, Imprenta de la Real y Pontificia Universidad de Sto. Tomás, 1947. 29 pp., illus. Reprint from: *Voz Estudiantil*, Órgano Oficial de la Universidad de Santo Tomás, Vol. XVI, No. 3 (Oct. 1947).

DURING the years 1887-1897 of the reign of Alfonso XIII several medals commemorating events in or relating to the Philippines were struck. Most of these carried the image of the boy king.

Such medals were designed for the Exposición General de Filipinas held in Madrid in 1887, the Exposición Universal de Barcelona held in 1888, and the Exposición Regional de Filipinas held at Manila in 1895. The opening of the railroad from Manila to Dagupan in 1891 was another occasion for the issuance of a medal.

From time to time dateless medals for presentation to its graduates were struck for the Escuela Normal de Maestras which was established in 1892.

Many Philippine soldiers who engaged in the fighting against the Moros in the early 1890's were decorated with the Cruz de San Fernando. A series of medals relating to the campaigns of the 1896 Philippine Revolution were also issued.

In 1897 the first Alfonso pesos, which were very similar to pesos then in circulation in Spain, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, showing Alfonso at the age of eleven, were put into circulation to take the place of the then dominant Mexican peso.

All these medals and the Alfonso peso are described. Unfortunately the ten pages devoted to illustrating these medals, decorations, and the Peso Alfonsino are poor and uneven.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

DE JESUS, P. I. Early Coins of the Philippines. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 4 (Apr. 1947), pp. 269–284, illus.

EXTENSIVELY illustrated and with a wealth of historical detail, this article describes the tremendous influx of coins into the Philippines from the time of the Spanish conquest onward. Spain supplied the islands with currency, mainly from Latin American countries, special shipments being made from Mexico and, to a lesser degree, from Peru and Bolivia. A few coins of the United States, France, England, and Holland also found their way to the islands, mostly on trading vessels.

The author describes in rather detailed fashion the period 1828–1837, when counterstamps on dollar-size silver and gold coins were in wide use. These counterstamps were originally used to avoid any appearance of recognizing the insurgent Latin American governments by using their coinage unchanged in the Philippines. In 1834, however, the same countermarks were ordered used on badly worn and mutilated coins, if the weight did not vary beyond the prescribed limit, on coins perforated with holes, and on those having Chinese chopmarks. It is pointed out, with supporting evidence, that the attribution of these countermarked coins to Cuba and Puerto Rico is wrong. Among the countermarked coins eight varieties are cited. This practice was abolished in 1837, when Spanish recognition of the American republics obviated the necessity for it.

When Manila was opened to foreign trade in the late nineteenth century a large amount of foreign coinage reached the islands. This, together with the Latin American and Spanish coinage already in use, the small coins struck at the Manila mint established in 1861, and the Alfonso XIII peso coined in Spain for use in the Philippines, was used until the United States called in the mixed coinage and replaced it with the United States-Philippine issue which circulates at the present time.

The failure of many to turn in their obsolete coins during the specified period has made the Philippines what the author calls “a happy hunting ground for collectors.”

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN J. BUCKLEY

PEREZ, GILBERT S. The Copper Coinage of the Philippines. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (Sept.–Oct. 1946), pp. 134–138, illus.

PHILIPPINE copper coinage from the early seventeenth century to the present is described and discussed by Dr. Perez. He illustrates and describes the Manila coat-of-arms as an aid in attributing coins struck in Manila, many of which he believes to be wrongly attributed by some to Spain.

Copper coins are known to have been circulated during the early seventeenth century, but the first official issues of the Spanish government were the barillas of 1765—so named because of their rectangular shape. This name has since been applied to all copper coins by the Filipinos. Issuance of round coins in 1766 seems to indicate that the rectangular shape was unsatisfactory. Silver quartillos were sent from Mexico to fill the need for

small change when the circulation of all copper coins was prohibited in 1769 because they did not bear the royal coat-of-arms and because they were widely counterfeited.

From 1780 to 1835 copper was again coined in the Philippines. Because of the lack of a mint, the striking of these coins was entrusted to private Chinese contractors. The author presents the possibility that this is the reason for the great variety of dies used. Many of these coins have the appearance of counterfeits, but when of proper weight they circulated freely. In 1834-1835, because the Philippine issues were so easily counterfeited, copper coins were minted in Spain for use in the Philippines. There is no evidence that any copper coins were issued by the government from 1835 to the end of Spanish domination except those minted in Spain. These imported coins were never extensively counterfeited except by the sipen coinage of the Bontoc Province Igorottes. While crude and obviously counterfeits, these pieces were of fine copper and their circulation was tolerated by Spain.

During American occupation copper was coined in the United States for use in the Philippines until 1920, when the Manila mint was established. The 1944 victory centavo was also struck in the United States.

NEW YORK

WINIFRED ANDREW

PEREZ, GILBERT S. Philippine Guerilla Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 6 (June 1947), pp. 393-399.

ALTHOUGH it is a preliminary one, Dr. Perez's study includes a great deal of detail and source material. Emphasizing, with supporting evidence, that most of these issues were official and will be redeemed by the state for at least a part of their face value, he describes the adverse conditions under which the Filipinos supplied themselves with a circulating medium while the Japanese were in the islands. This money was good except in Manila and occupied areas where the possession of it was extremely dangerous. Lacking almost every facility for printing paper money, the Filipinos made use of all kinds of paper and ink for their notes, which were often merely typewritten or mimeographed, and then countersigned.

The author gives valuable information for collectors regarding the present and potential value of these notes and their authenticity.

TOKENS

CURTO, J. J. The Portage Lake Bridge and Its Token. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 6 (June 1947), pp. 424E-424F, illus.

TWO varieties of a token, dating from 1875 to 1890, used for foot passage on the Portage Lake Bridge in the Keweenaw Peninsula of Upper Michigan are shown and described with a brief historical sketch of the bridge. These black vulcanite tokens have previously been incorrectly attributed to a Portage Lake Bridge Company in Akron, Ohio.

MORGENTHAU, B. Early Numismatic Highways and Byways. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 2 (Feb. 1947), pp. 129-139, illus.

A BRIEF and interesting résumé of local transportation in many cities and towns throughout the United States is given in this article, together with illustrations of the tokens used.

MEDALS

BERNSTRÖM, JOHN. Stockholms Fabrikssocieteters medalj 1799 (The 1799 Medal of the Stockholm Manufacturing Society). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1946), pp. 149-152, illus.

IN the year 1799 the Stockholm Manufacturing Society struck a medal in recognition of the efforts of King Gustav Adolphus IV in developing domestic manufacture in Sweden, and his beneficial decrees directed toward stopping cheating and deceit in the customhouses. This medal was designed and engraved by Carl Enhörning, who was quite successful in producing a pleasing portrait of the King. One hundred and forty examples were struck in silver, and at least one example in gold, which was presumably given to the King. The obverse and reverse of this medal are illustrated.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century this society issued a series of commemorative medals in honor of distinguished members who had contributed to the welfare of the state and to the growth of manufacturing in Sweden.

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. *Historia Numismática de la Armada Argentina*. Buenos Aires, Ministerio de Marina, 1945. 600 pp. illus.

THIS book discusses the many commemorative medals, decorations of honor, and prizes which have been issued in Argentina by the navy or in honor of the navy from the period of the War of Independence (1814) down to the time its manuscript was completed.

Four hundred and twelve pieces, most of which are illustrated in the text, are studied in the monograph. In the introduction the author gives an historical sketch of the medal in general and of the medal in Argentina in particular.

The pieces are described carefully. The dimensions, metal, weight, and engraver, if known, are given in every case, and the historical background is ample and full. The book contains two indices, an index of persons and an index of ships, battles, and geographical place names. The bibliography is excellent.

CSATKAI, ENDRE. Numizmatikai vonatkozású kisgrafikai lapok. (Little Graphic Leaves Having Numismatic Significance.) In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. XLVI-XLVII (1947-1948), pp. 52-53, illus.

A COPPERPLATE etching of 1812 by the engraver Joseph Georg Mansfeld is reproduced, announcing a medal of the Hungarian scientist Martin Georg Kavaschich. Examples of the medal by Karl Henrik in silver and bronze are in the Hungarian National Museum collection.

KAPOSSY, JÁNOS. Karl Henrik emlékérmé 1848 márciusára (The Commemorative Medal of Heinrich Karl on the Occasion of Hungarian Events in 1848). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. XLVI–XLVII (1947–1948), pp. 37–43.

HENRICH KARL, artist and engraver, was born in Austria about 1780, but after 1800 lived in Koermoecebanya, Hungary. He was employed by the mint, but because of certain irregularities was dismissed in 1832. He then operated his own workshop and received occasional assignments from the mint.

In May 1848, he submitted two petitions to Finance Minister Kossuth. The first completely describes a medal commemorating the new constitution and the arrival of Archduke Stephan, the new Hungarian Viceroy, and asks permission to strike it at the Koermoecebanya mint at the artist's expense. There is no evidence that the petition was ever considered, nor can this medal or its drawing be found. The second petition offers his services in designing the copper coinage of the new government and in training, without charge, two engraver-apprentices. Nothing can be found about the disposal of this petition either. He was, however, considered in December 1848 for the post of engraver at the newly organized mint of Pest, but by that time Pest was occupied by Austrian troops, and Karl was transferred to the Nagybanya mint. He died penniless in 1854.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

KUYK, J. v. Spotpenningen (Satirical Medals). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33–34 (1946–1947), Eerste Gedeelte, pp. 44–65.

THE author examines the satirical medals of the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, explaining how the satirical intent is expressed. Many well known pieces are mentioned and comparisons are made with contemporary satirical prints.

PRADEAU, A. F. Zacatecas Commemorative Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 3 (Mar. 1947), p. 193.

ISSUED on the occasion of the fourth centenary of the city of Zacatecas, September 8, 1946, this medal was struck in silver at the Mexico City mint. Juan de Tolosa, who led the first Spanish expeditionary force to the site of the present city, appears on the obverse. The reverse shows primitive and modern mining methods.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Medaljer och Mynt (Medals and Coins). In: *Westfaliska freden minnesutställningen 1948. Katalog*, pp. 99–121.

THIS publication is an offprint of the catalogue of the memorial exhibition in honor of the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. The exhibition was presumably held in Stockholm at the Statens Historika Museum in the early part of 1948.

The last part of the Thirty Years' War and the ensuing Peace of Westphalia exercised a strong influence on the German medal. Medal produc-

tion had been curtailed by the general poverty which reigned during the war, but with the coming of peace many commemorative medals were struck.

These medals were a manifestation of the growing importance of the populace as shown by changes in both symbols and inscriptions. Peace symbols which generally were easily comprehended by the citizenry were used. This was true even of symbols of classical origin, such as the caduceus, the olive branch, Minerva, Pax, Justitia, and Abundantia. The inscriptions were in German, the popular language, rather than in Latin.

Thirty-seven peace medals are listed in this catalogue. The medallists are given, the obverses and reverses are carefully described, and the inscriptions are transcribed. Unfortunately, there are no illustrations. Among the medallists whose work is exemplified are Johan Höhn, Sebastian Dattler, Friedrich Fecher, Johan Bremen, and Engelbert Kettler.

The last four pages of the catalogue list the coins in the exhibition which were struck by places which fell under the aegis of the Swedish crown by the terms of the Peace of Westphalia, namely, Pomerania, Bremen-Verden, Stralsund, and Wismar.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. *Silvverksmedaljen* (The Medal of the Silver Works). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1946), pp. 155–157, illus.

PLANs were formulated in 1939 for a special medal for deserving personnel of the silver works at Kongsberg. Because of the coming of war no design was worked out until 1944, when one was proposed. The engraver at the royal mint modified this design somewhat and struck a model.

The medal was first bestowed upon the founder of the Mine Museum at Kongsberg in 1945. In November of the same year it was presented to the retired treasurer of the silver works, O. H. Thorsdalen, for his many years' service. One of the first examples of the medal engraved with his name was given to the University Coin Cabinet.

The upper half of the obverse carries ten crowns in commemoration of the royal visits of successive monarchs to the silver works. The initials of the sovereign and the year of the visit are placed under each crown. In the foreground to the left stands the chief mining official Stuckenbrock in the dress of a miner. In the center of the reverse appears the building of the mine technical school.

TILL, RUDOLF. *Die Wiener Salvatormedaille*. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. V, No. 2 (April 1947), pp. 25–29.

THE history of the Savior Medal of Vienna is surveyed in this article. The medal was issued during and after World War I for service to the city in combating misery and want. The name "Salvatormedaille" dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1778 this name was also applied to an award for service to the community.

WITZELBERGER, RICHARD. Eine interessante Medaille der Kaiserin Maria Theresia. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. V, No. 1 (Feb. 1947), pp. 8-9.

A DESCRIPTION of a medal of Bruges issued in 1752 for the members of the guild of St. Sebastian by decree of Maria Theresa. Varieties known to the author are given.

PAPER MONEY

BIBLER, STEPHEN H. Emergency War Money in the Azores. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 6 (June 1947), pp. 424F-424G, illus.

ACTING as a kind of unofficial bank, Pan American Airways issued a paper scrip when Portuguese money was in short supply in the Azores during the war. The scrip notes, issued in two and one half and five escudo denominations, were redeemed by the Company whenever supplies of Portuguese money reached the island. They were used by American Army forces and accepted in native stores where English was spoken or read. A specimen of this emergency money is reproduced along with some details of war-time life on the islands.

BROWN, VERNON L. Hungarian Inflation Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Jan. 1947), p. 97, illus.

THE Hungarian government issued, in June 1946, what is probably the highest denomination paper note ever issued, a one hundred quintillian note, which is illustrated here. Other inflationary denominations of May 1945 to June 1946 are listed. During this period two new monetary terms, the "milpengo" and the "bilpengo," were created because the numbers became too large to be placed on the notes. The pengo ceased to be legal tender in August 1946, when a new currency was introduced.

CURTO, JAMES J. The Minesota Mining Company and Its Scrip. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Jan. 1947), pp. 6-8, illus.

MR. CURTO gives briefly the history of the enormously rich Minesota (*sic*) copper mine in Michigan which has been in operation since 1847. Wintertime isolation of the mining community made the use of scrip notes necessary during the 1860's. These attractively colored and well-arranged notes were issued in denominations of five, ten, and twenty dollars and were payable "one day after sight" in current funds. The author describes the notes and illustrates a ten dollar one.

FEKETE, PÉTER. Az 1784. évi bankó cédula forgalombahozása. (The Issue of a Bank-note in 1784.) In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vol. XLVI-XLVII (1947-1948), pp. 47-48.

EXTRACT of a proclamation on the issue of bank notes in 1784 for the territories of the Austrian Empire, the total issue of which contained 1,167,000 notes valued at 20 million florins. Regulations for their circulation, acceptance, and redemption are given, as well as the penalties for counterfeiting them.

GETTYS, LOYD B. United States Demand Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 6. (June 1947), pp. 400-402.

ISSUED in 1861, United States demand notes were war emergency money based not on the Treasury but on the country's resources. They were the first non-interest-paying legal-tender paper money. The denominations were five, ten and twenty dollars, and they were supposed to be redeemable in gold. Produced commercially and signed by a corps of clerks (names are listed), they met a varying response, together with other legal-tender notes whose fluctuations are noted in a table for the years 1862-1878.

HOLM, J. C. Faerø-Pengesedler (Faero Island Banknotes). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1946, No. 5 (May), pp. 81-88, illus.

IN the early years of the nineteenth century provisional bank notes were issued for the Faero Islands. Oval, handwritten cardboard pieces in denominations of 3, 4, 5, and 6 shillings with the date of 1809 were issued, as well as 5 mark paper bank notes in 1810. The notes were countersigned by the administrative officials of the islands.

In accordance with a governmental decree of April 1815, these provisional notes were withdrawn. This decree carried also the provision that in the future notes of the Rigsbank intended for circulation in the island should carry an overstamp on the back to make them valid.

According to an announcement of May 31, 1940, all Danish bank notes circulating in these islands were required to carry this overstamp, and after July 1 unstamped Danish bank notes were not valid in the islands. This overstamping was done at the printingshop of H. N. Jacobsen, and the notes were countersigned by the administrative official, Helbert. The overstamped bank notes were withdrawn in October 1942. In October 1940, bank notes were issued on behalf of the National Bank and were pegged to the British monetary system at the rate of 22.40 kroner to the pound. These bank notes were printed at Thorshavn.

During World War II bank notes for the Faero Islands were printed in England by the firm of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company with the co-operation of the Danish legation at London. These notes were supplied in four consignments in 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1945 respectively.

When the lack of small change in the islands was most acute in 1941, Zacharias Heinisen, a merchant at Thorshavn, issued a series of private, undated bank notes which enjoyed only a short circulation.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

RICHARD P. BREADEN

LIMPERT, FRANK A. The Necessity for Having Postage and Fractional Currency as Shown by Concurrent Newspapers of the Civil War Period and Other Sources. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Jan. 1947), pp. 10-15.

DR. LIMPERT has written a brief history of the period from 1862 to 1876, when postage stamps and fractional paper currency bearing stamp designs were used because of the scarcity of small change due to the war emergency.

The law making stamps legal tender was passed July 17, 1862. It failed to make provision for manufacture or purchase of stamps by the Treasury Department and to set up machinery for redemption. These defects and the obvious physical drawbacks to using stamps as currency resulted in the issuance of fractional paper currency with stamp designs. Changes in the law relating to this currency are recorded by Dr. Limpert. He also lists the amounts of postage and fractional currency outstanding each year.

In 1876 the issue of silver coins to redeem outstanding fractional paper currency was authorized.

LORET, K. E. Paper Money Issued in the Concentration Camp of Theresienstadt. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 6 (June 1947), pp. 422-423, illus.

OBVERSE and reverse of a paper note for ten kronen, used only in the German concentration camp of Theresienstadt, north of Prague, are shown. Denominations of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred and five hundred kronen were paid to the Jewish prisoners for work in the camp. Few specimens are available, since most of the notes were destroyed by the Russians after the liberation in 1945.

DECORATIONS

GORDON, L. L. *British Battles and Medals, Campaign Medals 1588-1946*. Aldershot, England, 1947, 293 pp., pls.

FROM documentary sources and from other works on the subject Major Gordon has made a complete compilation of awards for service in the British Empire. Most of those which he describes are campaign medals, but he also includes such service awards as the Naval Engineers' Medal, the Polar and Arctic Medals, and Army Best Shot Medals.

Beginning with the Elizabethan Naval Medal instituted in 1588 and continuing through those created for World War II, he gives the historical circumstances under which each medal was issued and lists those units entitled to it. He carefully describes each medal and its varieties. Names of designers, numbers of bars issued, types of suspension, and ribbon colors are also given.

There are thirty-two half-tone plates and a colored frontispiece. Ribbons are illustrated in double-size folding color plates.

For the convenience of the reader Major Gordon has included a list of regiments by old number and modern title and a glossary of terms he has used. The chronological arrangement in the body of the book and the index of medals by name are additional aids.

REAGAN, LEWIS M. Continental Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 3 (Mar. 1947), pp. 194-196.

IN brief but detailed fashion this article, reprinted minus illustrations of a fifty dollar note from *The Numismatist*, Vol. 55, No. 4 (April 1942), pp. 283-285, presents a sketch of the currency issued by the Continental Con-

gress during the Revolutionary War period, 1775 to 1780. Denominations are given and varieties of size and color are explained. There is a list of the persons selected to sign the notes.

HESSERTAL, WALDEMAR VON and SCHREIBER, G. *Die tragbaren Ehrenzeichen des Deutschen Reiches*. Berlin, 1940. 563 pp. Bibliography. 32 collotype plates.

DR. VON HESSENTAL and Mr. Schreiber here present in concise, easy-to-read German a veritable corpus of decorations and war medals, but not orders, of German and German-influenced nations. Beginning with Anhalt and ending with Würzburg, the authors describe some two thousand pieces, not only of the kingdoms, duchies, grand duchies, principalities and cities that we ordinarily think of as Germany, but also of such countries as Austria, Liechtenstein, and Luxembourg.

The work covers the period from the late eighteenth century, when medals were first issued in these countries, to mid-1940. It is of extreme importance to the collector or student of World War I medals and is of some assistance in dealing with the issues of World War II. At the end of the book a list of NSDAP (Nazi) awards is included.

While there is no index, the alphabetical arrangement of the material, an excellent table of contents, and the fine collotype illustrations simplify the task of attribution. There is also a bibliography for those students who may wish to pursue the subject further.

NEW YORK

EDMUND W. MAY

SEALS

CHARLU, RAO BAHADUR C. R. K. The Seal-stamp of Brahmadeva. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 79-81, illus.

THIS article is a critique of a seal No. 5 described in a paper by Professor Mirashi in *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Pt. II, December 1941, pp. 101 ff. The author reads the inscription as Brahmadeva, and Professor Mirashi interprets it as Brahmaütta.

CURRENT PERIODICALS

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Paris). Vol. 3, Nos. 1-5 (Jan.-May 1948).

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., N. Y. 21, N. Y.). Vol. 15, No. 3, May-June 1948.

HAMBURGER BEITRÄGE ZUR NUMISMATIK (Verein der Münzenfreunde in Hamburg). Heft 2, 1948.

HESPERIA (Journal of The American School of Classical Studies at Athens). Vol. XVII, No. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1948.

MAGYAR MUZEUM (Magyar Toréneti Múzeum, Budapest). Dec. 1947.

MÉDAILLES, ORGANE DE LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉDITEURS DE MÉDAILLES (58, Rue du Louvre, Paris, 2^e). 11^e année, No. 2, April 1948.

- MITTEILUNGEN DER NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT IN WIEN** (Wien IV, Schelleingasse 23). Vol. IV, No. 11/12, 1946; Vol. V, No. 5/6, 1947.
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- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, København). Feb.–Dec. 1947; Jan.–May 1948.
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- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN** (65, Gt. Portland St., London, W. 1). No. 361, June 1948.

BOOK REVIEW INDEX

In this section are listed reviews of numismatic books and articles which have appeared in other periodicals.

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- BADER, WALTER. Ein frühfränkischer Münzanhänger aus Xantem. In: *Germania* 27, 1943. Rev. by W. Hagen in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), p. 83.
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- BERNHART, MAX. Brakteat. In: *Reallexikon zur Deutschen Kunstgeschichte*. Hrsg. von Otto Schmitt, 21. Lieferung, 1943. Rev. by W. Hävernack in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), p. 90.
- CAHN, HERBERT A. Die Münzen der sizilischen Stadt Naxos. In: *Basler Studien zur Kunstgeschichte*, Bd. II. Basel, 1944. Rev. by Robert Wulff in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), pp. 79–82.
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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

AUCTION CATALOGUES

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- BLUESTONE, BARNEY (Syracuse, N. Y.). May 29, 1948, 1161 lots, 32 pp. U. S. coins, tokens, medals, paper money; European.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). June 12, 1948, 604 lots, 31 pp. Ancient and modern, U. S. and European.
- GANS, E.-GRUNTHAL, H. (New York). Mail bid sale No. 5, June 1, 1948, 2719 lots, 122 pp. Napoleonic coins and medals, ancient, U. S., European gold and silver, Numismatic books.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). April 7, 1948, 237 lots, 16 pp. Ancient and modern. April 28, 1948, 284 lots, 19 pp. Ancient and modern. May 12, 1948, 252 lots, 17 pp. Ancient and modern. May 21, 1948, 193 lots, 18 pp. Military and Naval Medals and Decorations. June 1, 1948, 231 lots, 18 pp. Ancient and modern.
- HOEFNER, FRITZ (Salzburg). May 8, 1948, 366 lots, 20 pp. Greek, Roman, Mediaeval, and European.
- HOLLINBECK STAMP AND COIN CO. (Des Moines, Ia.). 60th mail bid auction, June 2, 1948, 1976 lots, 46 pp. U. S., European. 61st mail bid auction, July 7, 1948, 1348 lots, 32 pp. U. S., European.
- JOSEPH, R. (Des Moines, Ia.). Mail coin auction sale, June 25, 1948, 1859 lots, 14 pp. U. S. coins.

- KATEN, F. J. (New Haven, Conn.). 7th public and mail bid catalogue, June 18 & 19, 1948, 1784 lots, 40 pp. Ancient, U. S. and foreign coins, colonial coins, paper money, tokens and medals.
- LAWRENCE BROS. (Anamosa, Ia.). July 17, 1948, 65 lots, 1 p. U. S. coins.
- MOLDER, A. (Lisbon). April 16 & 29, 1948, Nos. 5 & 6, 170 lots, 30 pp. Portuguese and colonial. May 21 & 26, 1948, Nos. 7 & 8, 250 lots, 210 lots, 36 pp. Portuguese. May 28, 1948, No. 9, 215 lots, 10 pp. Portuguese and Roman.
- PLATT, CLEMENT (Paris). June 2, 1948, 40 lots, 2 pp. Roman gold & silver, Byzantine.
- SOTHEBY & CO. (London). June 14, 1948, 272 lots, 15 pp. English and foreign coins and medals.
- STACK'S, INC. (New York). May 29, 1948, 290 lots, 24 pp. John L. Balderston III Coll. Greek and Roman.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BARZAN & RAG. RAVIOLA (Turin, Italy). Fixed price catalogue, Catalogo N. 3, May 1948, 402 nos. Italian mints.
- BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). Fixed price list No. 164, 1947/48, 774 nos., 15 pp. European coins and paper money.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY (Syracuse, N. Y.). Fixed price list, Jan. 1948, 1348 nos., 18 pp. U. S. coins and paper money; Roman silver and bronze; European. Fixed price list, June 1948, 1109 nos., 26 pp. U. S. coins and paper money; European.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). Fixed price list, May 1948, Nos. 2632-2845, 8 pp. U. S. paper money and coins; foreign gold. Fixed price list, June 1948, Nos. 2846-3055, 8 pp. U. S. and European. Fixed price list, July 1948, Nos. 3056-3276, 8 pp. U. S. and European.
- CELINA COIN CO. (Celina, Ohio). Price list No. 25, 24 pp. U. S. and foreign coins.
- CHRUSZCZ, FELIX (Hamburg). Fixed price list No. 14, 577 nos., 21 pp. European coins and medals. Fixed price list No. 15, 337 nos., 18 pp. European coins and medals. Fixed price list No. 16, 391 nos., 18 pp. Greek, Roman, European coins and medals. Fixed price list No. 18, 478 nos., 22 pp. European medals.
- DE NICOLA, LUIGI (Rome). Fixed price list. April 1948, 1148 nos., 32 pp. Gold, Greek, Roman, European, Italian, Papal, Italian and foreign medals.
- DREIFUSS, J. (Zurich). Lagerliste No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1948, 339 nos., 8 pp. Swiss and foreign gold, Medals, European silver. Lagerliste No. 2 Mar.-Apr. 1948, 251 nos., 8 pp. Gold, Swiss coins and medals, Roman.
- HESS, ADOLPH, A.G. (Lucerne). Liste 48-VI, 36 nos., 2 pp. German.
- KATEN, F. J. (New Haven, Conn.). Fixed price list, No. 12. Numismatic literature and accessories.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). Kelly's Coin and Chatter (Fixed price list). Trial issue (June 1948). 4 pp. U. S. and European.
- MAISON DEBLAIN (Nice, France). Liste No. 26-May 1948, 280 nos., 6 pp. Greek, Roman, French. Liste No. 27-May 1948, 282 nos., 6 pp. French, European, Roman. Liste No. 28-June 1948, 180 nos., 8 pp. Greek and Roman.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A.G. (Basel). Liste 71, April 1948, 331 nos., 10 pp. Greek, Roman, European, Medals. Liste 72, May 1948, 347 nos., 10 pp. Greek, Roman, Byzantine, European.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY (Kosoff-Kreisberg, New York). Fixed price list, Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1948, 8 pp. U. S. and European. Fixed price list, Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1948, 8 pp. U. S. and European.

- PLATT, CLEMENT (Paris). Fixed price list, 434 nos., 12 pp. Greek, Roman, Mediaeval, French, French jetons.
- SPINK & SON (London). Numismatic Circular List, No. 5, May 1948, Nos. 3391–4221. Greek, Roman, English, European; British and European medals.
- STACK'S, INC. (New York). Fixed price list No. 40, Spring 1948, 40 pp. Gold coins of the world; numismatic books.
- RINALDI, O., & FIGLIO (Mantua, Italy). Fixed price catalogue, N.S., No. 24, April 1948, 546 nos. Greek, Roman, Italian mints.
- TATHAM STAMP & COIN CO. (Springfield, Mass.). Coin Collectors Annual Catalog. 20th Anniversary, 1948. Miscellaneous U. S., European coins and paper money.
- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). List 209.548, 603 nos. Greek silver and bronze, Roman silver and bronze, European, U. S., and medals. List 211.648, 618 nos., 12 pp. Greek, Roman, European.
- WRUCK, WALDEMAR (Berlin). Fixed price list, No. 10, April 1948, 387 nos., 12 pp. European Medals.

OBITUARIES

This section lists obituaries of numismatic scholars which have appeared in periodical literature.

- VICTOR EMMANUEL III (1869–1947). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 6, June 1948, pp. 403–404, by L. Forrer.
- NICHOLAS J. HOFFMAN (1892–1947). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11, Nov. 1947, p. 780.
- SZENTGÁLI KÁROLY (1879–1945). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 46–47, 1947–1948, pp. 3–6, illus.
- ROMAN STANISLAUS LEWANDOWSKI. In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vol. IV, No. 11/12, p. 127.
- HERMON ATKINS MACNEIL (1866–1947). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11, Nov. 1947, pp. 779–780.
- ALBERT F. MADLENER (1868–1947). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11, Nov. 1947, p. 781.
- JOHN R. SINNOCK (1888–1947). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7, July 1947, p. 463.
- EDWARD A. SYDENHAM (1873–1948). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 7, July 1948, p. 318, by Harold Mattingly.
- CARL WURTZBACH (1864–1947). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11, Nov. 1947, p. 779, by W. H. Sheldon.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals with an investigation into their history and other subjects connected therewith.

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GENERAL

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION. An Introduction to Coin Collecting. Wichita, Kansas, 1948. 32 pp. illus. (Reprinted from: *The Numismatist*, Mar., Apr. and May, 1948).

An instructive pamphlet containing brief articles contributed by various collecting specialists. Of much higher level than the usual introduction for beginners, the articles are conveniently titled to attract and inform novices: "What to Collect," by Stuart Mosher; "Useful Numismatic Terms," by Stuart Mosher; "How Coins Are Made," by William L. Clark; "British-American Colonial Coins," by Damon G. Douglas; "Regular United States Mint Issues and Private Gold," by R. S. Yeoman; "Paper Money," by Loyd B. Gettys; "United States Tokens," by J. J. Curto; "Medals," by Burton H. Saxton; "Ancient Coins," by Paul Pennington; "Coins of the Americas," by Stuart Mosher; "Numismatic Literature," by Ted R. Hammer.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, HEBERDEN COIN ROOM. *Guide to the Greek, Roman, English, and Chinese Coins.* (Oxford, 1948), 51 pp. 10 pls. 2/6.

Oxford's coin collections had their beginning in the sixteenth century. Over the years, various collections have been bequeathed to the colleges, the Bodleian and the Ashmolean Museum. In 1921, the Heberden Coin Room was established at the Ashmolean, and the Oxford collections began to be amalgamated within it.

This book provides a general guide to an exhibition arranged in the show-cases of the coin room, which opened in June 1947. Preceded by introductory accounts of the history of the University's collections and of recent accessions, a running description is made of the contents of the exhibition, case by case. Interesting details concerning the formation of the collections displayed, and regarding their donors, are skillfully combined with the instructive commentary on the coins themselves.

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English coins from the Christ Church Collection and the General University Collection (5 cases), Roman and Greek coins from the Evans Bequest (7 cases), Greek coins from the Oman Collection (3 cases), medals and decorations (1 case), the Vulcano hoard of Greek coins and the Fyfield hoard of Roman coins (1 case), Chinese coins from the Laird gift (2 cases), and the Crondall hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins make up the exhibition. The guide is illustrated with nine excellent plates and a frontispiece.

BLUNT, CHRISTOPHER. Early Coin Collecting in Europe. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11 (Nov. 1927), pp. 754-764, illus.

With an inviting erudition and an anecdotal style, this paper discusses the important collectors, cabinets, catalogues and sales from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries in England and Europe.

CABRE y AGUILO, JUAN. Un hallazgo de monedas de oro en la ciudad de Recópolis, el problema de la fundación de dicha ciudad. In: *Crónica del 11 congreso arqueológico del sudeste español, Albacete, 1946*, pp. 349-356.

Transcript of shorthand notes reporting a paper read by the author together with comments by Pío Beltrán and others. As illustrations (projected at the lecture) are lacking and there is no methodical description of the hoard in question, it is difficult to determine the number and exact nature of the coins. It is clear that the majority of the specimens were Suevian, Merovingian and "pre-Visigothic," i.e., earlier than the national types, and that the latest coins in the hoard were of Hermenegildus under Leovigildus, ca. 578 A.D. The discussion revolves around the allied problems of the identity, location and chronology of the city of Recópolis.

G(ALSTER), G(EORG). Peder Pedersen Nygaard. (Biographical sketch of a distinguished collector.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 29-34, illus.

Peder Pedersen Nygaard was one of the outstanding coin collectors in Denmark in the eighteenth century. In contrast to most of his fellow collectors he was an ordinary artisan, a worker in lead, to whom the terrible fire in Copenhagen in 1728 and the consequent rebuilding brought work and prosperity. His outstanding collection of Norwegian coins and medals was sold at public auction beginning January 15, 1781. The catalogue of the sale is still available in the Royal Coin and Medallic Collection in Copenhagen, although no record remains of the buyers or of the prices realized. The article describes many of the rarities in the collection.

HOOBER, RICHARD T. Ships on Coins and Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 1 (Jan. 1948), pp. 7-18, illus.

This article describes a wide variety of coins, tokens, and medals portraying ships from ancient Roman times to the present day. They

range from rowboats and canoes to modern ocean liners and battleships, and from Viking boats to submarines. Most European countries have included them at some time on their coins, the greater number, of course, appearing on pieces from maritime nations. The Scandinavian countries and their colonies, the British Empire, the Netherlands and their colonies, Portugal, China, and South American states have all contributed types. Eleven different U. S. commemorative half dollars picture them, as well as earlier Hard Times and Civil War tokens. Modern medallion art has frequently utilized them. The ships pictured include many famous ones, such as the Mayflower, the Bluenose, the Monitor, the Half Moon, the Clermont, and Columbus's vessels.

HUSZAR, LOUIS. *Attila dans la Numismatique*. Budapest, 1947. 40 pp., illus., pls. (*Moneta Prisca* No. 1, published by Magyar Numizmatikai Társulat.)

This is the first of a new series of publications, to be known collectively as *Moneta Prisca* by the Hungarian Numismatic Society (Magyar Numizmatikai Társulat). Unlike the Bulletin of the Society, which concerns itself with Hungarian numismatics and is published in that language, the new series will be international in scope. Each study will be published in one of the global languages, with the praiseworthy object of broadening its usefulness as a contribution to international scientific coöperation.

This first number of the series - modestly referred to as a "cahier," rather than as a monograph - is a scholarly and interesting work in French on the position of Attila in numismatics. It is attractive in format, well printed and with excellent plates and illustrations. It augurs well for the usefulness of the series as a whole. The Hungarian Numismatic Society is to be congratulated upon its new venture.

After a brief introduction, the author (who is general editor of the series), discusses the earliest Attila medals, dating back to Italy of the Renaissance. These show Attila with the horns and general attributes of a faun, and the pointed ears of a faun; the legendary basis for this is given. The first of them clearly dates from the last half of the fifteenth century, and the author conjectures that it may have been struck on the millenary of Attila's death, in 1453; it is tempting to attribute it, rather, to the almost contemporaneous millenary of the founding of Venice, especially in view of the "Aquilaia" series of medals, which he discusses later. This and other Italian medals were widely copied, and the variants are discussed.

The author then passes to the later German medals of Attila, representing him, in accordance with German legend, as a powerful monarch, with no faun or dog characteristics. He then discusses the nineteenth century medals (mostly Hungarian) where Attila assumes the proportions of a national hero, even though of a different tribe from the Magyars of today. In conclusion, he examines certain other medals and coins attributed to Attila, and reaches an adverse conclusion on all of them.

The work is well illustrated with copies of engravings, etc., copied from, or in the style of, the medals under discussion. From these, and

from other evidence, the author is enabled to date the early medals with much greater precision than heretofore. Full notes are given to the literature on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA

A. CARSON SIMPSON

MAGNAGUTI, ALESSANDRO. Dallo statere al ducato e viceversa. IX. L'eco viva della storia. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 23-29.

The ninth in his series of "conversations" on numismatic topics is devoted to the various forms of legends and inscriptions employed on coins. A table giving the types of letters in the chief European alphabets is particularly interesting.

MASON, C. L. How to Take Rubbings of Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 356, Jan. 1948, pp. 4-9, illus.

A practical article on making rubbings, with sufficient detail for novices. The recommendations as to specific materials to use and methods of making them more convenient to handle will be valuable to anyone interested in the subject. A letter in No. 357 of the same publication, at p. 64, suggests a method of "fixing" rubbings, so they will not smear.

MASON, C. L. Making Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 358, Mar. 1948, pp. 101-102; No. 359, Apr., pp. 153-154; No. 360, May, pp. 197-201; No. 362, July, pp. 297-300.

This series of articles begins with an outline of the British mints from early days, and continues with a discussion of cast coins, including the various processes and how to distinguish them from hammered and milled coins. Hammered coins are then taken up, with the different methods and materials used in preparing dies and blanks, and in striking coins from them; measures against clipping are discussed.

The history of milled coins, from its origin in Italy in the 15th century, is given in greater detail, with particular reference to their introduction in England, and the development of the processes of manufacture up to the introduction of steam presses. The series concludes with an account of modern coining methods, especially at the Royal Mint, starting with the technical requirements of the artist's design and ending with the testing and bagging of the finished coin.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Picture-Language of Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Feb. 1948) pp. 94-99.

Mr. Mattingly's interesting paper is an attempt to show how the picture on a coin can give a variety of meanings and in what respects it supplements the legends. The picture may be pure - merely picturing an object, basic in appeal to give it a universality, symbolic or allegorical, derivative, or a combination of several of these. Obverses and reverses combine frequently to present a more involved figure, and

sometimes a whole series of coins carries out a complicated pattern. Illustrating from the Roman series, the author shows how pictures may be natural representations of actual life, historical, conventional, or symbolic. The forms may come from actual experience, from the realm of myth and history, or from the world of religion. Frequently the three planes combine, and enable us to read in a coin much of a nation's thought and action. Twentieth century coinage has, he feels, failed to find an idiom to express its times.

NOE, SYDNEY P. The W. B. Osgood Field Gift. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 63-64, 2 pls.

Brief comment on the gift received by the Society from Mr. Field of 148 coins. Among these were seventeen of the Oak Tree and thirty-one of the Pine Tree issues of colonial Massachusetts. Four specimens of the Massachusetts pieces and four English gold coins are illustrated.

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *Coins of the World, Nineteenth Century Issues*; 1st ed. New York, Wayte Raymond Inc., 1947. 252 pp. illus. \$3.50.

This useful volume is a companion to the same publisher's catalogue of twentieth century issues. In it are listed the silver, copper and base metal coinages of all countries of the world for the nineteenth century. Illustrations are provided for the principal or most interesting types and average valuations are given. Wisely, Mr. Raymond did not adhere strictly to the date limits of the century, but has included issues of the United States of America beginning with 1793, the coinages of George III of England which predate the nineteenth century, and other coinages which actually predate 1801. Because of their great size, the German series prior to 1871 and the Austrian issues before 1857 are not included. The contents is arranged by geographical groups: North America, West Indies, South America, Europe, etc. The book joins the "Coins of the World, Twentieth Century Issues" as a standard catalogue of modern coins.

RAYMOND WAYTE. *Coins of the World, Twentieth Century Issues*; 3rd ed. New York, Wayte Raymond Inc., 1948. 253 pp. illus. \$3.50.

The most complete catalogue of twentieth century coins in a revised edition. In general, its arrangement is the same as that of the earlier editions. The coins are listed by countries of the whole world, their colonies or dependencies, with illustrations of most of the types and their valuation among collectors and dealers. The section on Chinese coins has been completely revised and the coins struck in occupied Europe during World War II are now to be found under the countries for which they were issued.

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. *Initiation à la Numismatique*. Bruxelles, J. Le-bègue, 1945. 103 pp. 5 pls.

This introductory manual covers the whole field of numismatics from the invention of coinage in the seventh century B. C., depicts its spread

over the world after the period of discoveries, and brings the story up to the threshold of our own days. It should prove especially valuable to the scholar who, in the course of his study meets some numismatic problem, and wishes enlightenment and clarity of expression not to be found in dictionaries.

The chapter devoted to definitions is excellent. Money weights, tokens, medals, and the various metals employed throughout the centuries in the striking of coins are defined precisely. A clear picture is given of Greek, Roman and Byzantine coinage. Particularly admirable is the treatment of money in the Middle Ages, which has been bewildering to anyone seeking knowledge of coinage in Western Europe after the collapse of the western Roman Empire. The excellent bibliography is most useful in the pursuit of detailed knowledge in any special field.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM. *Report of the Visitors, 1947*. 56 pp. 16 pls.

Acquisitions of over 8600 coins by the Heberden Coin Room of the Ashmolean Museum are summarized and listed on pp. 22-26 of this report. Outstanding among them were a purchase of 1695 Greek coins of fine quality from the cabinet of the late Sir Charles Oman, a gift from J. G. Milne of 300 Greek coins, and a gift from Capt. Roger Laird of 6000 Chinese, Korean and Annamese coins collected by C. T. Gardner. Selected specimens are illustrated on three plates.

ANCIENT

HOWE, LAURENCE L. Hellenistic and Early Roman Coin Portraiture. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 6 (June 1948), pp. 382-396, illus.

Both sides of the endless controversy between the defenders of Greek Art and those of Roman Art are reviewed, and the proposition is made that numismatics offers the key to the solution of the problem. The subject is developed by historical and pictorial illustrations.

TUCKWOOD, CHARLES E. Ancient Coins Associated with Christianity. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 477-487, illus.

In this pleasant elementary article, Roman and Jewish coins associated with early Christianity are discussed by the author with quotation of appropriate passages from the New Testament. In addition to using the earlier authorities, Madden and Rogers, the author has benefited from the later researches of Reifenberg and Hill. Each coin mentioned is illustrated clearly, both obverse and reverse.

GREEK

ALTEKAR, A. S. A New Didrachm of Nikias. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 24-25.

Dr. Altekar publishes a didrachm of Nikias at present in a private collection in India. It differs from other known specimens in that Nikias is shown wearing a helmet.

ALTEKAR, A. S. A New Specimen of the Bow In-Bow-Case Type of Maues. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 11-13.

Dr. Altekar describes a coin of Maues in the cabinet of Benares Hindu University which is the fifth specimen of this type to be published. The author believes it to have been issued early in his career when he was subject to the Parthians.

ALTEKAR, A. S. Some New Hermaios-Kujula Kadphises Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 6-10, pl.

Five coins described here were found in the fields near Taxila. The coins are assigned to a period some time after the death of Hermaios. The interesting fact noted is that the coins differ from other published specimens.

ALTEKAR, A. S. Some Rare and Interesting Indo-Bactrian Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 16-23. pl.

Dr. Altekar describes eight silver Bactrian coins in a private Indian collection, they range from a didrachm of Epander through tetradrachms of Philoxenos. The author discusses reasons for his believing the pieces to be genuine.

ALTEKAR, A. S. Some Rare Indo-Bactrian Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 51-59, pl.

Thirteen silver coins from the collection of K. R. Coachman of Bombay are published here. With the exception of one late Asiatic imitation of an Athenian tetradrachm, the coins range from Demetrius through Philoxenus. Most of them are rare, a few unique. Each type is carefully described.

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. *The Bronze Coins of Timarchus, 162-0 B. C.* In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. I (1945), pp. 37-44, 2 pls.

The Society's acquisition of the Octuple of Timarchus, adding to its possession of the Quadruple, Double and Unit, provided Mr. Bellinger with the opportunity of summarizing what is known of all the rare issues of this oriental satrap. As well as this coinage, he cites and describes the gold stater (in Berlin), the tetradrachm and drachm (of the British Museum).

BELTRÁN MARTINEZ, ANTONIO. *Acuñaciones Púnicas de Cartagena*. In: *Crónica del III Congreso Arqueológico del sudeste español, Murcia, 1947*, (Cartagena, 1948), pp. 224-238, illus.

A co-ordinated re-examination of the hoards of Mazarrón (1861), Cheste (1864) and Mogente (1910), vindicates Zóbel, as opposed to Müller and Babelon, in his attribution of certain Hispano-Punic types to Spain (Cartagena) rather than to Africa. Müller's theories are vigorously attacked. The author's exposition includes a statement of the metrological problems and a discussion of the significance of the heads and the reverse types (elephant and horse). With respect to the issues with ship's-prow reverse (Mauretania in Head), a find in Seville (1945) appears to establish their chronological position after the elephant types and their probable place of striking Cádiz.

BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN. Dated Coins of Ptolemy V, 204-180 B. C. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes II* (1947), pp. 1-11. Pls.

The author describes and lists with dates eight coins of Ptolemy V (struck at Alexandria, Ioppa, Ptolemais-Ake, Citium, Salamis) in consistency with "the now correctly ascertained years" (see especially p. 3) of the king's reign. The article includes a number of critical comments on Svoronos' views.

BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN. Seleucid Coins of Ake-Ptolemais in Phoenicia. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes I* (1945), pp. 17-35, 6 pls.

Detailed study of the coinage issued by the Seleucid rulers from Seleucus IV to Tryphon at the mint of Ake-Ptolemais. Assignment of specimens to the mint are made on the basis of an examination by the author of the Seleucid coins as arranged and labelled in the Newell Collection.

CAHN, HERBERT A. Zur frühhattischen Münzprägung. In: *Museum Helveticum*, III (1946), pp. 133-143.

Accepting Milne's conclusion (in *C.R.*, 1943) that Aristotle's description of Solon's coinage reform as involving an *αὐξήσε νομισμάτων* refers to the issue of tetradrachms instead of the didrachms previously in use, but rejecting Milne's dating, Cahn attributes the earliest Athenian "owls" to Solon in the first decade of the sixth century, rather than to Peisistratos. The argument is almost entirely based on style. Us-

ing an enlarged photograph of an early Athenian tetradrachm as a basis for discussion, Cahn finds the closest comparative material in the sculpture and vases of the late seventh and early sixth centuries.

Solon was perhaps responsible for the erection of the "oldest Parthenon," the cult statue in which may have been the oldest local representation of Athena in armour, and this was perhaps the immediate occasion for putting the helmeted head of the goddess on the new coins. The Athenian scheme of head on obverse, device or symbol on reverse, slowly won adherents over the opposite Corinthian scheme, became the regular Greek and Roman practice, and has lasted to the present day.

CHANDRA KALA, SATISH. A Rude Imitation Coin of Heliokles. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 26-27, pl.

The coin described is in the collection of the Museum at Pauri, Garhwal district (U.P.), and was found during the excavations of Dharmarajika Stupa at Taxila. The piece is a Scythian imitation.

CHASE, GEORGE H. Three Hellenistic Coins. In: *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts* (Boston), Vol. XLVI (June, 1948), pp. 39-42, illus.

Dr. Chase publishes three silver tetradrachms recently acquired by the Classical Department of the Museum: issues of Bagdat and Oborozos, Kings of Persis during the first half of the third century B. C., and of Antialcidas, King of Bactria (ca. 130-100 B. C.). They are exceptionally fine specimens of the coinage of these independent states which broke off from the Seleucid Kingdom. Two earlier Bactrian coins with the outstanding portraits so characteristic of this series are also illustrated. The tetradrachm of Antialcidas is less noteworthy in this respect, but the reverse type demonstrates interestingly the growing influence of native Indian tradition.

GERASSIMOV, T. In Trésor de Monnaies d'Apollonie Pontique. In: *Fouilles et Recherches*. Vol. I. Musée National Bulgare. (Sofia, 1948), pp. 134-149, illus.

A hoard of 112 tetrobols struck at Apollonia Pontica between 440 and 400 B. C. Found in the district of Choumen (North-East Bulgaria), the hoard is now in the collection of Dr. Haralanov. The coins are classified in seven groups according to their types and style. The dies showing a barbarous style are certainly the work of Thracians working at the mint of Apollonia.

HOWE, LAURENCE L. The Beginnings of Coin Portraiture. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (March 1948), pp. 152-164, illus.

In spite of the lack of information in English and an apparent lack of interest on the part of American collectors, the significance of coin portraiture is important because in this way we sometimes get portraits of people otherwise unknown, we are able to identify unascrbed

statutes, and we have a relatively cheap method of bringing history to life.

Primitive and oriental peoples rarely practiced portraiture. Not until the peak of Greek culture do we find a beginning in the East, possibly in Cyzicus or Abdera in the fifth century. Portraits or attempted portraits of Gods or idealized men preceded actual likenesses. Alexander instituted a coinage depicting Zeus and Athene; and after his death, pieces with idealized portraits of the late Emperor began to appear, notably a series issued by Lysimachus. Another of Alexander's lieutenants Ptolemy I of Egypt is "the first living human being known to have his portrait on a coin." It is a realistic likeness joining artistic skill with insight into personality. This became the model for all subsequent coinage in the dynasty down to its extinction in 31 B. C. in the person of Cleopatra VII.

NEWELL, ADRA M. A Note on "Western Seleucid Mints" No. 1310: Antiochus II at Tarsus. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), p. 13, pl.

Mrs. Newell here publishes a recently acquired tetradrachm of Antiochus II which makes certain the reading of the second monogram on the reverse. Because the monogram was either worn or off-flan on the two specimens available to him Mr. Newell's reading in his "Western Seleucid Mints" for this variety was conjectural.

NOE, SYDNEY P. Greek Coins Acquired During 1945. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, I (1945), pp. 5-15, 5 pls.

Seventeen Greek coins acquired by the Society are described. In connection with four of them, Mr. Noe discusses the possibilities of classifying chronologically the late tetradrachms of Abydos.

RAVEL, O. E. Numismatique grecque falsifications; moyens pour les reconnaître. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 4th Ser., Vol. 36 (1933), pp. 1-42. Reprint: London, Spink, 1946. 103 pp., 10 pls. frs. 1200.

This monograph, which the author hopes will facilitate the recognition of forgeries of Greek coins, is a revision and enlargement of an article originally published in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1933. Of equal, if not more importance, is the fact that a knowledge of forgeries also enables one to identify genuine coins, many of which have been unfairly condemned. The criteria for the identification of forgeries are strictly technical, being based either on chemical analysis or minute examination of the actual coin. Poor style, which may be only a matter of opinion, serves only to confirm or to arouse suspicion. It is Ravel's belief that there has never been and can never be a perfect forgery. This is due chiefly to the fact that the forger cannot reproduce the natural results of age. An applied patina, for example, which may appear perfect, will be found not to adhere to the surface in the manner of one acquired slowly through the centuries.

Ravel gives a clear, detailed and amply illustrated analysis of every

characteristic of a forgery, and, conversely, of a genuine coin, and discusses the special characteristics of well-known forgers of the past and some more recently recognized hands. A thorough comprehension of the contents of this little book and the application of the rules set out therein should enable collectors and students of Greek numismatics to distinguish with ease and certainty between the good and the bad.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SARAH ELIZABETH FREEMAN

REIFENBERG, A. *Ancient Jewish Coins*; 2nd and rev. ed. Jerusalem, Rubin Mass, 1947. 66 pp. 16 pls.

Reifenberg provides in this volume another concise and stimulating handbook on ancient Jewish coins. Beginning with the oldest Jewish coins, the "Yehud" of the Persian period in the fourth century B.C., it covers the coinage down to the end of the Second Revolt in the second century A.D. The types and legends of the pieces are described according to their respective periods, with a numeration that is keyed to that used on the plates. There are included coins published here for the first time.

In this second edition, several new varieties have been added as well as the plate from the author's article on a hoard of Tyrian and Jewish shekels (Quarterly of the Dept. of Antiquities in Palestine, XI (1945), p. 83), which confirmed the view of G. F. Hill and others that the shekels were struck during the First Revolt.

NEW YORK

LOUIS S. WERNER

SEÇASANU, CORNELIU C. *Vechile monete Grecesti și Bizantine din U.R.S.S.* (Ancient Greek and Byzantine Coins from the U.R.S.S.) Bucharest, Tipografia Ziarului "Universul" S.A., 1947. 12 pp., illus. In Rumanian.

A partial catalogue of the Greek and Byzantine coins struck by the Greek cities scattered along the northern Black Sea coast. Greek antiquities from this region brought to light by Russian archaeologists are known to the world at large, but the many varieties of coin types are less known. Coins from the ancient Greek colonies of Chersonesus, Pantikapaion, Phanagoria and Gorgippia are illustrated by line drawings and described together with historical annotations on a fascinating corner of the Greek world. The royal coinage from the kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosphorus from its founding in 438 B.C. to 335 A.D. and Byzantine coinage struck at Cherson with their various types illustrated are described. Byzantine minting operations began at Cherson during the reign of Justinian (527-566 A.D.), who incorporated the old Greek city of Chersonesus into the Byzantine Empire as an important outpost. This coinage continued into the reign of Constantine X (1059-1067 A.D.), after which period the position of Cherson became precarious and fell into the hands of Lithuanians and Russians.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY RICHARD P. BREADEN

SELTMAN, CHARLES. *Approach to Greek Art*. London, The Studio Publications, 1948. 272 pp., pls. 25s. or \$6.00 (in U.S.A.).

This book presents a new and refreshing approach to the whole field of Greek art. Through a rapid survey, selecting the genuine surviving works of Greek art and excluding - as far as possible - Roman copies, the author seeks to integrate all phases of Greek artistic expression. He rightly contends that writers on Greek art are specialists in a single field - sculpture in marble, vases, architecture. As a consequence, these specialists view the broad pattern of Greek art from one particular angle. In contrast, this book is a very successful attempt to integrate all forms of artistic expression in which the Greek genius has come down to us. The author pleads for a balanced appreciation and broad understanding of the great works of art whatever their media - sculpture in gold and ivory as well as in marble, the die cutters and gem engravers as well as the vase painters. It is only through a broad appreciation of all of these forms of artistic expression that one can obtain a balanced understanding of the artistic genius of the ancient Greeks.

The author's plea that we should go back to the remaining original works of Greek art and ignore, for the most part, Roman copies, is very wholesome. Yet, one is frequently surprised at the author's degree of assurance. Many numismatists would question the categorical statement that the die cutter of the very rare (Brussels) tetradrachm of Aetna was the artist who cut the dies for the Dionysos tetradrachm of Naxos. One might question also the categorical statement that this die cutter was the greatest of all die cutters in history (p. 54). Many, too, would doubt that the first type of Kimon's Syracuse dekadrachma could be definitely placed "about 405 B.C." (Plate 74, caption.) There are serious omissions, for example, the Nike of Paeonius, which this reviewer regards as one of the greatest surviving original works of Greek artistic genius.

Altogether, however, the book could be read with profit by any person, including students of any particular field of Greek art. The fundamental thesis of the book is sound, that the artistic genius can be understood only from a balanced appreciation of all media of expression. The book is enriched by excellent, well-selected illustrations drawn from all periods of Greek history - from the Cretan snake-goddess to the decadent revivals of Greek art in Byzantine times.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ARTHUR S. DEWING

SELTMAN, CHARLES. Greek Sculpture and Some Festival Coins. In: *Hesperia, Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Vol. XVII, No. 2 (April-June, 1948), pp. 71-85, 4 pls.

Photographs of the pertinent coins and sculptures confronted on a similar scale are used to support the theory that various Elean dies of the fifth and fourth centuries show the influence of the "Master of Olympia," Praxiteles, and Skopas (the last two represented by the Hermes of Olympia and the heads from Tegea which are assumed to be originals by the great Praxiteles and Skopas respectively). Seltman incidentally reaffirms his belief in the general correctness of his chronological arrangement in *Temple Coins of Olympia*, but does not discuss the changes that have been proposed.

A number of Hadrianic bronzes is then discussed and attributed to an "Alpheios engraver" who is tentatively identified with the Antonianos of Aphrodisias who signed a marble relief now in Rome representing Antinoos as Silvanus. In this artist's die of the head of Zeus, made for the Eleans, Seltman says we have a copy of the head of Pheidias' cult statue.

TSONTCHEV, DIMITRE. *Contributions à l'histoire du stade antique de Philippopolis*. Sofia, 1947. 45 pp., pls.

In this study on the stadium of Philippopolis (Plovdiv) in Thrace, the writer discusses (pp. 37 ff.) the coins struck in that city on the occasion of the athletic games. He classifies the coins according to the content of the reverse. These coins were struck during the reigns of Caracalla and Elagabalus. No reference to the games is found on coins of earlier periods. Therefore, the coins indicate that the stadium was built during the reign of Caracalla. This date is corroborated by a passage of Herodian and it is not contradicted by the remains of the building. The remains point to the first half of the third century A.D.

VAFFEUS, E. G. *History of Agathopolis and Northeastern Thrace*. N.Y., D.C. Divry, 1948. 344 pp., illus. In Greek.

In this history of his native city the author has wisely recognized the value of coins in furthering the study of Agathopolis, and that part of Thrace in which the city lies. The coinage is discussed at various points throughout the monograph with reproductions from standard works on Greek numismatics.

ROMAN

ASKEW, GILBERT. *A Catalogue of Roman Coins*. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1948. 126 pp. illus. \$1.00.

The present *Catalogue of Roman Coins* constitutes a second and amplified edition of the catalogue of the same name prepared for collectors by Seaby's in 1936. It differs from its predecessor, however, in not being basically a sale list. It is intended to be a simple guide to the collector of Roman coins, particularly to the beginner.

In arrangement it is a chronological list of about 3400 coins, mostly imperial, for each of which there is a brief description with the price at which a specimen in a stated condition has been recently sold. A brief biographical note on each emperor precedes the listing of coins struck for him. Similar notes are also given for others in the imperial families who appear on coins.

Useful information is provided in concise form on the denominations of the Roman coinage, the deities and personifications appearing as reverse types, and the mints and mint-marks of the later Roman Empire.

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. El tesorillo de moneda de Aljezares. In: *Crónica del III congreso arqueológico del sudeste español, Murcia, 1947* (Cartagena, 1948), pp. 380-384.

Description of a find in Murcia on June 8, 1947, of sixty-four small Roman bronze coins, ranging from Constantine the Great to Valentinian and Valens, the majority being of Constantius II. The probable date of burial is 370 A.D.

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Les monumentos romanos de Cartagena, Según sus series de monedas y lápidas latinas. In: *Crónica del II congreso arqueológico del sudeste español, Albacete, 1946*, pp. 306-325, illus.

Numismatic and lapidary epigraphical material bearing on the Roman archaeology of Cartagena is not plentiful but the author has utilized every scrap of its evidence. The coins under consideration, datable between 76 B.C. and 39 A.D., bear types and other allusions to the city itself, to temples, a serpent cult, a circus and an hydraulic work of some sort; and the legends of course refer to a number of individuals connected with the history of the city.

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. A Hoard of Sestertii from Cape Mafu. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 35-51.

American soldiers unearthed a hoard of 130 imperial sestertii in North Africa in 1943. The earliest emperor represented is Nerva, the latest, Trajan Decius. The coins are briefly listed with notation of die-directions, weight, and size.

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. A medallion of Caracalla. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, I (1945), pp. 45-56, 2 pls.

In connection with a newly acquired medallion of Caracalla, the author traces the use of the symbols of the state cult on imperial coinage to designate the presumptive successor to the throne.

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. A New Sestertius of Domitian. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 21-33, pl.

On the reverse of the sestertius presented, a second figure appears beside the usual Victory held by Jupiter Nicephorus (on his extended right hand). This figure is identified as either Minerva or a second Victory, and the possibility of each identification is treated in relation to other Roman coin types and Greek types of the Hellenistic period.

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. Roman and Byzantine Acquisitions, 1946. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 15-20, 3 pls.

Brief listing of thirty-one Roman and Byzantine coins, acquired by the American Numismatic Society in 1946, which are not in major catalogues, which are varieties of coins in major catalogues, or for other reasons are considered worthy of publication. Die-directions, weights, and size are noted. Three unusual plated pieces are also listed.

CAHN, H. A. Un dépôt monétaire du IV^e siècle trouvé à Bassecourt. Dolemont, Boéchat, 1946. Extract from: *Actes de la Société jurassienne d'émulation*, 1945.

A catalogue of a hoard of 102 Roman bronze coins found near the site of the city of Bassecourt, comprising issues of eight emperors from Gallienus to Decentius, none dating later than 351 A.D. A number of hoards, evidently buried about the middle of the fourth century, have been discovered in Switzerland, and the author suggests that this attempt to safeguard property was occasioned by the invasion of barbarians invited by Constantius II to assist in the overthrow of the usurper Magnentius, who had assassinated Constans I in 350, and who was himself eliminated in 353.

EHRENDORFER, FRIEDRICH. Die Münzreform des Diocletian. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 101-106.

Yet another interpretation of Diocletian's system of coinage is here-with presented by Ehrendorfer. A statistical analysis of the Edict on Prices leads to the conclusion that the As was the unit of value. Fifty aurei were struck from a pound of gold and one aureus = 20 argentei = 50 folles = 250 sesterces = 1000 as.

GANS, EDWARD. Notes on Some Roman Medallions. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 12 (Dec. 1947), pp. 845-851, illus.

With fine scholarly detail, several Roman medallions from the period of Hadrian and later are described. The illustrations, both obverse and reverse, are excellent.

GRANGER, LEWIS G. The Caecilian Elephant Denarii. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 5 (May 1948), pp. 301-305, illus.

Mr. Granger gives the historical significance of the use of the elephant as a kind of crest on the coins issued by the distinguished Caecilian family between the years 134 B. C. and ca. 52 B. C. The text is illustrated with six figures that bear the symbol of the family.

GRUNHAGEN, WILHELM. Spätrömischer Schatzfund. In: *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Vol. 24 (1948), pp. 149-152, illus.

Description of a hoard from Gross-Bodungen, Kreis Worbis/Sudharz (hidden about 425), containing 21 gold coins (Magnentius 1, Valentinian I 1, Theodosius 1, Arcadius 5, Honorius 7, Constantine III 5) and 22 fragments. Comparison is made with other hoards (Ballinrees, Traprain,

Dortmund) and late Roman values are discussed. There are four illustrations of the fragments and a bibliography.

LAFFRANCHI, LODOVICO. Appunti di critica numismatica. IV. Le origini del mito di San Giorgio nella monetazione imperiale romana. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 21-22, illus.

Following an earlier note devoted to the so-called *adventus augusti* (*Numismatica*, no. 3-4, 1942), the author takes up the later type in which the equestrian figure is riding down a serpent with human head, or dragon, the Christian symbol of evil.

LAFFRANCHI, LODOVICO. L'usurpazione di Domizio Alessandro nei documenti numismatici di Aquileia e delle altre zecche Massenziane. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 17-20, illus.

The author shows that a consideration of the numismatic evidence, so often ignored, and an interpretation of the triumphal scenes used as reverse types on coins of Maxentius, can serve to establish the disputed chronology and very brief duration of the usurpation of power in Africa by Domitius Alexander.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Virgil's Fourth Eclogue. In: *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. X (1947), pp. 14-19, pls.

Never has the value of coins as evidence been more greatly appreciated by the general classical scholar than by the many who have written on Vergil's Fourth Eclogue. This is so, not because the coin types have anything very precise to offer in helping us to understand the eclogue, but because they suggest substantially the same ideas with regard to the future of Rome as the hopes which set the tone for the "messianic" poem. In this article we have a numismatist's interpretation of the Fourth Eclogue, but Mattingly's treatment of the poem is not primarily based on numismatic evidence. He writes as a historian interpreting a piece of literature in the light of historical facts and historical probability. But he illustrates the spirit of the eclogue by using coins (two plates with references to the text), and, at the end of his article denotes the appearance of Vergilian themes on coins in the third and fourth centuries of the Empire. Constantine translated the Fourth Eclogue into Greek, with a purely Christian interpretation, and "Partly, perhaps, because of this very positive pronouncement of Constantine, the imagery of the Fourth Eclogue is never far now from the imperial coinage." Mattingly ends by noting the influence of the Fourth Eclogue on both literature and coinage of the reign of Gratian.

Mattingly's general suggestions with regard to the eclogue are these: Any sound interpretation of the poem must take into account the fact that the man to whom it was dedicated, C. Asinius Pollio, was of the Antonian party. Accepting the Peace of Brundisium (40 B. C.) as the inspiration of the poem, he insists that the child to be born is a real one, the offspring of either Antony and Octavia or Octavian and Scribonia. He does not wholly reject the theme of an ideal child synonymous

with the new age. Both "heirs of promise" turned out to be girls; for this or some other reason the poem was "left without an owner." Mattingly suggests that because the eclogue really suits the age of Augustus rather than the earlier period, it was re-written after the defeat of Antony, the establishment of the Augustan peace, and the birth of Gaius Caesar to Julia and Agrippa.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

A. L. A. BOYCE

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Consecration of Faustina the Elder and Her Daughter. In: *The Harvard Theological Review*, Vol. XLI (1948), pp. 147-151.

Need for further study of the large consecration issues of Faustina the Elder and Faustina the Younger finds a beginning of fulfillment in this article, in which Mattingly states that the consecration of these empresses is "peculiar and outside the main line of evolution." The proportion of "consecratio" coins in several large hoards provides confirmation of the importance of the deification of the elder Faustina. This fact in the case of the mother, and in the case of the daughter, the facts of her relation to her husband and his reign, together with the attitude of both Antoninus and Marcus toward their wives, are adduced by Mattingly as evidence against the truth of the "venomous gossip" against the empresses which we have come to accept as representing fact. "Consecratio" here transcends formality and orthodoxy, for the "pietas" of these emperors is deeper and more personal than that involved in the consecration of empresses before and after their times. The author offers us at the end of his article an opportunity to examine from a fresh point of view the attitudes of Antoninus and Marcus toward the heir apparent in the "Domus Divina" and suggests that we shall find as yet undiscovered features of interest in the quiet reign of Antoninus Pius, if we will but examine it more closely.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

A. L. A. BOYCE

MOSSER, SAWYER McA. Four Roman Medallions and a Bronze of Apamea in Phrygia. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, I (1945), pp. 65-72, 2 pls.

Descriptive note on five pieces acquired by the Society in 1945 which were once a part of the Vicomte de Sartiges collection. The medallions are of Otacilia Severa, Philip Sr., Philip Jr., Valerian I and Gallienus, Florianus, and Probus. The large bronze of Apamea is of Severus Alexander.

NIEBLING, GEORG. Zur Leto des Euphranor. In: *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Vol. 24 (1948), pp. 2-4, illus.

A tombstone (about 70-80 B. C.) bearing a representation of Leto is described and compared with the FECVNDITAS AVGVSTAE coins of the Roman empresses. The author believes these coins were copied from the Leto of Euphranor. A bronze coin of Faustina II illustrates the paper.

OLDMAN, PAA. History Revealed by the Plough. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 361, June 1948, pp. 255-256.

While ploughing, a villager of Freckenham, in Suffolk, unearthed a jar which contained 595 late Roman coins. The earliest emperor represented was Licinius; the latest, Decentius. The emperors for whom there were the largest number were Constantius II (151 coins) and Magnentius (186 coins). Except for several antoniniani, the pieces were copper of small size, the largest being 29 mm. in diameter. The mints represented were: Ambianum, Arles, Constantinople, Lugdunum, Nicomedia, Rome, Siscia, and Treviri.

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Bigati e argentum oscense. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 11-16.

Any study of early Roman coinage must take into consideration the testimony of ancient authors, such, for example, as Pliny and Livy. Recent theories, suggesting, notably, a later date for the introduction of the denarius, have been proposed despite the literary evidence, which has been re-interpreted or, when necessary, deemed untrustworthy. Stazio here rises to the defence of Livy and his sources, having subjected them to a philological examination, and concludes that statements in reference to various coins, especially the Oscan denarii and bigati, cannot be considered falsifications or ignored by proponents of the new chronology of early Roman and related coinages.

STEFANELLI-CLAIN, V. Contributo allo studio delle monete di Callatis. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 3-7, illus.

In this brief paper, which was originally presented before the Sixth Congress of Archaeology at Berlin in 1939, the author lists some unpublished coins of the Hellenistic period struck at Callatis, a colony of Heracleia on the Black Sea, and discusses a few in detail. The catalogue is arranged in accordance with the grouping established by Pick in his *Corpus* and the supplementary studies by Ruzicka. Of particular interest are the countermarks and magistrates' names found on the new pieces.

VOELKEL, LAURA B. Coin Types and Roman Politics. In: *The Classical Journal*, Vol. XLIII, No. 7 (Apr. 1948) pp. 401-405, illus.

This article points out the value of coins as visual aids in teaching, using the Roman denarii as examples. The author discusses the beginnings of the Roman coinage and outlines the development of the obverse and reverse types of the denarius. Eight examples are illustrated and described.

WEST, LOUIS C. Determination of Roman Gold Coin Standards by Use of the Carat. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, I (1945), pp. 59-63.

Evidence is given for the thesis that "computations in terms of weights used by the Romans themselves would produce more accurate and satisfactory results than have been reached by defining the standards in terms of grains or grammes." Two tables of weights of aurei from the author's "Gold and Silver Coin Standards of the Roman Empire" are transposed into carats.

BYZANTINE

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. La moneda bizantina en España. In: *Crónica del III Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste Español, Murcia, 1947*, (Cartagena, 1948), pp. 310-320.

This is a brief survey of the materials for the study of Byzantine coinage in Spain as an element in the broader study of cultural and political relations between the East and the West in the Byzantine period. The author summarizes the several fundamental aspects of the question: geographical and chronological extension of Byzantine coinage, Western imitations, literary source material, hoards and finds of Byzantine coins in Spain. Indirect reference is made to the essential bibliography which may be found in certain of the author's and other scholars' publications.

SCHINDLER, L. AND KALMANN, G. Byzantinische Münzstudien. I. Goldmünzen unter 24 Karat von Justinian I. bis Constantin IV. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 107-112.

Solidi of 23, 22 and 20 Carats, instead of the normal 24, which were issued during the reigns of Justinian I and his immediate successors, and the 33 nummia bronze coin struck at Alexandria are subjected to detailed study by the authors. The variant exergual inscriptions on these pieces are interpreted as indicative of the fineness. OB or BO XX occurs on the 20 Carat pieces, while $\beta O \Gamma K$ retrograde is equal to 23 OB.

VISIGOTHIC

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Las monedas suevas y godas en relación con las romanas y bizantinas. In: *Crónica del III congreso arqueológico del sudeste español, Murcia, 1947*, (Cartagena, 1948), pp. 321-334, 1 pl.

Brief discussion of the Suevian and Visigothic coinages with particular reference to their origin and their relationship with the Byzantine. An attempt is made to solve some of the problems of comparative metrology. The author has made use of the important studies of W. Reinhart bearing on early Visigothic numismatics.

BELTRAN VILLAGRASA, PIO. Rectificaciones y Falsificaciones en las monedas visigodas. In: *Crónica del III Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste Español, Murcia, 1947*, (Cartagena, 1948), pp. 385-449, illus.

Students and collectors of Visigothic coins will welcome this very important contribution to our knowledge of Visigothic frauds, forgeries and fabrications. The question is a complex and troublesome one, often broached and discussed in the past, notably by writers dealing with Becker's products and quite recently by Mateu y Llopis and Reinhart, but never treated as comprehensively and adequately as in the present study.

The author has gone to the roots of the matter in his detailed analysis of the various classes of counterfeits and fabrications, tracing the inspiration and sources of the latter and submitting the published literature to rigorous tests of authenticity. He has even restored some condemned pieces to respectability, a service which will be appreciated by those who are too depressed by what Beltrán aptly calls this "sombre panorama." Especially interesting is the author's inquiry into the motives inspiring inventors of Visigothic coins, as for example the creation of types to perpetrate historical frauds or to fill historical lacunae; and his analysis of the actual coins to which these literary or artistic fabrications gave birth. The "invention" as well as the falsification of Visigothic coins began as early as the seventeenth century, became especially popular after the publication of Flórez's work in 1773 and received further impetus a century later when Heiss' *Description Générale* appeared.

If curators and collectors will now apply and test the criteria here enunciated (all of which are perhaps not infallible), and publish the results, we should soon be free of that perennial bugbear, the "Visigothic forgery."

The monograph is illustrated by nineteen figures in the text, reproducing drawings of specimens published for the most part in the older literature. It is unfortunate that there could not have been more adequate photographic illustration of actual forgeries, but no doubt the nature of the publication made such reproduction impossible.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

GEORGE C. MILES

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BAUMGARTNER, EGON. Beiträge zum Friesacher Münzwesen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 12-69, illus.

A series of seven short notes dealing with the denarii of the Friesach, Windischgrätz and Stein mints: (I) A report on coins found near Trebnje (Slovenia) which included a specimen with the full name of Archbishop Albrecht; Baumgartner believes that this piece was the first type coined during Albrecht's second period of rule (1183-1200). (II) Listing of the types with the so-called alphabet inscription which Baumgartner ascribes to the same ruler and period. (III) Chronological table of the coins of the Friesach and other Styrian and Carinthian mints from about

1160 to about 1400. The dating is based on stylistic criteria, especially by the form of the rim. (IV) Coinage history of the mints of Stein and Windischgrätz under the House of Andechs-Meranien. It contains a historical introduction and a discussion of the hoards of Detta, Dietmannsdorf, Aba Pusztá, Gschless, and Cilli. (V) Discussion of the coinage history of Carinthia between 1250 and 1286 and particularly of the half-bracteates and bracteates struck during that period, also a table of contents of the hoard of Uebelbach with a discussion of this hoard. (VI) Remarks regarding the imitations of the Friesach denarii issued by the Bishops of Gurk. (VII) Short discussion of the so-called "Reiner" denarii, i.e., denarii of the Salzburg mint at Rann on the Save (Slovenia), in which Baumgartner expresses the opinion that, in 1283/4 the mint at Rann no longer existed, and that the designation "Reiner Pfennig" referred to a denarius of the Salzburg mint at Friesach as opposed to those of the Aquileja and Trieste mints, which were termed 'Carniolan' denarii.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Fund von Westerborstel Kr. Norderdithmarschen. Vergraben 1480/90. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), pp. 49-56, pl.

A description of one thousand one hundred fourteen pieces out of a hoard discovered in 1947 near Westerborstel (Schleswig-Holstein). About one half of the pieces described are from Mecklenburg, the balance from Hamburg, Luebeck, Lueneburg, and other North-German mints. Berghaus concluded that the hoard had been interred about 1480 to 1490.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Reiserechnung einer Herforder Äbtissin von 1413. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), pp. 71-74.

A detailed record of the money spent by Abbess Mathilda III of Herford during a trip which she took in 1413 from Herford to Aachen and back. It gives a vivid picture of the various kinds of currency circulating in the towns through which she passed.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Die Verpfändung des Paderborner "Domus Monete" 1361. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), pp. 69-70.

The text of a heretofore unpublished document showing that in 1361 Bishop Henry III of Paderborn pledged the mint in that town to Henry Syfrid, a citizen. The text does not mention whether Syfrid also became mintmaster, and for this and other reasons Berghaus believes that no minting operations took place during the six years for which Syfrid was given possession.

DODSON, O. H. The First Communistic Counterstamp. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (Mar. 1948), pp. 150-151, illus.

The first Communist counterstamp after the overthrow of the Kerensky regime was a crude, hexagonal impression made on the blunt end of a cold chisel and applied by hand to rubles of Nicholas II. It read (in somewhat imperfect form) "Overthrowing of the House of the Romanoffs - March, year 1917."

DRESSER, JOHN L. Coin Weights from the Eklund Collection. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 85-86, pl.

Mr. O. P. Eklund made a gift of 125 coin weights to the Museum of the American Numismatic Society in 1946. Five of these, which were either previously unpublished or were varieties of published examples, are described and illustrated.

DRESSER, JOHN L. European Rarities: Salzburg and the Palatinate. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. I (1945). pp. 77-80, 1 pl.

Two additions to the Society's collection are described: a Salzburg 10-kreuzer "Klippe" of 1583, and a gold gulden of the Count of the Palatinate, Louis IV (1436-49).

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. The Coinage of the Free City of Nuremberg from 1782 to 1807. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 65-79, 3 pls.

In essence, this article serves as a supplement to Im Hof's "Sammlung eines Nürnbergischen Münzcabinetes," published in 1780-82. In its descriptive catalogue the ducats, talers and minor coins of the twenty-five years between the date of Im Hof's work and 1807, when the coinage of the city ceased, are listed in detail. This is preceded by an account of the city's currency for the period.

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. Tax Tokens of the Free City of Nuremberg in the 17th and 18th Centuries. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 9 (Sept. 1947), pp. 639-642, illus.

Tokens used in payment of three varieties of taxes imposed in Nuremberg in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The direct income taxes were called "Losung," and the indirect tax which was placed on beverages, "Ungeld." The "Zoll" was simply a custom's duty. There are five illustrations showing both obverse and reverse of the tokens.

ERNST, AXEL. Den Norske Kobberplade fra 1807. (The Norwegian Copper Plate for 1807.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 8 (Oct.), pp. 138-139.

In the Guildal Collection there appeared a copper plate 50 x 50 large and 4 mm. thick, which was uniface and bore two impressions of the obverse and two of the reverse of the Norwegian 2 skilling of 1807. This was no doubt a trial piece. Later it became a part of the famous col-

lection of L. E. Brunn, whose catalogue indicates that it was not intended to be a coin. The article traces the various owners of the plate and particularly mentions Mann Hartvig Von Essen, whose collection was rich in Danish and Norwegian rarities. It is possible that the plate was struck as an experiment during the difficult conditions in Norway in 1807. No doubt circulation there would not have caused much concern, as they were familiar with the previous Swedish copper plates. At any rate, it would have been easier in Norway than in Denmark, where an unsuccessful experiment took place in 1714. Only one specimen is known with the value of 1 mark and it is to be found in the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection in Copenhagen.

ESZE, TAMÁS. Adatok a nagybányai pénzveroház személyzetéről (Data Concerning the Personnel of the Nagybánya Mint). In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vols. XLVI-XLVII (1947-1948), pp. 23-32.

From the archives of the Karolyi family some new material about several outstanding employees of the Nagybánya mint during the eighteenth century has been extracted.

In 1708, after the collapse of the Rakoczi insurrection, Osovoai Daniel, a very skillful engraver, quit his position. He tried persistently several years later to regain his old position or secure a better one, but was as persistently refused. Nevertheless there is evidence that important assignments, such as the engraving of several great seals, were given to him, probably because his skill could not be spared.

The author quotes letters by Frolich Zacharias, Master of the Mint. One of them reports on the temporary removal of the mint to Felsőbánya during the plague of 1719.

There are eighty-three letters on record written by mintmaster Lippert Gabor (1727-1741) and his family. Those which are reproduced here throw a strange light upon the dependence of the mint administration on members of the nobility who held public offices, the way the nobility exploited the mint for their own private gain, the plight of the miners and mint personnel, and the humiliations they had to suffer in order to keep their jobs. Reading these letters removes much of the glamor of the contemporary gold pieces. Strange to say, after his death Lippert was indicted by an imperial court for embezzlement. All his estate was confiscated and his widow left in complete penury.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMRE MOLNAR

FEKETE, PÉTER. Pénzhamisítások a XVIII. század végén. (Coin forgeries at the end of the eighteenth century.) In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vol. XLVI-XLVII (1947-1948), pp. 48-49.

Eleven reports from the Hajduboeszoermy archives between 1785 and 1798 describe various counterfeits, mostly of gilded or silvered base metal coins.

GALSTER, GEORG. Ribe Mønt. In: *Fra Ribe Amt 1947*. Vol. II, No. 4 (1947), pp. 587-619, illus.

A full discussion of the coinage of the Ribe (Denmark) mint, from the first undoubted specimen (ca. 1095) to its permanent closing in 1538. The various types are described and illustrated, with notes on the number, weight and fineness of the known specimens, and their occurrence in hoards. The author examines critically the earlier attributions of Mauberg and others, in the light of more recent evidence. All conclusions are fully annotated.

This is preceded by a history of the mint, so far as documentary evidence exists, with an account of the many shifts in the control of the mint from king to bishop, etc., and a reference to the varying monetary standards which prevailed during its existence.

G(ALSTER), G(EORG). De Saakalde Kong Hans' Sølvgylden. (The So-called King Hans' Silver Guilders.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 39-56, illus.

Galster, in a well-annotated article, seeks to prove that the so-called King Hans silver guilders are counterfeits cast for collection purposes, and that they never existed in the reign of King Hans of Denmark (1481-1513). It is indicated that H. H. Schou in his "*Beskrivelse af Danske og Norske Mønter, 1448-1814, og Danske Mønter, 1815-1923*" (Copenhagen, 1926) followed the previously expressed theory of Dr. J. Wilcke, repeated in his book "*Daler Mark og Kroner*" (Copenhagen, 1931), that cast coins had been in circulation at the time of King Hans. The author points out that in the past coin books have had illustrations of coins drawn from memory, or which were even invented to fill in gaps in a series. Reproductions of such coins were at one time much sought by collectors to complete their collections. No coinage records from the time of King Hans indicate the issue of silver guilders. The first reference to them appears in the *Müntz-Buch* issued by Bookseller Berndt Arndt (Hamburg 1610) where an illustration was shown. Reference to the silver guilders is then traced through the years in many reference works, but the conclusion remains that they are counterfeits.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

HARVEY L. HANSEN

GELDER, H. E. VAN. Gouden Rijders, 1749-1764. (Gold Rijders, 1749-1764). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Hunt- en Penningkunde*. Vol. 33-34. (1946-1947). Tweede Gedeelte. pp. 97-110.

In the 1740's the United Provinces began to feel the consequences of the decline of the price of gold in relation to silver. The silver coins began to disappear from circulation and in their place gold ducats appeared, which had been manufactured for export only by the Dutch mints. These had no fixed legal value in terms of silver guilders, and frequently were not even of full weight. In order to remedy this undesirable condition it was decided to accept these ducats by weight for the payment of taxes and then recoin them into gold coins of fixed value which were to have the character of legal tender.

The coin type selected was that of the "rijder," so named on account

of the picture of a knight shown on the obverse. It had been authorized in 1606, but none had been coined for over a century. A new design was made and communicated to the Provinces, which were authorized to place their own name and arms on the coins. The weight was to be 9.997 grams and the fineness 920/1000, so that the piece was to pass for 14 guilders.

The rijders were struck from 1749 to 1751, and then again from 1760 to 1764. A schedule showing which Provinces struck entire rijders and half rijders in each year concludes the article.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

GELDER, H. E. VAN. De Munten van Vlaanderen onder Lodewijk van Nevers en Lodewijk van Male (The Coins of Flanders under Louis van Nevers and Louis van Male). In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk nederlandsch genootschap voor Hunt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33-34, (1946-1947), Tweede Gedeelte, pp. 122-131.

During the fourteenth century, the coinage of Flanders, then economically the most important part of the Netherlands, was widely circulated and imitated.

From a numismatic point of view, the reign of the counts Louis of Nevers and Louis of Male can be divided into three periods.

The first period up to 1337 is characterized by a very strong influence of France. The Flemish coinage, both gold and silver, which followed closely the weight of the French coins, remained constant in weight and fineness over the entire period.

In 1337, Edward III of England forced the country to take part in his war against France and the French standard was replaced by the English, which involved a considerable decrease in the weight of both gold and silver pieces. There were also completely new coin types, and during the entire period, which lasted until 1365, there was a continuous debasement of the coinage.

In 1365, completely new coin types were introduced once more, but the reasons for this are rather obscure. Probably it was the loss of confidence caused by the previous period of debasement and the need for gold coins of higher fineness and silver coins of larger size. This coinage ended in 1386 with the monetary reform by Charles the Bold.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

HERBERT J. ERLANGER

GRIERSON, PH. Ein Unediertes "Köpfchen" von Arnold II Von Ran-derath (1290 - 1331). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), pp. 68-69, illus.

Description of an unpublished coin from the Lord Grantley Collection which is now in the collection of the author. It is an imitation of the coin type of Count Floris V of Holland.

GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. Der Goldfund von Scheffling. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. V, No. 2 (April 1947), pp. 17-23; No. 3 (June 1947), pp. 38-43.

A hoard of gold ornaments and four hundred and fourteen gold coins of the sixteenth century found during the demolition of a house in Scheifling in September 1936, are described in this article. Together with the ornaments the coins were in a linen bag hidden in the floor of the first story. The coins are from many countries, with the Spanish coinage of Charles and Johanna represented by seventy-five pieces. The hoard is believed to have been hidden about 1590.

GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. Ein steierischer Kreuzer. In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. Vol. IV, No. 7, 1946, p. 70.

A description of a Styrian kreuzer dated 1458 acquired by the cabinet of the Joanneum in Graz. The piece differs from other known examples in that the name of the minting authority is omitted, and the date appears on both sides.

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. Coins of Solms. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 81-83, 2 pls.

Thirty-eight coins of a noteworthy series of coins and medals of Solms acquired by the American Numismatic Society in 1946 are listed in a brief inventory list. The more important rarities among them are illustrated.

HOLST, HANS. Funn fra Norge med danske, resp. norske og danske mynter (Finds from Norway with Danish, Norwegian and Danish Coins). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*. No. 1 (Jan. 1947), pp. 1-3.

This is a report of Norwegian finds of Norwegian and Danish coins from the period of the union of the two countries. It mentions the find at Baardhus in Østre Toten in 1821 of two hundred and fifty silver coins of Erik Glipping (1259-1286), the largest part of which was sent to the Finance Department and now rests in the Oslo University Coin Collection. Interest in this find led the Norwegian officer and antiquarian L. D. Klüwer to undertake an archaeological expedition in 1823 through Østre Toten and other places. While his report of this trip has disappeared, a copy has been preserved. Apparently many of the Norwegian and Danish coins found in the course of this expedition are now in The University Coin Cabinet. The author lists the finds and coins of this period in the Cabinet, and regrets the lack of evidence and documentation which makes a complete study of coins from the period of the union quite impossible.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY RICHARD P. BREADEN

HOLZMAIR, E. Andrea Cetto und Anton Janinalli als Gemeinschaftspachter der Prager Münze. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. V, No. 1 (Feb. 1947), pp. 1-4, illus.

The mintmaster of Vienna, Andrea Cetto, was jointly a lessee of the Prague mint with the mintmaster, Anton Janinalli, from 1663 to Cetto's death in 1665. The mint mark for the year 1663 is shown to be that of Cetto and Janinalli and not that of the Prague mintmaster, Christoph Margalik.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Nürnberger und Rudolfinische Kaiserkrone im Spiegel der Numismatik. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 90-100.

Emperor Rudolf II (1576-1612) had an "Imperial" crown made which combined the form of a royal crown with that of a mitre and which is usually known as the Hapsburg "house crown" (Hauskrone). In 1804 upon assuming the title of "Emperor of Austria" Francis I (II) decreed that this crown should from now on symbolize the dignity of the Austrian emperor while the "crown of Charlemagne" which from 1424 to 1796 had been in possession of the City of Nuremberg should symbolize the dignity of the Holy Roman Emperor.

Holzmair sets out to prove from numismatic as well as documentary and legal sources that the Rudolfinian crown before 1804 was as much an "imperial" crown as the other and not merely a symbol of the Hapsburg family. This he proves with considerable thoroughness and erudition. Any further distinctions to the effect that it really was more of an "imperial" crown while the "Nuremberg" crown was more of a "regal" one symbolizing the dignity of "King of the Romans" are too fine to be convincing. After all the fact remains that from Charles V on the "Nuremberg crown" and it alone was used for the coronation of each successive Emperor.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Zur Geschichte des Monte Napoleone. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 82-89, pl.

The Monte Napoleone was an institution which administered the public debt of the Kingdom of Italy as constituted by Napoleon I. The Monte was formally established by the Finance Laws of the Kingdom of 1805/6 and files concerning its activities are now in the State Archives (Hofkammerarchiv) in Vienna. The article is based on these files showing in some details the status of the public debts of the component parts of the Kingdom of Italy when it was first formed, the activities of the Monte Napoleone in consolidating and amortizing these debts, and the final disposition at the time when the Kingdom of Italy was dissolved.

HOLZMAN, ROBERT S. Satirical Pieces of Napoleon III. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 113-119, illus.

After an account of the rise of Napoleon III and a recounting of the events of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, the author shows how the people, seeking a scapegoat for their defeat, defiled every evidence of the ex-Emperor, including his currency. Believing that the government had sold out to the Prussians, the public, usually using the ten centime pieces, proceeded to give the head of the Emperor a variety of

German characteristics and in some instances to change the eagle on the reverse into a double headed Prussian one. Occasionally silver coins were similarly defaced. Jetons scurrilously picturing the Emperor and corrupting his remarks also appeared. In a continuation (*Numismatist*, Nov. 1948, pp. 722-723) eleven pieces are added to the twenty-nine first published.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Éremvésőkre vonatkozó adatok a körmöcbányai városi levéltárból. (Data Concerning Medal Engravers from Documents in the Municipal Archives of Körmöcbánya.) In: *Numismatikai Közlemény*, Vol. XLVI-XLVII (1947-1948), pp. 51-52.

Recently discovered material in the Koermoeczbanja city archives concerning the mint engravers Christoff Fuessel, Abraham Eysker, and Johann Guett (16th-17th century) is here presented.

IVES, HERBERT E. Counterstamps on English and Continental Nobles. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, II (1947), pp. 53-61, 3 pls.

A discussion of the counterstamping of nobles with speculation on the circumstances which led to the markings. Eight counterstamps are listed and illustrated in diagram: Haarlem, 1572; Holland, 1573; Danzig, 1577; Waes, 1582; Ypres, 1583; Groningen, 1591; Bommel, 1599; Riga, 1621(?). Mention is also made of the Zeeland and Campen stamps found on English angels of Henry VII, which might reasonably be expected at some time to turn up on nobles.

JESSE, WILHELM. Der Münzfund von Hildesheim. Vergraben um 1260. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), pp. 16-48, pls.

A detailed description of two thousand five hundred nineteen pieces found in a hoard at Hildesheim in 1946. About eighty per cent of the pieces are Hildesheim bracteates of the thirteenth century, the rest are bracteates and pennies of various mints in north-western Germany as well as England, Scotland and Ireland. The hoard also contained two silver bars and a part of a silver ornament.

In describing the contents of the hoard Jesse constantly refers to other hoards found in the area and to the history of coinage in that period in north-western Germany concerning which the Hildesheim hoard affords much new information.

A map of all German mints represented in the hoard is appended.

KELPSH, A. E. Silver Dollar-size Coins of French Provinces. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 9 (Sept. 1947), pp. 614-631, illus.

From various standard source books and catalogues, this article has brought together, described and illustrated the types of dollar-size coins issued by each ruler in the provinces and principalities of Artois, Buillon and Sedan, Burgundy, Chateau Renaud, Dombes, Montbelliard, Nivers and Rethel, Orange and the city of Besançon before their annex-

ation by the Kingdom of France. Brief historical notes for each place are included.

KLEIN, FRIEDRICH. Der Maria-Theresien-Taler und seine internationalen Schicksale. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. V, No. 3, June 1947, pp. 33-38.

A comprehensive account of the Maria Theresa taler from its origin to the present.

KOENIG, ARTHUR. Zur Erlanger Münzgeschichte. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 2 (1948), pp. 75-76, illus.

An addition and correction to the book on the coins minted in the city of Erlangen by Wintz and Deuerlein, "Zur Erlanger Münzgeschichte." While these authors thought that the "Kipper" mint masters Hans Rentsch and Jonas Ruedel had minted only 24 kreuzer pieces in 1621 with their mint mark "half-moon," Koenig publishes a 3 pfennig piece with this mark.

He also mentions a copper token of Margrave Albrecht Alcibiades dated 1549 with a bust similar to that of the half taler of that year, but says he cannot determine the purpose of that piece.

KUYK, J. VAN. Nederlandsch Munt- en Penningverzamelaars. (Dutch Coin and Medal Collectors). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33-34 (1946-1947), Tweede Gedeelte, pp. 111-116.

An article of chiefly local interest concerning famous Dutch coin and medal collectors. It serves as a supplement to the article by Van Kerkwijk in the *Jaarboek* of 1928. The facts are extracted from documents and letters recently acquired by public institutions.

KUYK, J. VAN. Vuurijzers - Aanvang van de Nederlandsch Munteenhed (Vuurijzers - Beginning of the Dutch Monetary Unity.) In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33-34 (1946-1947), Tweede Gedeelte, pp. 79-96, illus.

Vuurijzers (Fire-irons), so called for the fire-iron and sparks shown thereon, were the first coins that were current throughout the most important parts of the Netherlands. The double, single, and half unit were first authorized by Charles the Bold of Burgundy as Duke of Brabant (with Limburg), Count of Holland (with Zeeland), Count of Flanders, and Count of Hainaut.

The author describes the development that lead to the issue and describes the coins, as they were provided for in the Ordinance of Oct. 27th, 1474. Charles himself did not issue any of these coins for Holland, but in the other territories the issue began in 1474. Maria, his daughter and heiress continued the issue and so did her son Philip the Fair until 1496, except that during the time from 1487 until 1491 another type, the so-called "griffon," was substituted for the "vuurijzer."

The coinage for each territory and each year is described in detail with illustrations and references. He also lists the imitations by the principalities, bishoprics, and cities of the Netherlands which were not directly under Burgundian-Hapsburg rule.

KUYK, J. v. Zilver van den Prins naar de Munt (1794). (Silver of the Prince at the Mint, 1794). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*. Vol. 33-34. (1946-1947). Eerste Gedeelte. pp. 34-37.

In the year 1794 the Court of The Stadholder, William V, found itself in considerable financial difficulties. Hence the Prince had part of his table silver coined into silver coin for his current use.

Coins of 1794 carrying the letter W were struck for circulation in the Dutch West Indies. The letter W did not stand for the name of William V, as popular interpretation has long had it.

MAINX, GEORG. Eine Aluminiumprobe der Silberkrone vom Jahre 1916. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. V, No. 4 (August 1947), pp. 59-60.

A discussion of an aluminum pattern in the author's collection with the author's reasons for believing it genuine. The piece is compared with patterns in the collection of the Vienna mint.

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. La Moneda en el "Poema del Cid." In: *Boletín de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona*, Vol. XX (1947), pp. 43-56.

This is an ingenious textual study of the *Poema del Cid* based on the scant use of numismatic terms and monetary allusions in the poem. The author demonstrates that at the time of its original composition only the Castilian *dinero* circulated among the Christians, although the silver and gold of the neighbouring Muslim states were well known to and appreciated by them; that the *dinero malo* refers to the inferior billion of Alfonso VI and VII (probably struck at Segovia); and that the Murabit *dinar* issued at Spanish mints had not yet made its appearance. He concludes that the numismatic evidence points to the first third of the twelfth century as the date of the authorship of the *Cid*.

MILLER ZU AICHHOLZ, V., A. LOEHR, E. HOLZMAIR. *Österreichische Münzprägungen 1519-1938*. Bearbeitet von V. Miller zu Aichholz, A. Loehr, E. Holzmair. 2. Auflage. Wien, Verlag Bundessammlung von Medaillen, Münzen u. Geldzeichen, 1948. 2 v.

The second edition of Miller zu Aichholz brings the story of Austrian numismatics to date. The original edition consisted of 352 pages of text only, which covered the coinage up to 1918. A. Loehr's comprehensive article, "Österreichs Geldgeschichte in der Neuzeit" is reprinted in the introduction of the second edition. This appeared originally in the "Numismatische Zeitschrift" (v. 69, 1936). The military

and necessity currency issued in the period of the First World War, 1914-1918, is treated much more fully. On p. 353 is listed the coinage of the Austrian Republic from 1923-1933, and on p. 354, the coinage of the Bundesstaat Österreich (1934-1938). The volume of 56 plates is a welcome addition. It makes for ready identification, when mintmarks, heraldic and other symbols require reference work on the part of the enquirer.

MORT, SELWYN R. An Introduction to the Coinage of Europe. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 9 (Sept. 1947), pp. 650-652.

An elementary survey of numismatics for Australian collectors. These subjects are treated: types of coins and metals used by countries in Europe, legends, etc., with some historical background as well as a short list of reference books.

NATHORST-BOÖS, ERNST. Ett Avslag i Guld av ett Svenskt Markmynt från 1541. (A Restrike in Gold from a Swedish Mark of 1541.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 10 (Dec.), pp. 178-179, illus.

Gold as a coinage metal was not usual in Sweden before 1568. A mark piece of Sten Sture struck in gold was in the Dresden coin cabinet and a gold specimen of Gustaf I's silver guilder of 1528 is in the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm, but no gold coinage as such was known prior to the coinage in gold by Erik XIV of his Hungarian guilders.

The article calls attention to the description of a mark piece struck in gold dated 1541 appearing in Johann Hieronymus Lochner's *Sammlung merkwürdiger Medaillen* (Nürnberg, 1742). This piece may have been issued for commemorative purposes.

NEKLIUDOV, V. M. O Russkikh Denezhnykh Slitkakh. (Concerning Russian Bars of Money.) In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*. Vol. 1 (1945), pp. 121-143.

The discussion is centered on a hoard of twenty-eight silver bars or "slity" found in the vicinity of Kursk in 1933. While he is establishing that these "slity" - which were found with thirty-eight Tatar silver coins - are of a style current in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the author reviews the history of early Russian bar money. He excludes later bars that bear hammered stamps.

Russian media of exchange before the Tatar period consisted of silver bars, Arabic and Western European coins, and skins. There were a few crude local imitations of Cufic coins. From 1125 to about 1350, however, the only metallic currency originating in Russia consisted of silver bars.

The early bars are of more or less regular shape, in the form of flat parallelograms, six-sided ingots, and long trough-like or ordinary bars. Depending on their shape, they have come to be known as Novgorod, Kiev or Chernigov bars; these references are casual and traditional and bear no relation to the place of origin. A relationship is ap-

parent, however, between the shape of the bar and its value. The standard of weight was the *grivna*, or Russian pound, of 409.5 grams, which nearly corresponds to the Iraqi pound. The author concludes that Arabic influences were strongest in establishing early Russian weight standards. Bars of *grivna*, weight are unknown, but $1/2$, $2/5$, and $1/4$ *grivna* bars - the last known as *isroi* have been found.

On many *sitty* scratched inscriptions are found. These take the form of individuals' names, and of the names of communities, and - less often - of an individual's name and a place together. The author speculates that ownership of bars may have been not only individual but also, on occasion, communal. From the forms of names one can draw conclusions as to the place and time when the inscriptions were scratched on the bars.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

RANDOLPH ZANDER

PATRIGNANI, A. Il soldo 1814 M dell' ex raccolta reale non è che il soldo del 1811 M. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 30-32.

Patrignani demonstrates that the unique Napoleonic soldo of 1814 struck at Milan (*C.N.I.*, V, p. 431, no. 123) is actually an issue of 1811, improperly read.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Die Bergstadt Neusohl als Münzstätte. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 70-81.

In 1546 King Ferdinand I conceived the plan of opening a mint at Neusohl, a small mining town in Lower Hungary. This plan was abandoned after some consideration, when, in 1548, his sister, the widowed Queen Maria of Hungary, ceded to him the nearby mint of Kremnitz. The records in the Vienna archives, however, show that the Fuggers had minted in Neusohl some time before 1546.

The Fuggers had acquired the right to exploit the copper mines there in 1494, and this formed one of the sources of their immense wealth, but it had not been known heretofore that they had operated a mint there. Probszt assigns two denarii, one of 1528 (Markl 1370) with the mint mark N and a lily, and one of 1530 (Markl 1382) with the mint mark N - S to the Neusohl mint. The lily appears in the coat of arms of the Fuggers.

Verbatim publication of the pertinent documents is appended.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. 'Inte en vitten!' Ur ett myntnamms historia (Not a Witten. From the point of view of a History of the Name of the Coin). In: *Förnuddann*, Årgång 42 (1947). pp. 65-73, illus. German summary.

In the past, the people often created the name for a coin, and not the administrative officials. Such an example is found in the case of the word *Witten*, the German for the Latin *albus*. The Latin form is found in historical sources for the first time in the year 1348; the German in the period 1365-1375 for the first Hanseatic "Grossmünze" which was a denomination of four pfennigs. At the beginning of the fifteenth cen-

tury owing to the influence of Stralsund, where the standard was lower, *Witten* stood for a value of three pfennigs. It remained the name for this value as late as 1763 in Stralsund, and in North Germany (Mecklenburg) as late as 1864. The German striking of *Witten* exercised great influence upon the coinage of neighboring countries. In Denmark *Witten* were struck at the beginning of the fifteenth century. This continued until 1686, after *witten* (Danish *hvid*) continued in use as a name for a very small value. In Sweden, the first domestic Grossmünze were issued in the days of King Albert (1364-1389) in imitation of their German prototype, and were called *hwitan svenskan pænning*. Later, these coins were called *örtuge*. Only in the southern and western parts of the country did *witten* persist in the Danish form *hvid* as a name for a value. When Sweden introduced copper coinage in the third decade of the seventeenth century, the word *Witten* returned to Sweden. In order to distinguish silver öre from copper öre, the people called the former white pfennigs (*vita pënnigar*), then white *runstycken* and, finally, *Witten*. Even today *witten* is still used in Sweden, especially in the expression *inte en vittén*, not a *Witten*, much like the English expression "not worth a continental" as an expression for a very small value. The history of *Witten* teaches that a coin name does not always refer to a specific coin but sometimes to a value in the abstract, an observation which is of importance to the study of ancient and mediaeval monetary relationships.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY RICHARD P. BREADEN

ROZANOV, S. A. Zolotie "Lobanchiki." (Golden "Lobanchiki.") In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*, Vol. 1 (1945), pp. 145-161.

Intermittently for 150 years the Russian Government struck imitations of Dutch ducats. Although this practice was no secret, the circumstances in which it began are not fully known, and the history of the coinage can be only partially pieced together from contemporary records and references.

The imitation ducats - of the same weight and fineness as the Utrecht original - were struck to cover the needs of foreign trade and, more particularly, the expenses incurred by the Imperial household and the government abroad. They were officially referred to as "Dutch Chervontsy" or "Known Money" (*izvestnaya moneta*), but popular argot dubbed them *Lobanchiki*. This term, a diminutive, evidently arose from a comparison of the armored figure on the obverse of the ducat to a new recruit, who in Russia traditionally had his forehead or head shaved and was known as a *zalobanenny*.

The author documents the following history of the *lobanchiki*. In 1730 patterns were first prepared at St. Petersburg of Dutch ducats, and beginning in 1736 small quantities were struck from gold furnished by the Imperial household's mines in the Urals and Siberia. By the reign of Catherine II this increased to over 130,000 ducats, and under Alexander I and Nicholas I it amounted to millions.

In 1868 the Netherlands ambassador inquired concerning the manufacture of imitation Utrecht ducats in Russia, and suggested that free

coinage at the Utrecht Mint made such a procedure unnecessary. In reply the Russian government stated that such ducats had been struck for many years; that the origin of the practice was unknown, but that it was logical to assume that it must have had the sanction of the Dutch government; and that the coinage of such ducats in Russia would cease. Three-ruble pieces were coined thereafter in place of the imitation ducats which had a current value of 2 rubles 93 1/3 kopecks.

The coinage of Dutch chervontsy was a matter of profit as well as convenience to the Russian government. The prevailing exchange and the relation of gold to silver made it more profitable to convert new gold to ducats than to Russian Imperials during much of the reign of Catherine II and Alexander I; during the reign of Paul, on the other hand, the opposite was true, and numbers of *lobanchiki* were recoined into Russian gold. (The author points parenthetically to the marked similarity between the reverse of the Dutch ducats - with a rectangular tablet upon which there is an inscription - to the reverse of the gold and silver coinage of Paul.)

An interesting fact to numismatists outside the Soviet Union is unwittingly brought to light by the author: he mentions that various dies used to strike the *lobanchiki* are still at hand in the Museum of the Leningrad Mint. This demonstrates (a) that, by inference at least, there is still a mint at Leningrad, and (b) that the Soviet government, if it should so desire, is in a position to prepare restrikes of older coins such as were turned out in quantity in the nineteenth century. Some of the plates accompanying this article suggest that these dies may indeed have been used to prepare restrikes for the purpose of illustrating the article.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

RANDOLPH ZANDER

SCHULENBURG, OTTO. Holsteinischer Münzfund 1947. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 2 (1948), pp. 76-78.

A listing of 249 pieces which supposedly were found in the eastern part of Holstein in 1946 or 1947. The coins are medium size silver, date from 1618 to 1715, and originate from Denmark, Norway, Holstein - Gottorp and Hamburg.

SELINHEIMO, O. K. Om Finska Mynt under Krigsåren 1939-1945. (On Finnish Coins during the War Years 1939-1945.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 4-5 (June-July), pp. 15-17, illus.

The winter war 1939-40 and the continuance of war in 1941 to 1944 caused considerable change in the Finnish coinage. Metals became scarce and already in 1939 bronze was discontinued as a coinage metal, except that a small issue of five mark coins was continued in this metal up to 1942. Coins previously struck in nickel were struck in copper in 1940. Beginning with 1941 denominations previously issued in copper were issued in iron, with a new design and holed in the center. In 1943 copper was entirely discontinued and iron became the principal coinage metal during the last period of the war. Shortage of fractional coins

took place, as the mint could not get enough metal, particularly in view of inflationary tendencies, that caused hoarding of metallic currency. The article contains two tables and illustrations which make it possible for those not familiar with the language to check their collections.

SUFFERT, OSKAR. Kulturkundliches und Jagdtierkundliches aus der Lippischen Jagdausstellung. Reprinted from: *Rundschreiben des Naturwissenschaftlichen und Historischen Vereins für das Land Lippe* 3, Detmold, 1948.

Description of a mediaeval hunting-spear, the shaft of which is tipped with 54 Bohemian groats of Johann (1310-46). Three illustrations picture the coins and the weapon.

VAN DER WIEL, A. Stuivers en Realen van Curaçao (Stuivers and Reals of Curaçao). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33-34 (1946-1947), Tweede Gedeelte, pp. 132-136, illus.

This article shows how the two types of stuivers of 1822 struck in America can be distinguished from the type struck at Utrecht. The four types of the real of 1821, all struck in America, are also described and illustrated.

VANDERVORST, J. Les emprunts bibliques dans la numismatique de l'Angleterre, l'Ecosse et l'Irlande. In: *Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses* (Bruges, 1946), pp. 196-203; Les emprunts bibliques dans la numismatique suisse. In: *Miscellanea Historica Alberti De Meyer* (Louvain, 1946), pp. 1065-1072; Les emprunts bibliques dans la numismatique des Pays-Bas à la fin du XVI^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. XLII (1946), pp. 39-76; Les emprunts bibliques dans les monnaies de la Péninsule Iberique. In: *Revue de Philologie et d'Histoire*, Vol. XXV (1946-1947), pp. 145-162.

In the above four articles, Canon Vandervorst of the University of Louvain continues his valuable collection of Latin legends on coins which either allude to, are derived from, or are directly quoted from passages in the Bible (for his three earlier articles, see N. L., No. 1, p. 21). In each article the legends are listed alphabetically with reference to the book, chapter and verse of the pertinent Biblical passage. If the legend is not a direct quotation, the full and correct wording of the Vulgate is given in addition. Under each legend are listed the coins on which it appears, with notation of issuing ruler, dates, and weights.

WALTHER, RUDOLPH. Das Ritterstift St. Alban und seine Münzen. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, Jhg. 39-40 (1944-1945), pp. 37-40, illus.

The author summarizes the history of St. Alban, and of the church and foundation which grew up near his grave in Mainz. After the abbey was secularized and became the seat of a knightly order, Emperor Maximilian I granted it the right to coin, at its pleasure, Albansgoldgulden

of the Hungarian standard, to be distributed at vespers on St. Alban's Day (June 21). Coinage began that year (1518), and continued, with intervals of considerable length, until 1780.

The designs are described and illustrated, and the reasons for them given. The dates of issue, relative scarcity, and strikes in silver are mentioned. The author distinguishes between these coins, the Martinus-goldgulden of the cathedral chapter of Mainz, and the sede vacante pieces emitted by that chapter in the right of the Elector. He concludes that while the Albanusgoldgulden were not intended for monetary use, being in the nature of presentation pieces, they were true coins, rather than medals.

WIESER, FRANZ. Die Münz- und Medaillenstempelsammlung im Hauptmünzamt Wien. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 7-11.

A report on the collection of coin and medal dies which originally had been in the possession of the Vienna mint and which now has been turned over to the government coin cabinet in Vienna.

The collection has been completely rearranged and reclassified according to scientific principles. The new catalogue shows about 4950 coin dies and about 6970 medal dies of which the Austrian Government has the right of use. In addition there are 6057 dies of which the Government does not have the right of use or where this right is doubtful.

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, D. F. The Design of Edward III's Silver Coinage: In: *The British Numismatic Journal*. 3rd ser., Vol. V, Pt. II (1948), pp. 125-129, illus.

This article supports the contention of Professor Tournear that the groats and half groats of Edward III were imitated from an earlier Continental type. While Tournear paid particular attention to the demigros of Antwerp and Brussels, which are not easily dated, the author cites and illustrates coins of the groat design struck under the monetary alliance of John the Blind, Adolph de la Marck, and William I, Count of Namur. The reigns of these rulers place an absolute limit of 1337 to 1345 for the issue of the coin, while the first Edward III half groat was struck in 1351.

BLUNT, E. C. and WHITTON, C. A. The Coinages of Edward IV and of Henry VI (Restored). In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 1947, 3rd series, Vol. 5, Pt. 2 (1947), pp. 130-182, 8 pls.

Continuation of the detailed study of the English coinage from 1461 to 1483 begun in the 3rd series, vol. 5 (1945-1946) of the *British Numismatic Journal*. This installment covers the silver and gold coinages between 1464 and 1470, which fall in the author's groups V to X.

FERGUSON, W. D. The Coinage of Henry VII of England. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 512-516, illus.

During the reign of Henry VII, 1485-1509, several innovations were introduced in the coinage of England. These were: in 1489, the first English sovereigns were struck, twenty shillings in value, the largest coin of the time with the obverse showing the king seated on a throne, crowned and holding sceptre and orb, and the reverse, the double rose of Lancaster and York.

The most important development was in the silver coinage where a fine portrait head of Henry was introduced, with a reverse showing the royal shield with arms of England and France over a long cross.

IVES, HERBERT E. Additions to the List of Imitations of the English Noble. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. I (1945), pp. 73-76.

Not included in his original survey, "Foreign Imitations of the English Noble," are three nobles which Dr. Ives here adds to his list. The first is William I, Duke of Gelderland, 1393-1400; the second, Grobert de Bréderode, bishop of Utrecht from 1455-1456; the third, the Dutch town of Zaltbommel.

JONES, F. ELMORE. "The Stephen Mint of Bran...: A New Attribution." In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd ser., Vol. V, Pt. II (1948), pp. 119-124.

Using the fact that many of the moneyers mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II were moneyers of Stephen's reign, the ORGAR figuring on the BRAN coins is identified with a moneyer in Sussex. This leads to the suggestion that BRAN stands for Bramber, an important Norman stronghold in that county.

PARSONS, H. ALEXANDER. *The Viking Coinage of London A.D. 872 to 886*. Spink & Son, Ltd., London, 1948, 24 pp. illus. 5 shillings.

It is deduced from historical records that London, from A.D. 872 to 886, was under Viking suzerainty. The author divides the period into four sections: (1) Under Halfden, circa A.D. 872 to 874 or 5; (2) Under Ceolwulf, as a vassal of the Danes, circa A.D. 874 to 877; (3) Under an unrecorded Viking, circa A.D. 877 to 880; (4) Under Guthrum-Aethelstan, circa A.D. 880 to 886.

The coins of Halfden or Alfdan have been ascribed to earlier and later "kings" of this name. They are here ascribed to this Danish ruler of London, on the basis of the London monogram, the moneyers, and association with Ceolwulf's coins. This attribution requires that certain major innovations in the coinage were made by Halfden, namely the round halfpenny, the London monogram, and the short cross type.

From a study of certain coins, heretofore classed as having "blundered" inscriptions, but which are nevertheless clearly struck and of good fabric, the case is made out for the unrecorded Viking (3) being a

chief named Reine, Reiner or Reinald. The small cross type of Aelfred is, on the basis of moneyers' names, considered to be a continuation of the London coinage under (4).

THOMPSON, ANTHONY. Continental Imitations of the Rose Noble of Edward IV. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd ser., Vol. V, Pt. II (1948). pp. 183-208, 3 pls., illus.

A study of the so-called "Flemish" rose nobles, which are usually of larger flan and coarser workmanship than the regular English issues of Edward IV. The author ascribes these all to the sixteenth century. Those which can be definitely dated, and others which are related to these by die similarities, belong in the 1580's. While no definite evidence can be cited, it is considered not unlikely that the rose noble began to be imitated a few years before 1526. Interesting information is given on the wide circulation of this coin, and some of the common counterstamps are described.

There appears to be some confusion in the numbering of the coins shown at the bottom of Plate A.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BULLOWA, DAVID M. The Cents of 1861 and 1862. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11 (Nov. 1947), p. 786.

Some interesting historical details on the 1861 cent are presented here. The inflationary demand for this coin was so large that it was still being issued in 1862 and accounts for the huge coinage of that year.

DOUBLE EAGLES OF 1933 NOT LAWFUL COIN. In: *Numismatic Review*, No. 13 (Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1947), pp. 17-20.

The opinion of Judge Boyd, of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, in *U. S. v. Barnard*, is quoted in full. This was the test case brought to determine the right of the federal government to seize \$20 goldpieces of 1933 which had reached the hands of collectors. The court decided that these coins were never lawfully issued, although two had been sent to the Smithsonian Institution. It was therefore only a chattel, and not money; having been taken from the mint without authority, no one could acquire good title to it, and the government could recover it. As a result of the decision, holders of such coins can recover the purchase price from their vendors.

DOUGLAS, DAMON G. Jottings from Moreau de St. Mary. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 8 (Aug. 1947), p. 582.

Quoting from the recent English translation of the diary of Moreau de St. Mary, a Frenchman who traveled in America from 1793 to 1798, Mr. Douglas points out the attitude of the people of northern New Jersey who regarded themselves as having more in common with New York

than with their own state and valued their money by those standards. In Philadelphia, Spanish colonial coins circulated so generally that the Mint was regarded as a curiosity, Moreau states.

GETTYS, LOYD. Rare Varieties of Early Half Dollars. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 12 (Dec. 1947), pp. 854-855.

Recommended to the attention of collectors in this brief discussion is the early half dollar series of the United States, 1794 to 1838. There are some details on the varieties of the 1805 half dollars.

GOULD, MAURICE. Counterstamped U.S. Large Cents. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 494-497, illus.

Mr. Gould divides counterstamped U.S. large cents as follows: 1. Those which were used as money in the West Indies and South America. 2. Those which were used as advertising tokens, as Masonic pennies or for political purposes. 3. Those initialled by individuals or used for testing punches. Cents were counterstamped for money, he finds, for these three reasons: 1. To raise the value from one denomination to another. 2. To limit circulation to a particular area. 3. To guarantee the value at a certain fixed rate.

KING, BYRON B. Comments on the Mysterious Columbia Farthing-size Token. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 123-125.

This brings research on the Columbia "farthings" up to date. Dr. King has explored the possibilities of locale - Kentucky, Ireland, the American colonies, Columbia, S.A., British Columbia, Canada - and rejects most of them. The possibility of their being game counters manufactured and used in England during the period 1820-1830 seems most probable.

CURRENT PERIODICALS

AQUILEIA NOSTRA (R. Museo Archeologico. Aquileia). Vol. 17-21 (1939-1942); Annuals 1943-1947.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE. Vol. 3, No. 7 (July 1948).

CHUNG KUO CHIH PI MU LU. (China Banknote Index.) Shanghai, March 1, 1948.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., N.Y. 21, N.Y.). Vol. 15, No. 4 (July-August 1948).

HESPERIA. Journal of The American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Vol. 17, No. 2 (April-June 1948).

JAARBOEK VAN HET KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH GENOOTSCHAP VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE. Vol. 35, 1st pt. (1948).

- THE JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA** (Numismatic Society of India. The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1, India). Vol. 9, Pt. 1 (June 1947); Vol. 9, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1947).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT IN WIEN** (Zuschriften an das Sekretariat: Wien IV, Schelleingasse 23). Vol. 5, Nos. 7/8 (1948); Vol. 5, No. 9 (1948).
- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand). Vol. 4, No. 3 (Jan.-May 1948).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, København). No. 6, Aug. 1948; No. 7, Sept. 1948; No. 8, Oct. 1948.
- THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE AND JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.** 6th series, Vol. 7, Nos. 25-26 (1947. Pts. 1-2).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR** (Spink & Son, Ltd., 5, 6 & 7 King St., St. James's London, S.W. 1). Nos. 8-9, Aug.-Sept. 1948.
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (Hewitt Bros., Chicago, Ill.). Vol. 14, No. 7 (July 1948); Vol. 14, No. 8 (August 1948); Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept. 1948); Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct. 1948).
- NUMISMATICA. RIVISTA BIMESTRALE DI NUMISMATICA, MEDAGLISTICA, GLITTICA, SFRAGISTICA** (Piazza di Spagna 35, Roma). Vol. 13, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1947).
- NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT.** Herausgegeben von der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Vol. 72 (1947).
- THE NUMISMATIST** (American Numismatic Association). Vol. 61, No. 8 (August 1948); Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948); Vol. 61, No. 10 (Oct. 1948).
- NUMIS-NEWS** (Official Organ of The Numismatic Society of South Australia). July 1948.
- REVISTA NUMISMATICA** (Orgão da Sociedade Numismatica Brasileira. São Paulo). Vol. 15, Nos. 1-4 (1947).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN.** (65 Great Portland St., London). No. 363, August 1948; No. 364, Sept. 1948; No. 365, Oct. 1948.

BOOK REVIEW INDEX

In this section are listed reviews of numismatic books and articles which have appeared in other periodicals.

- AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.** Numismatic Literature. N.Y., Jan. 1947, April, 1948. Rev. in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Aug. 1948, p. 359.
- ANNUARIO NUMISMATICO RINALDI 1947**, a cura della Ditta O. Rinaldi & Figlio, Casteldario. Mantova. Rev. in *Numismatica. Rivista Bimestrale di Numismatica, Medaglistica, Glittica, Sfragistica*. Anno XIII, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-June 1947, p. 49.
- THE AUSTRIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.** Numismatische Zeitschrift, Vol. 72. Vienna, 1947. Rev. by H. W. Holzer in *The Numismatist*, Sept. 1948, p. 589.

- CAHN, HERBERT A. Die Münzen der Sizilischen Stadt Naxos, Basler Studien zur Kunstgeschichte, Band II. Basel, 1944. Rev. in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1947, Parts I-II, pp. 92-93.
- CHAMBERLAIN, C. C. Collecting Coins. Hammersmith, Raven Books. Rev. in *The Numismatic Circular*, Aug.-Sept. 1948, pp. 370-371.
- COFFIN, JOSEPH. Coins of the Popes. New York, 1946. Rev. in *Numismatica. Rivista Bimestrale di Numismatica, Medaglistica, Glittica, Sfragistica*. Anno XIII, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-June 1947, p. 48.
- COX, J. STEVENS. The Ilchester Mint and Ilchester Trade Tokens. Ilchester, Historical Monograph No. 3. Rev. in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Aug. 1948, p. 360.
- DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Das Geld im Wandel der Wirtschaft. Bern, 1946. Rev. by A. Loehr in *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, V. 72, 1947, p. 140.
- GABRICI, ETTORE. Ad Res Gestas Augusti: Commentarius de re nummaria. In "Acta Divi Augusti"-Pars Prior. Rome, 1946. Rev. by Harold Mattingly in *The Numismatic Chronicle* 1947, Parts I-II, p. 94.
- GABRICI, ETTORE. La Monetazione di Augusto. In: "Augustus," Rome, 1938. Rev. by Harold Mattingly in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1947, Parts I-II, pp. 94-95.
- GALSTER, GEORG. Nationalmuseet og den lokalhistoriske Forskning redegjort (S. 17-19) for Den Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling. In: Fortid og Nutid, Bd. XVII, Hæfte 1-2. Dec. 1947. Rev. in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, Aug. 1948, p. 93.
- GAUNT, ARTHUR. Collecting for Pleasure and Profit. Southern Editorial Syndicate, 1947. Rev. in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1947, Parts I-II, p. 95.
- GORDON, LAURENCE L. British Battles and Medals. Aldershot, 1947. Rev. in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1947, Parts I-II, pp. 95-96.
- GRANT, MICHAEL. From Imperium to Auctoritas. Cambridge, 1946. Rev. by Karl Pink in *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72, 1947. pp. 135-139.
- HAMBURGER BEITRÄGE ZUR NUMISMATIK, Vol. 2. Ed. by Walter Hävernack, Hamburg, 1948. Rev. by H. W. Holzer in *The Numismatist*, Sept. 1948, p. 589.
- HARDEN, D. B., compiler. The Alfred and Minster Lovel Jewels. Oxford. Rev. in *The Numismatic Circular*, Aug.-Sept. 1948, p. 371.
- HUSZAR, LAJOS. Attila dans la Numismatique. In: Moneta Prisca I, Budapest, 1947. Rev. by E. Holzmair in *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72, 1947, p. 139.
- HUSZAR, LAJOS. Szent Györgyermek (Georgmünzen). In: Bibliotheca humanitatis historiae IV, Budapest 1940. Rev. by E. Holzmair in *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72, 1947, p. 139.
- MAGLI, GIOVANNI. La zecca di Bari durante la dominazione normanna. In: "Japigia," Bari, 1946. Rev. in *Numismatica. Rivista Bimestrale di Numismatica, Medaglistica, Glittica, Sfragistica*. Anno XIII, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-June 1947, pp. 50-51.
- MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum. Vol. IV. Antoninus Pius to Commodus. London, 1940. Rev. by Franco Panvini Rosati in *Numismatica. Rivista Bimestrale di*

- Numismatica, Medaglistica, Glittica, Sfragistica. Anno XIII, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-June 1947, pp. 45-48.
- MEEK, W. T. The Exchange Media of Colonial Mexico. Columbia University, N.Y., 1948. Rev. by A. F. Pradeau in *The Numismatist*, Sept. 1948, p. 588.
- MILLER ZU AICHHOLZ, V. Österreichische Münzprägungen 1519-1938. 2. Auflage. 2 vols. Wien, 1948. Rev. in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*. Aug. 1948, p. 94.
- MILLER ZU AICHHOLZ. Österreichische Münzprägungen 1519-1938. 2nd ed. 2 vols. Vienna, 1948. Rev. in *The Numismatist*, Sept. 1948, p. 389.
- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL. June-Aug. 1947, Sept.-Dec. 1947. Rev. in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Aug. 1948, p. 360.
- NUMISMATIC REVIEW. N.Y., Jan. 1947. Rev. in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Aug. 1948, p. 360.
- PANDIT BISHVESHVAR NATH REU, M. M. Coins of Marwar. Jodhpur Gov't., 1946. Rev. by A. S. Altekar in *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Dec. 1947, p. 151.
- PEUS, BUSSO. Das westfälische Münzwesen im Mittelalter. Münster, 1947. Rev. by W. Z. in *Westfälische Nachrichten*, Sept. 25, 1948.
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- RISK, JAMES C. British Orders and Decorations. A.N.S. Notes and Monographs No. 106. 1945. Rev. in *Numismatica. Rivista Bimestrale di Numismatica, Medaglistica, Glittica, Sfragistica*. Anno XIII, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-June 1947, p. 51.
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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

AUCTION CATALOGUES

- AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, 57th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION**, Boston, August 21-25, 1948. Katen, F. J. (New Haven) at Boston. Pt. 1 & 2 August 23-25, 1948, 1402 lots. U.S. Coins and Paper Money, European. August 26-27, 1948 at New Haven. Pt. 3 & 4, 1361 lots. U.S. Coins & Paper Money.
- BAUER, GEORGE J.** (Rochester, N.Y.). Oct. 16, 1948, 1017 lots, 30 pp. Greek, Roman, Foreign, U.S., Foreign and U.S. Tokens and Medals.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY** (Syracuse, N.Y.). 102nd Auction, July 31, 1948, 1185 lots, 26 pp. U.S. Coins and Paper Money. 103rd Auction, Oct. 23, 1948, 1086 lots, 28 pp. U.S., Foreign, Paper Money, Medals and Tokens.
- BOLENDER, M. H.** (Freeport, Ill.). 173rd Auction Sale, Oct. 2, 1948, 2068 lots, 76 pp. U.S., Foreign.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M.** (Philadelphia, Pa.). Auction catalogue, Oct. 15 & 16, 1948, 1214 lots, 62 pp. U.S., Foreign, Greek and Roman Coins, Decorations and Medals.
- DOROTHEUM-KUNSTABTEILUNG** (Wien, I, Dorotheergasse 11). May 24, 1948, 701 lots, 8 pp. Greek, Roman, Medieval, European, Paper Money, Orders and Decorations, Medals, Tokens. June 8, 1948, 708 lots, 8 pp. Greek, Roman, Medieval, European, Paper Money, Orders and Decorations, Medals, Tokens. Aug. 31, 1948, 798 lots, 8 pp. Greek, Roman, Medieval, European, Orders and Decorations, Medals, Tokens. Sept. 21, 1948, 860 lots, 10 pp. Greek, Roman, Medieval, European, Foreign, Paper Money, Orders and Decorations, Medals and Tokens. April, 1948, 666 lots, 8 pp. Greek, Roman, Medieval, European, Foreign, Paper Money, Orders and Decorations, Medals and Tokens. Oct. 5, 1948, 840 lots, 10 pp. Greek, Roman, Medieval, European, Foreign, Paper Money, Orders and Decorations, Medals and Tokens.
- GLENDINING & CO.** (London). June 22, 1948, 203 lots, 15 pp. Priced catalogue. Ancient and Modern Coins. July 7, 1948, 444 lots, 34 pp. Priced catalogue. Ancient and Modern Coins. July 21, 1948, 374 lots, 28 pp. Priced catalogue; Ancient and Modern Coins. Sept. 8, 1948, 210 lots, 14 pp. Priced catalogue. Ancient and Modern Coins. Sept. 16, 1948, 200 lots, 18 pp. Priced catalogue. Military and Naval Medals and Decorations. Sept. 22, 1948, 267 lots, 19 pp. Priced catalogue. Ancient and Modern coins. Sept. 30, 1948, 171 lots, 15 pp. Priced catalogue. Military and Naval Medals and Decorations.

- GRUNTHAL, HENRY & NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS (N.Y.).** Mail bid sale No. 6, Oct. 19, 1948, 490 lots, 16 pp. Greek, Roman, European, Foreign.
- HOLLINBECK STAMP AND COIN CO. (Des Moines, Iowa).** 62nd Mail Bid Auction, Aug. 7, 1948, 1633 lots, 40 pp. U.S., European. 63rd Mail Bid Auction, Sept. 10, 1948, 1986 lots, 48 pp. U.S., Foreign. 65th Mail Bid Auction, Nov. 10, 1948, 1592 lots, 40 pp. U.S., Foreign.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio).** Mail Auction Sale, Sept. 13, 1948, 1798 lots, 39 pp., U.S., Foreign and Ancient. Mail Auction Sale, Sept. 23-24, 1948, 1268 lots, 31 pp. U.S., Foreign, Ancient.
- MOLDER, A. (Lisbon).** Auction Catalogue June 1948, Nos. 10-11, 254, 210 lots, 32 pp. Portuguese and Portuguese Colonies. July 1948, No. 12, 653 lots, 50 pp. Portuguese, Portuguese Colonies, and Medals. Sept. 1948, Nos. 13-14, 553 lots, 36 pp. Portuguese, Portuguese Colonies, and Medals.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York, N.Y.).** Nov. 6, 1948, 540 lots, 15 pp. U.S., Foreign.
- OGILVIE, JACK W. (Hollywood, Calif.).** 7th Auction Sale, Oct. 14, 1948, 452 lots, 6 pp. U.S., Canadian.
- RIGGS, LU (Cincinnati, Ohio).** Auction Catalogue. Oct. 30, 1948, 1945 lots, 30 pp. U.S. and Foreign Coins, U.S. and Foreign Medals, U.S. Tokens, Early English, Greek and Roman Coins.
- STACK'S (New York, N.Y.).** Oct. 30, 1948. Carl E. Klitgaard et al Coll. 723 lots, 20 pp., U.S. Coins.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BABIN, LEONARD (Rochester, N.Y.).** List 502, 504. Orders and Decorations. 155 nos., 3 pp. European.
- BALDWIN, A. H. (London).** Catalogue of Orders, Decorations and Medals. July 1948, 1419 nos., 38 pp. English, British Empire.
- BARZAN & RAG. RAVIOLA (Turin, Italy).** Fixed price list, July 1948, No. 4, 419 nos., 8 pp. Greek, Roman, Italian, Papal.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY (Syracuse, N.Y.).** Fixed price list. Sept. 1948, Oct. 1948, 575 nos., 10 pp. U.S., Foreign, Medals.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Pa.).** Bullowa's Coin List, July 1948, v. 2, No. 2., 220 nos., 8 pp. U.S., European. Aug. 1948, v. 2, No. 3, 270 nos., 8 pp. U.S., European. Sept. 1948, v. 2, No. 4, 273 nos., 8 pp. U.S., Foreign. Oct. 1948, v. 2, No. 5, 276 lots, 8 pp. U.S., Foreign.
- CHRUSZCZ, FELIX (Hamburg).** Fixed Price List 19. 506 nos., 18 pp. German, Ancient, Foreign. List 20. 401 nos., 16 pp. German, Foreign.
- DREIFUSS, J. (Zürich).** Lagerliste No. 3, July, 1948, 280 nos., 8 pp. European, Swiss Coins and Medals.
- HERING, ERWIN (Hamburg).** Fixed Price List, No. 4, May 1948, 682 nos., 28 pp. European Coins and Medals.
- HESS, ADOLPH (Frankfurt a. M.).** Fixed Price list No. 239, 1640 nos., 56 pp. German.

- KATEN, F. J., MILFORD COIN & STAMP CO.** (New Haven, Conn.). List No. 14, Oct. 1, 1948, Numismatic Literature and Supplies. 24 pp.
- KELLY, JAMES** (Dayton, Ohio). Kelly's Coins and Chatter. July 1948, 4 pp. Greek, European, U.S. Sept. 1948, 4 pp. U.S., Foreign. Oct. 1948, 4 pp. U.S., Foreign.
- KRISHNA & CO.** (Chowk, Lucknow, U.P. India). Sept. 1948, 205 lots, 12 pp. Indian.
- MAISON DEBLAIN** (Nice, France). Liste No. 29, July 1948, 358 nos., 8 pp. Greek, Roman, European. Liste No. 29 Bis. July 1948, 305 nos., 6 pp. Roman, European. Liste No. 30, Sept. 1948, 254 nos., 6 pp. French. Liste No. 31, Sept. 1948, 384 nos., 8 pp. Greek, Roman, Foreign. Liste No. 32, Oct. 1948, 388 nos., 8 pp. European, Roman.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G.** (Basel). Liste 73, June 1948, 279 nos., 8 pp. Greek, Roman, Byzantine, European. Liste 74, July 1948, 373 nos., 8 pp. Greek, Roman, European. Liste 75, Aug.-Sept. 1948, 497 nos., 11 pp. Greek, Roman, European, Chinese, Foreign.
- NICOLA, LUIGI DE** (Rome). Fixed Price List, July 1948, 919 lots, 24 pp. Roman, Italian, Papal, European.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY** (Beverly Hills, Calif.). Fixed Price List, July 1948, v. 1, No. 3, 8 pp. U.S., Greek, Roman. Aug. 1948, vo. 1, No. 4, 8 pp., U.S., European. Sept. 1948, v. 1, No. 5, 8 pp. U.S., Foreign. Oct. 1948, v. I, No. 6, 8 pp. U.S., Ancient, Foreign.
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- RATTO, MARIO.** (Milan). 1948. Part 1: 247 nos., 8 pp., 4 plates. Part II: 285 nos., 10 pp., 10 plates. Greek, Roman, European.
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- STACK'S** (New York, N.Y.). Fixed Price List No. 42, Sept. 1948, 24 pp. U.S., Foreign.
- TINCHANT, PAUL** (Brussels). List 214.848, 615 nos., 12 pp. Greek, Roman, Foreign and Medals. List 216.948, 612 nos., 12 pp. Greek, Roman, Foreign, Tokens, Medals, Decorations.
- WRUCK, WALDEMAR** (Berlin). No. 11, Sept. 1948, 372 nos., 16 pp. Foreign and European.

OBITUARIES

This section lists obituaries of numismatists which have appeared in periodical literature.

- MR. BHATTASALI.** In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. 9, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1947), p. 153.

- THEOBALD BIEDER (-1947). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. 5, No. 9 (1948), p. 120.
- ALFRED BILMANIS (1887-1948). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), p. 602.
- SIR RICHARD BURN. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. 9, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1947), p. 153.
- LT. COL. J. S. CAMERON. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society*. 6th Series, Vol. 7, Nos. 25-26, Pts. 1-2 (1947), Proceedings of the R.N.S., p. 7.
- RAYMOND B. COX (1884-1949). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 8 (Aug. 1948), p. 536.
- THOMAS ELDER (1877-1948). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. Vol. 14, No. 7 (July 1948), p. 701.
- REV. W. H. FANE DICKSON. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society*. 6th Series, Vol. 7, Nos. 25-26, Pts. 1-2, (1947), Proceedings of the R.N.S., p. 7.
- HUGO GAEBLER (1868-1947). In: *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Vol. 24 (1948), pp. 166-167, by A. Suhle.
- PIERRE LE GENTILHOMME (1909-1947). In: *Numismatica*. Rivista Bimestrale di Numismatica, Medaglistica, Glittica, Sfragistica. Vol. 13, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1947), p. 57.
- EMILIE GRAF (-1948). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. 5, Nos. 7-8 (1948), p. 108.
- R. EDWARD HART. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society*. 6th Series, Vol. 7, Nos. 25-26, Pts. 1-2 (1947), Proceedings of the R.N.S., p. 7.
- SIR GEORGE F. HILL (1867-1948). In: *The Illustrated London News*. Oct. 30, 1948, p. 494.
- GUNNAR JENSEN (1863-1948). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*. No. 6 (August 1948), pp. 92-93.
- FRED T. JOERS (1864-1948). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), p. 602.
- EDWARD A. KINGSTON (1893-1948). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 10 (Oct. 1948), p. 678.
- DR. M. H. KRISHNA. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. 9, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1947), p. 153.
- ARCHBISHOP RAYMUND NETZHAMMER, O.S.B. (1862-1945). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. 5, No. 9 (1948), pp. 115-116.
- JOHN M. RICHARDSON (1864-1948). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 8 (Aug. 1948), p. 536.
- PIO SANTAMARIA (1881-1947). In: *Numismatica*. Rivista Bimestrale di Numismatica, Medaglistica, Glittica, Sfragistica. Anno 13, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1947), pp. 1-2.
- PIO SANTAMARIA (1881-1947). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. 5, Nos. 7-8 (1948), p. 108.
- VICTOR EMANUEL III (1869-1947). In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*. Vol. 72 (1947), p. 133.
- EDUARD ZAMBAUR (-1947). In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*. Vol. 72 (1947), p. 133.

HUGO GAEBLER†

Hugo Gaebler, the eminent German numismatist, died in Berlin on December 7, 1947. Born in August, 1868, his early education was in the field of classical philology and archaeology. After taking his doctorate at the University of Leipzig in 1892 in the field of Greek numismatics, he entered the Berlin Museum where he was further trained under Von Sallet and Dressel. He was early engaged to work on the "Berlin Corpus" of Greek coins and was entrusted with the section of that undertaking covering Macedonia. After working at the Berlin Museum for ten years he was engaged by the Prussian Academy of Sciences to work exclusively on his section of the Corpus. In the course of this work, he became the first numismatist to use the method of die comparisons to establish chronology. In addition to his work on the Corpus, he prepared articles on the later periods of Macedonia coinage which appeared in the "Zeitschrift für Numismatik." In 1901, he left the Academy and in collaboration with Von Fritze founded "Nomisma." His last and perhaps most important contributions were his eight treatises on falsifications of Macedonia coins. Gaebler spent fifty years of his life in the active study of Macedonian numismatics and his works in that field remain a monument to his efficient and intensive research.

HENRY GRUNTHAL

STUDY OF THE COINS OF THE SECOND REVOLT
OF THE JEWS IN PREPARATION

Dr. Leo Miltenberg, Im Laubegg 17, Zurich 45, Switzerland is collecting information on the coinage of the Second Revolt of the Jews and would be grateful for all materials (plaster casts, photographs, etc., particularly of tetradrachms, the Eleazer coins and all distinctly overstruck coins). These may be forwarded directly to him either at the address above or c/o The Swiss Numismatic Society at the Swiss National Museum.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to those who collaborated in providing the abstracts included in this issue. In addition to those which bear the signature of the compiler, other abstracts have been prepared by the following: Frederick H. Armstrong; Richard P. Breaden; Peter Berghaus; John J. Buckley; John L. Dresser; Herbert J. Erlanger; Sarah E. Freeman; Harvey L. Hansen; Herbert E. Ives; Richard D. Kenney; George C. Miles; Imre Molnar; Barbara Peet; A. Carson Simpson; William Wallace; Randolph Zander.

Numismatic Literature

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1949

GREEK

BOSCH, E. Der Umfang der Autonomen Münzprägung Kleinasiens im Altertum. In: *In Memoriam Halil Edhem*, Vol. I, Ankara, 1947. pp. 165-169.

A statistical study (evidently based on the British Museum Catalogues of Greek Coins) of the geographical distribution of Greek coinage, with the purpose of pointing out the major producing role played by Asia Minor in all periods except the classical (480-330 B.C.), in order to stimulate Turkish scholars to a realization of the duty to historical studies imposed on them by the immense and precious heritage of ancient coins in their land.

A. A. B.

BOSCH, E. Nikaia (İznik) Bayram Oyunları (translated into Turkish by Cevriye Artuk). In: *Belleten* (Türk Tarih Kurumu), Vol. XII, No. 46 (Apr. 1948), pp. 325-348, pl.

A scholarly and well-documented study of the chronology of the festival games at Nicaea in the period between Commodus and Valerian. The absence of relevant lapidary epigraphical remains or of other sources with references to these particular games, in contrast with certain of the other festivals in Asia Minor, makes the numismatic evidence of fundamental importance. The types are minutely classified under the general headings of agonistic crowns, urns and tables, human figures, buildings and inscriptions. The article is illustrated by one plate in which 25 types are represented.

G. C. M.

MILNE, J. G. Some Greek Coins in Oxford. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 52-61, illus.

Ten coins among the recent acquisitions of the Oxford University cabinet, selected as possible starting points of research by students, are described by Dr. Milne, with notes on suggested lines of investigations.

A stater of Tarentum has interest in regard to a point of technique. It is a variety of which three other specimens are known, all with traces of another type on their reverses. This is taken as possible evidence of hubbing.

A lead copy of a gold stater of Paerisades came from Egypt with Ptolemaic coins of the third century B.C. Why a lead copy of a foreign gold coin should appear in Egypt is discussed.

A small bronze of Autocane has on its reverse a head of Dionysos. Other reverses known have heads of Athene, Hera and Artemis. Such a grouping of gods on bronze pieces of the same size is very unusual in the autonomous period of Greek coinage.

A didrachm of Calyma is overstruck on a Rhodian type.

A bronze drachma of Philip I of Antioch suggests the kind of dies in use at that mint at the middle of the third century. Its reverse is double-struck, with the impressions of its type exactly inverted. The dies could not have been hinged, but must have had some means of mechanical adjustment. Possibly one had two holes corresponding in placement to two pegs in another, thus permitting either one of two positions, but no other.

Identification of the reverse types are discussed for the remaining five coins: three bronzes of Elagabalus and one of Gallienus struck at Ptolemais Ake and on a bronze of Philip I and II at Neapolis in Palestine.

ROBINSON, E. S. G. A Hoard of Syrian Tetradrachms. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 171-173.

Twenty Syrian tetradrachms given to the British Museum ten years ago are listed with full detail. The group was reported to be a complete hoard found in the Orontes valley and obtained on the spot. The distribution of so few coins over, comparatively, so many reigns suggests that it is a selection from a larger hoard. The group contained the following: Caracalla, 1 each from Beroea and Damascus; Macrinus, 1 from Berytus; and from Antioch, Elagabalus 1, Gordian III 1, Philip I 5; Otacilia 1; Philip II 3; Trajan Decius 1; Herennia Etruscilla 1; Herennius Etruscus 1; Trebonianus Gallus 2; Volusian 1.

ROMAN

BORRELLI, N. Di una pretesa moneta di Sinuessa (Campania). In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, N. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1947), pp. 80-82, illus.

Borrelli discusses the evidence pro and con for the existence of a local mint at Sinuessa (Campania), affirmed by Greco in his *Storia di Mondragone*, and to which Goltz had attributed two apparently imaginary bronze coins. He concludes that, until more positive proof to the contrary is forthcoming, Sinuessa did not issue coins.

S. E. F.

BORRELLI, N. Divagazioni Numismatiche tra divi e dive. In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, N. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1947), pp. 87-90, illus.

The rites of imperial deification as depicted on Roman coins are discussed. Two birds, the eagle and the peacock, were most closely associated with the concept of immortality, and a characteristic reverse type often shows one or the other transporting the deceased to heaven. On another type the altar used in the ceremony of apotheosis is represented.

S. E. F.

BREGLIA, LAURA. L'Oro del Giuramento e i denari Romani e Italici del I^o Sec. In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, N. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1947), pp. 67-79, illus.

The evidence for dating the Romano-Campanian gold coins with head of Janus on the obverse and on the reverse, the oath-taking scene (two warriors touching with their swords a pig, which is held by a youth kneeling in the centre) is here reviewed. This scene would have been a most suitable commemoration of treaties following the conclusion of the third Samnite war and the coins were probably struck *ca.* 289 B.C. The author also discusses later uses of the reverse type on gems, on the denarius of Tl. Veturius, and on pieces issued during the period of the Social War. It should be noted that the author apparently does not subscribe or even refer directly to Mattingly and colleagues' chronological studies of early Roman coinage, in which this series of gold coins is dated no earlier than 217 B.C.

S. E. F.

CATTANEO, MARIO. Ripostiglio di "Nummi Majorini" Massenziani e Costantiniani nei pressi di Moncalieri. In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, N. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1947), pp. 83-86, illus.

The author publishes a small hoard, fifteen silvered bronze coins, one of Maximianus, nine of Maxentius, and five of Constantine the Great, found in the vicinity of Moncalieri. The pieces which are in superb condition date from 306 to 313, and it is suggested that they may have been from a treasure intended for the payment of troops, there being much military activity in the area *circa* 312.

S. E. F.

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Neue Forschungen zur römischen Münzkunde. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*. Heft 2 (1948), pp. 5-15.

Research conducted in the entire field of Roman numismatics, chiefly since Mommsen, with resultant theories and conclusions and the development of new methods of approach, is summarized. The most pages are naturally devoted to the arguments over the chronology of the early period, which has demanded and received the greatest attention from numismatists.

S. E. F.

INSTINSKY, HANS U. Reiterstandbild Mark Aurels auf einer Münze von Pautalia. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik* Heft 2 (1948), pp. 66-68.

The equestrian figure on the reverse of a coin of Marcus Aurelius issued at Pautalia in Thrace was identified by Ruzicka and Kubitschek, *Die Münzen von Pautalia*, p. 56, no. 61, as depicting a statue of Lucius Verus. Instinsky believes that the title of Caesar employed in the legend can be properly interpreted only as a reference to Marcus Aurelius himself.

S. E. F.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. "Eid Mar." In: *L'Antiquité Classique*, Vol. XVII (1948), *Miscellanea Philologica, Historica et Archaeologica in honorem Hubertii Van De Weerd*, pp. 445-451, illus.

Dating and assignment of coins of Brutus and Cassius to various mints;

Sardes, Apollonia, Amphipolis, Thrace, more or less in agreement with Grueber. The "EID MAR" denarius was struck just before Philippi, probably in Thrace. Plates must be used circumspectly, since grouping of coins here is not always in entire agreement with text. A. A. B.

PARKE, H. W. Roman Coins Unpublished or of Special Interest in the Collection of Trinity College, Dublin. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 150-159, 2 pls.

Detailed notes on sixty-nine Roman coins (eight Republican, 61 Imperial) in the collection at the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, chosen for publication as yet unpublished varieties or as pieces of special interest.

ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1947. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 38 (1948), pp. 81-104, illus.

Includes reference to recently discovered and published hoards (pp. 85, 88, 90, 91, 93, 98) and scattered coins (pp. 88, 93, 98). The date of the alterations of a Roman bath discovered at Canterbury was determined through the finding of coins in various parts and levels of the building.

A. A. B.

TOYNBEE, J. M. C. Ruler-Apotheosis in Ancient Rome. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 126-149, illus., pl.

A paper owing its origin to two studies of ruler-worship in the Graeco-Roman world by H. P. L'Orange of Oslo ("Domus Aurea-Der Sonnenpalast," in *Serta Eitremiana*, Oslo, 1942, and *Apotheosis in Ancient Portraiture*, Oslo, 1947). It may be divided into three parts: (1) a general discussion by Miss Toynbee of apotheosis and divine rites for rulers as conceived by the Greeks and Romans; (2) comment on L'Orange's new interpretation of Nero's principate (included here are sections on Nero's coinage, with particular discussion of the validity of coin portraits and types as evidence for the assimilation of the emperor to deity or to Hellenistic ruler-apotheosis); (3) discussion of L'Orange's views concerning marks of apotheosis in imperial iconography from Domitian to Constantine, in which coin and medallion portraits are drawn on, as well as other kinds of evidence.

A. A. B.

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

DAVENPORT, JOHN S. European Crowns 1700-1800. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), pp. 571-581, illus.

Brief introductory discussion, with description and illustrations of Danish silver crowns from Frederick IV (1699-1730) to and including the 18th-century issues of Christian VII (1766-1808).

L. L. H.

ERNST, AXEL. Den Slesvig-Holstenske Schilling 1851 (The Schleswig-Holstein Shilling 1851). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 4 (Apr.) pp. 53-58, illus.

The establishment of the provisional revolutionary government in Schleswig-Holstein on March 24, 1848, and the following three years war, 1848-50, brought into being a long series of medals, jetons, and military medals of merit. Many of these have been described by Vilhelm Bergsoe and Christian Lange. The provisional government issued some paper money called "Kassen-Scheine."

Danish coins continued to circulate in that part of the duchies occupied by the revolutionary government, and legal tender privileges were also extended to Prussian Talers and to Hamburg and Lübeck "Kurant" coins. Owing to the shortage of fractional coins as well as the desire to substantiate the sovereignty of the revolutionary government, a proposal was made to issue 4 Schillinge pieces equal to 3 Silbergroschen or 5 Schillinge equal to 16 Danish Skillings. The proposal was also made to issue copper coins in the denominations of Dreiling and Sechsling. These coins were to be minted at Altona, which was in the hands of the revolutionary government. The Sechslings struck in 1850 and 1851, and the Dreilings struck in 1850 appear frequently in collections, but the Schilling appears to be a great rarity, and some authorities state that only a few trial pieces were struck of it in silver. Authorities are in general agreement that it cannot be classified as a pattern piece, inasmuch as its issuance had been legally promulgated. The article closes with a list of the known trial pieces of the Schilling.

H. L. H.

G(ALSTER), G(EORG). Fire og Toskillingerne 1677 af Grenaille kobber (Four and two skilling pieces dated 1677 of Grenaille copper). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 8 (Oct.), pp. 125-127.

In Luxdorph's excerpts regarding Danish coinage mention is made of four and two skilling pieces struck in Grenaille copper. This particular copper, which had a silver content, came from the Kongsberg silver mines in Norway. The proposal to use this metal was made by the mint official at Kongsberg and apparently received approval of the governor, but it does not appear to have received royal approbation. It appears that there was no profit in the striking of these coins and that they were also too large and heavy. They are to be considered in the nature of trial pieces resulting from conditions arising from the war against Sweden (1675-79). They are fairly common in the Scandinavian countries.

H. L. H.

B., S. Några Anteckningar inför ett Sjuttiofemarsjubileum (Some Notes in relation to a Seventy-fifth Anniversary). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 21-27, illus.

In 1948 the Swedish Krona celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. A new monetary system was established through a law of May 30, 1873. It was based on a new denominational unit, the "Krona," instead of the previously current "riksdaler riksmünt." The transition to the new system was rapid, and after January 1, 1875, all government accounts were kept in the new denomination.

Gold coins of 29 and 10 Kronor were struck bearing the date 1873, but the 1 Krona in silver did not appear until 1875. In 1876, silver coins were

issued in both the 1 Krona and the 2 Kronor values.

The five main types issued during the reign of King Oscar II are described, as well as the issues during the long reign of King Gustaf V. There is also discussion of the silver content of the Krona, the various designs and the change in inscription resulting from the severance of the union with Norway in 1905. The various 2 Kronor commemorative pieces are listed.
H. L. H.

JACOB, KENNETH A. The Pennies of Edward I & II. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin* No. 361, June 1948, pp. 250-254; No. 362, July, pp. 300-305, illus.

The author starts with the Fox classification of the pennies of Edward I (beginning with the "new coingae" of 1279) and Edward II, and makes a number of general comments on their history and provenance. He continues with a useful detailed examination of the principal characteristics of each class and sub-class, illustrated when appropriate, and gives a table showing the occurrence of each of them for the various mints of the time. The article concludes with a brief reference to the Berwick pennies and the continental forgeries and imitations.
A. C. S.

LISTER, MAUD, et al. Wood's "Bath Metal." In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 363, Aug. 1948, pp. 356-357.

Two "Bath Metal" coins of the "Rosa Americana" series of 1722 were analyzed and found to be made of a hard, high-zinc brass, without any trace of the silver called for by the patent specification. A microscopic examination confirms that they were hot-struck. Other aspects of the issue are examined briefly. Analysis showed that the 1733 Manx coinage, supposedly struck in "Bath Metal," was in fact bronze.
A. C. S.

PERLITZ, W. F. John Chalmers, Issuer of the Annapolis Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 11 (Nov. 1948), pp. 721-722.

John Chalmers, born in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1750, became, like his father, a silversmith in that city. In 1783 he established the first mint for smaller silver coins in the United States and there produced the Annapolis shillings, six pence, and three pence pieces. Although the coins were unofficial, the authorities apparently sanctioned them by tacit consent and no interference. The mint was probably located in a building still standing at Cornhill and Fleet streets.
J. S. D.

RICHARDS, V. Anglo-Gallic Gold Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 364, Sept. 1948, pp. 399-401.

A brief summary of the gold coins struck by English rulers for their French possessions, from the Florentine-type florin of Edward III thru Henry VI. The various denominations are described briefly under the appropriate sovereigns, with their chief varieties and mint-marks.

SEABY, H. A. Charles I—Tower Silver Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 356, Jan. 1948, pp. 9-12; No. 357, Feb., pp. 55-59; No. 358,

Mar., pp. 103-105, illus.

A very useful series of articles giving, in summary form, a description of the English silver coins struck at the Tower mint during the reign of Charles I. The Briot coins are omitted, but all others are classified and described, with mint-marks in each case. Illustrations of the various types of arms, busts, etc., are grouped conveniently for comparison. The series concludes with a table, keyed to mint-marks and denominations, showing the types and dates for each. A. C. S.

SEABY, PETER. *Weights and Values of the English Coinage.* In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 359, Apr. 1948, pp. 147-149; No. 360, May pp. 192-196; No. 361, June, pp. 248-249.

The author starts with a discussion of the development of the English gold and silver coinage from Anglo-Saxon times, mentioning the various denominations in the order of their appearance, with their varying weights, alloys and values. Appended are useful tables of this information, as well as the then-current gold-silver ration, by reigns and issues. A. C. S.

SEABY, PATRICIA. *Long Cross Pennies.* In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 363, Aug. 1948, pp. 351-355, illus.

A brief history of the long-cross English pennies, introduced in 1247 to discourage clipping, and which had the incidental effect of a deflation, because of the terms of exchange for the old coinage. A useful description summary of the various types issued in its 32 years coinage is given, with clear illustrations of their distinguishing characteristics. This is followed by a table of mints and moneyers, showing the types coined by each.

WELLS, EDGAR. *Thoughts on the Copper Twopence.* In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 358, Mar. 1948, p. 110.

The history of the large British "cartwheel" copper 2d. piece of 1797, coined with steam presses by Boulton of Birmingham, is given. The reason for, and importance of, the issue, are discussed, and the author offers his hypothesis for the surprising lack of scarcity of the coin today. A. C. S.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MARTIN, C. H. *Money Used in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.* In: *Numismatic Review*, No. 13 (Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1947), pp. 3-11, 2 pls.

This is a reprint of a paper read before the Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society in 1926, and published in Vol. XXX, No. 2, of its transactions. It commences by referring to the many kinds of European currency which circulated in that county during the early years of the colony, in addition to the official sterling denominations. Chief among them were the Spanish milled dollar and its parts (adroit cutters could make 5 quarters out of one), and the English halfpenny (with its Birmingham counterfeits) for small change.

The start of Pennsylvania currency (paper) in 1723 is described, as well as the part of Lancaster County citizens in printing Continental currency. The life of Peter Getz, who engraved dies for the Washington cents, is related briefly. There is a more extended discussion of the local paper money issued in the county before the National Banking Act, emphasizing the notes issued by various municipalities, corporations and individuals (five of these are illustrated).
A. C. S.

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins From 1652 to Present Day*; 13th ed. 1949. New York, Wayte Raymond Inc., 1948. 228 pp. illus. \$3.50.

New edition of Raymond's well-known "Standard Catalogue" with a few additions and changes in some prices (See N. L., No. 2, p. 29 for 12th ed.).

RICHARDSON, JOHN M. Grapevines on Connecticut Copper Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (April 1948), pp. 223-224.

Mr. Richardson gives a description of the coins issued in the years 1785-1788 on which the symbol of the grapevine appears.

ROBBINS, T. W. Background of the Higley Coppers. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 8 (Aug. 1947), pp. 536-538.

Writing with a pleasant style, Mr. Robbins discusses the history of the town of Simsbury, Connecticut. In 1705, a copper mine was discovered within the boundaries of the town, and extensive mining operations went on for many years. The Higley family was prominent in town affairs, and when copper was discovered, one of the Higley sons set out for the hills and found a new mine. This ore was so pure that it could be struck in pennies without any blending. These coins provided small change for the town and are now very rare.
J. J. B.

SIPE, ARTHUR. Franklin Institute Celebrates Debut of the Benjamin Franklin Half-Dollar. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 6 (June 1948), pp. 373-379, illus.

On April 29, 1948, at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Penna., the new Franklin half-dollar was given its debut. To celebrate the event, a dinner was held in honor of Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the U. S. Mint. Mrs. Ross gave a speech in which she discussed the vicissitudes of developing a new coin, the attributes of Benjamin Franklin, and the significance, on the coin, of the Liberty Bell and the legend. Mrs. Ross also presented President Truman's gift of the two new half-dollars to the Franklin Institute as a permanent exhibit.
B. P.

SLABAUGH, ARLIE R. Portraits of Living Persons upon United States Coins and Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 1 (Jan. 1948), pp. 3-6.

The Act of Congress April 2, 1792 provided that an emblem of liberty appear on one side of each U. S. coin. This was interpreted to exclude any actual person, living or dead, a rule adhered to until 1892. Since no paper

money issued by the government was intended, no such provision was made in that field. So it was possible for Lincoln's portrait to appear on the ten dollar Demand Notes of 1861. In all, before a bill in 1866 proscribed the portrait of any living American, thirteen different large size bank notes appeared with portraits of such persons as Lincoln, Salmon P. Chase, General Sherman, and General Winfield Scott. Three fractional currency issues appeared with portraits of three relatively unknown living figures. Not until 1921 was a coin struck with the likeness of a living man. Four in all have been minted—all fifty cent commemoratives—with portraits of Thomas E. Kilby, governor of Alabama, President Calvin Coolidge, and senators Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas and Carter Glass of Virginia.

WILSON, R. A. *The American Standard Catalog of All United States Coins, 1948 Edition*, 114 pp., illus.

Attracting new coin collecting interest in addition to serving recognized numismatists is the thought of the compiler in preparing this catalogue. Further attention is paid to the non-numismatist who wishes to know the value of coins. A new departure in valuations is the dual listing of prices, i.e., prices paid and prices asked, while the number of coins struck is incorporated alongside the listing of each coin and its prices.

R. D. K.

CANADA

HECTOR, JAMES A. Dotty Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 8 (Aug. 1947), p. 568, illus.

The sudden abdication of King Edward VIII put an end to the work on the dies for his coinage in the London Mint; and while preparing dies for the coins of George VI, the Dominion of Canada suffered a shortage of some denominations. To tide the country over the first part of 1937, the dies of 1936 were used again, marked with a tiny hole which produced a distinguishing dot in the quarter, the dime and the cent. Sketches of this characteristic are shown and the quantities struck are given.

J. J. B.

HILL, LESLIE. The \$10 and \$20 Gold Coins of British Columbia. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), pp. 582-586.

The crown colony of British Columbia was established in northwest Canada in 1848, the same year gold was discovered there. The increase in population and trade led to the establishment of an assay office at New Westminster in 1860 and the request for quantities of coined gold and silver. Notes were temporarily substituted. A request for permission to coin gold at the assay office was accompanied by specimen designs. Machinery and dies were ordered. Gosset, the treasurer of British Columbia, struck off some specimens, but the governor, Douglas, refused permission for a general issue. Other examples were struck and sent to be exhibited at the International Exhibition held in London in 1862. These were

almost certainly melted down later. The specimens existing today were probably made for local citizens who brought in their own gold. The plant was ordered closed in 1862, and none of these coins was allowed to circulate. About nine \$20 and seven \$10 are known today. J. S. D.

LATIN AMERICA

KATEN, FRANK J. The Coinage of Brazil. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (April 1948), pp. 264-266.

Brazil used the coinage of Portugal until 1695 when it established its own mint and issued copper and gold coins and gold bars. In 1822, with the establishment of the Empire, an extensive issue began, and with the formation of the Republic in 1899 the coinage became rich in medallic art. A new monetary standard was effected in 1942. Various issues of each period are described. B. P.

NESMITH, ROBERT I. A Hoard of Lima and Potosí. "Cobs." In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, I (1945), pp. 81-99, 4 pls., illus.

Detailed observations on part of a hoard found recently in Lima, Peru. Forty Lima and 145 Potosí pieces in the author's possession are presented with illustration and full description.

PRADEAU, A. F. Mexican Patriots and Their Part in Numismatics, Part IV, Morelos. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 8 (Aug. 1947), pp. 539-561, illus. Reprint, 1947.

Hard pressed on every side, the Mexican leader, Morelos, waged the war of independence against the regime of Maximilian from 1811 until his capture in 1815. With great erudition and making generous use of source material, Dr. Pradeau describes the numismatic history of Morelos. Most of the Revolutionary coinage was cast in copper and lesser amounts were in silver and gold. Hardly any of it was struck due to the lack of machinery and the need for constant movement by the Army. Dr. Pradeau details the denominations extensively and adds a pictured catalogue of forty-eight pieces, obverse and reverse. J. J. B.

SPEARMAN, ARTHUR D. Cornerstone Coins of Santa Clara. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 1 (Jan. 1948), pp. 44-46, illus.

While excavating for a gasline in 1911, workmen came upon the foundation stones of the second Santa Clara Mission church. The University of Santa Clara eventually acquired the cornerstone with its contents. These included, besides a crucifix and religious medals, seven silver coins of Philip V and Charles II: two reales, one real, and one half real, dated from 1769 to 1778. J. S. D.

ZABALA, ROMULO; BURZIO, HUMBERTO F.; and PARDO, ROMAN F. Monedas de la Provincia de Mendoza Acuñadas en 1823 y 1824 (Coinage of the Province of Mendoza Minted in 1823 and 1824). In: *The American*

Numismatic Society Museum Notes, II (1947), pp. 87-118, 2 pls.

- ✓ An historical account of the coinages struck in the Argentinian provinces of Tucumán, La Rioja and Mendoza from 1821 to 1824, with full description of the coins struck. It appears in both the Spanish original and in an English translation.

ISLAMIC

AGA-OGLU, MEHMET. An Observation on the Alloy of the Ghitrifi Coins. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. I (1945), pp. 101-104.

On the basis of certain historical writings (cited) the author feels justified in concluding that the "ghitrifi dirhams" were minted of an alloy of copper and lead.

BYKOV, A. A. Novyi klad mednykh Kuficheskikh monet iz Tadzhikistan. (Recent Find of Copper Kufic Coins from Tadzhikistan). In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*. Vol. I (1945), pp. 87-113, 3 pls.

Description and discussion of a hoard of sixty-three copper coins found in a leather bag in a grave at Isfar in northern Tadzhikistan. In addition to three 'Abbāsid *fulūs* (al-Mansūr and al-Mu'tamid) the hoard contained Sāmānīd coppers of Nasr I Ismā'īl, Ishāq b. Ahmad and an unknown Muhammad b. Ishāq. The hoard is the earliest known Islamic copper hoard in Central Asia; dates range from 143-ca.295 A.H. Mints are Samargand, al-Shash, Bukhārā and Akhsikat. The author discusses various aspects of the hoard including the significance of the anomalous denomination "dirham" appearing on two of the *fulūs*, and the identification of the unknown Muhammad b. Ishāq. The article is illustrated by three good plates and a sketch map.

G. C. M. and R. Z.

BYKOV, A. A. Pervyi Osmanskii Monetnyi Dvor. (The First Mint of the Osmanlis). In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*. Vol. I (1945), pp. 115-120.

One of seven *akhches* of the Ottoman Sultan Orkhān preserved in the Ermitage is unique in that it bears the name of the mint, Brusa, and the date, 726 (1325/6). This is the earliest known dated Ottoman coin. The author speculates on the possibility that the coin was struck at a somewhat later date to commemorate the fall of Brusa. The coin in question along with two other *akhches* of Orkhān are illustrated in their natural size and enlarged.

G. C. M. and R. Z.

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Un Poids Monétaire en Verre Arabo-Byzantin. Extract from: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. XXIX (1948), pp. 13-17.

A glass coin weight (location not specified) of Byzantine type bearing two standing figures on either side of a mutilated cross is attributed to the

Arabs at about the time of 'Abd al-Malik's monetary reform, ca. 697 A.D. The criteria for this attribution are: the beaded border, the resemblance of the figures to those copied by the Arabs on Byzantine-Arab coins, the absence of inscriptions common to Byzantine weights, and the cross truncated at the left and top. Furthermore the weight, 2.91 grams, approximates the theoretical weight of 'Abd al-Malik's dirhems. The piece is not illustrated. G. C. M.

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. *Souhaits Imprimés sur le Verre de Deux Estampilles Arabes*. Extract from: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte* Vol. XXIX (1948), pp. 293-299, illus.

The author discusses two Arabic vessel stamps from Egypt differing from those heretofore published. In place of the usual designations of content or quantity they bear benedictory phrases with reference to the drinker of the vessel's beverage. Parts of the proposed readings are, in this reviewer's opinion, open to question. The stamps are not dated but the author suggests the end of the eighth century for one and the ninth to tenth centuries for the other. The publication of more stamps of this kind should aid in the attribution and interpretation of the type.

G. C. M.

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. *Tentative d'Identifier les Petits Bronzes frappés par les Deux Mouayad (Mamelouks Bourguites)*. Extract from: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. XXIX (1948), pp. 45-48, illus.

Two of the Burji Mamlūks bore the same name, al-Mu'ayyad Sayf al-Dīn Shaykh (815-824 A.H.) and al-Mu'ayyad Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad (865 A.H.). The author proposes criteria for the attribution of their copper coins (on which the name "al-Mu'ayyad" only appears), based on stylistic comparisons with nearly contemporary Ottoman coppers.

G. C. M.

LOMBARD, MAURICE. *Les bases monétaires d'une suprématie économique: l'or Musulman du VII^e au XI^e siècle*. In: *Annales* (Paris) 2^e année, Apr.-June. 1947, pp. 143-160.

This is a lucid, competent and convincing synopsis of the important question of the circulation of gold in the Islamic world and in Europe during the seventh to the eleventh centuries. The Muslims were economically supreme during this period because of their possession of and control of the redistribution of gold. The barbaric West had been drained of gold as a result of the inequalities of trade, and Byzantine gold had flowed out to the provinces, where it was stored and to Sassanian Persia where it was hoarded in the form of bullion, jewelry and articles of luxury. After the Arab capture of the treasures of the East, Byzantine gold together with that recovered from the hoards of ancient Egypt and the gold from the newly exploited mines of the Sudan, gradually came into circulation as currency. Decentralization of dinar minting began in the ninth century following the spread of Muslim commerce, and the fine Muslim gold unit and its fraction became familiar coin throughout Europe. During the course of the ninth to the eleventh centuries Byzantium succeeded in replenishing its stocks of gold, partly as a result of the iconoclastic movement, but more especially

though the re-export of Oriental goods to the West: gold flowed in to Constantinople from Europe and Russia, particularly from Venice and Kiev, these sources having in turn been replenished by Muslim payments for slaves and furs from the North, arms from France, tin from Cornwall, and marine lumber from Istria and Dalmatia.

Thus the movement of gold in the form of the dinar or "mancus" was from the Islamic world to the West, from the West to Byzantium, and from Byzantium back to the Muslims. All the while, although some stayed in the West and some went out of circulation in the Indian Ocean and Central Asia, the flow was controlled by the still economically dominant Islamic countries. Among the effects of this redistribution were the growth of prosperity in southern and western Europe, the awakening of commerce in northern and eastern Europe, and a second "golden age" in Byzantium. The economic results, the author concludes, were comparable to those of Alexander's conquests in the East and of Spain's exploitation of the gold of America.

G. C. M.

NAKSHABANDI NASIR. The Abbasid Dinar (in Arabic). In: *Sumer. A Journal of Archaeology in Iraq*, Vol. II, No. 2 (July 1946), pp. 235-256, pls.

This rather curious article purports to deal with the history of 'Abbasid gold issues from al-Saffah to al-Musta'şim. Unfortunately it is neither comprehensive nor reliable in detail, and the plan or purpose of the monograph is difficult to comprehend. The 232 'Abbāsid dinars in the Iraq Museum are listed by ruler but not systematically described by date and mint, although here and there some of them are referred to by inventory number and 26 specimens are illustrated in a partially legible plate. Another plate, of uneven quality, reproduces 20-odd dinars from Lane-Poole's and Lavoix's catalogues.

G. C. M.

MILES, GEORGE C. Islamic Coins. In: *Antioch on-the-Orontes IV. Pt. One: Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, pp. 109-124. Edited by Frederick O. Waage. (Princeton University Press, 1948). \$20.00.

The Committee for the Excavation of Antioch and Its Vicinity (representing The Baltimore Museum of Art, the Musées Nationaux de France, Dum-barton Oaks Research Library and Collection, The Worcester Art Museum, and Princeton University) conducted excavations at Antioch and Seleucia Pieria from 1932 through 1939. In this volume, George C. Miles publishes the 2047 Islamic coins unearthed during the digs. His listings of the coins is followed by notes on specimens of specific numismatic or historical interest. In one of these, identification is made for the first time of the so-called "Elephant" coins of which there were ninety-odd examples found at Antioch. Previously, these coins have been known almost exclusively through the publication of a hoard found at Corinth containing 69 specimens (T. L. Shear in *A. J. A.*, XXXII, 1928, p. 81). On the basis of decipherable inscriptions, Miles identifies these coppers as representatives of coinage issued by the Seljuqs of Syria, probably in Aleppo and probably between the years 478 and 507 of the Hijrah (1085-1114 A.D.).

NAKSHABANDI, NASIR. (The) Islamic Dinar: Petty States. (in Arabic). In: *Sumer. A Journal of Archaeology in Iraq*, Vol. III, No. 2 (July 1947), pp. 270-311.

This is a continuation of the author's articles on Umayyad and 'Abbasid dinars in earlier issues of *Sumer*. In the present article the gold coins of some, but not all, of the dynasties succeeding to 'Abbasid rule are dealt with in haphazard fashion. There are descriptions of a number of published dinars and of some specimens in the Iraq Museums. Along with reproductions of various dinars published by Lane-Poole and Lavoix there are partly legible illustrations of some 50 specimens of Ḥamdānid, Rāssid, Buyid, Aghlabid, Tulūnid, Ikhshidid, Sāmānid and Ghaznavid dinars in the Iraq Museum.

G. C. M.

AXUMITE

TEDESCO-ZAMMARANO, VITTORIO. Contributo alla numismatica Aksumita. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. XIII (1947), pp. 8-10, illus.

Eight coins presented to the author while on a trip from Eritrea to Amara are published and illustrated in this article. The seven coppers and one silver coin represent issues of seven Aksumite rulers from the late fourth to the seventh century A.D.

S. E. F.

FAR EAST

CHUNG KUO CHIH PI MU LU. (China Banknote Magazine.) Shanghai, 1 March 1948, 14 pp., 19 illus.

The first issue of a periodical of the China Banknote Collecting Society, listing one hundred seventy-one regular and twenty-seven customs gold units banknotes issued by The Central Bank of China, together with a short résumé of the paper money issues of the Sung, Chín, Yüan, Ming and Ch'ing dynasties. Although the text is entirely in Chinese, little difficulty will be encountered in the using of the checklist as sufficient data is tabulated which appears on the notes to make the various specimens readily identifiable.

H. F. B.

INDIAN

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Bull and Horseman Type of Coin of the Abbasid Caliph Al Muqtadir Biliyah Ja'afar. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 75-78, pl.

The discovery of another Bull and Horseman type of the Caliph Al Muqtadir, found in a jar containing over seven hundred coins which was unearthed in Baghdad in 1945, is regarded by the author as an important instance of the coinage of one country affecting that of its neighbor. He believes the Bull and Horseman types of this Baghdad Caliph are due to

the influence of the Sahis of the Kabul valley. It is also pointed out that the influence was not one-sided, the Arabic numerals on the coins of Saman-tadeva and Spalapatideva being cited as evidence. It is also suggested that the legend in unknown characters on the Horseman side of the coins of Spalapatideva may have been an attempt to copy the Kufic legend on contemporary coins of the Caliphs of Baghdad by a mintmaster, who was not familiar with the script. J. D.

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Coin of Lakhana (?) Udayaditya. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 14-15.

A description of a silver coin of an obscure Huna ruler, acquired by Benares Hindu University. Dr. Altekar believes the coin may be assigned to the period of ca. 550 A.D. J. D.

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Kanishka Coin of Aroaspo Type. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), p. 60

The coin described is in the collection of the Benares Hindu University. It resembles the piece illustrated in *British Museum Catalogue*, Pl. XXVI, 7. There is a difference of opinion as to the correct name of the deity depicted on the reverse of this coin. J. D.

ALTEKAR, A. S. A New Find of Gold Coins in Raigarh State. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 147-151, pl.

Five gold coins were found together near the village Parsadih 74 miles east of Bilaspur in Raigarh state of the Central Provinces. A broken and twisted copper pot was found with the coins. One piece is a mohur of Nasiru-d-din Mahmud I (Sultan of Dehli, 1246-1266 A.D.), three are Padma-tankas of the Yadava king, Singhapa (ca. 1210-1247 A.D.). The remaining coin, also a Padma-tanka, has not yet been attributed to its issuing king, because of its incomplete inscription. Altekar interprets the find in respect to the considerable light it sheds on the mediaeval history of South Kosala. J. D.

ALTEKAR, A. S. A New (Kosala?) Variety of Silver Punch-marked Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 1-5.

A description of five silver punched-marked coins from a find made in the U.P. or in Kosala. The coins are illustrated on Plate I. J. D.

ALTEKAR, A. S. Square Copper Coins from Balapur (C.P.) In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 31-33, pl.

Four square copper coins are described which were found in the Mahanadi river bed at Balapur, Bilaspur district (C.P.). The author believes that these coins were issued by local rulers in Southern Kosala after the downfall of the Satavahanas. J. D.

BAJPAI, K. D. A New Kosala Hoard of Punch-Marked Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 34-35.

Twenty-two silver punch-marked coins found in 1943 in the foundation of the house of the Manager, Court of Wards, Hardoi City, are described here. Probable time of burial was during the dissolution of the Mauryan Empire.
J. D.

CHAPEKAR, N. G. Some Data on the Currency of the Peshwa Times. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 50-55.

An account of the various types of coins in circulation during the time of the Peshwas. The author uses the account books preserved by various families.
J. D.

CHINMULGUND, P. J. A New Type of Gupta Coin. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 34-35, pl.

The author describes a gold stater of Chandragupta II Horseman type in his collection which is a new variety. The obverse and reverse both carry a crescent.
J. D.

MIRASHI, V. V. A Coin of Prakāśaśiva Sebaka. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 107-110, pl.

Publication of an otherwise unknown coin from the collection of Mr. Hurmuz Kaus of Hyderabad. The piece is of lead having on the obverse the figure of a horse facing left with the symbol resembling Brāhmi "yya" above his back and a wheel in front of him and an incomplete legend. On the reverse, inside a double border, there is a large arch probably representing a Stupa, with a wavy line symbolizing a river below. The legend has been conjecturally restored to be the name of Prakāśaśiva Sebaka, a king ruling in central India at the middle of the third century A.D.
J. D.

NAGAR, M. M. Four New Coins from Mathura. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 30-32, pl.

This is a description of four coins found on the site of Katra Kesavadeva, situated one and one-half miles from Mathura. One coin is a new variety, a counterstruck coin of the Huna king, Mihiracula. Another has the probable reading "Tijyavega," an unknown king.
J. D.

NATH, JAGAN. An Interesting Type of Skandagupta's Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. VIII, Part I (June 1946), pp. 48-50.

A controversial gold coin, with the portrait of the king standing facing a female figure of youthful appearance with a lotus in her hand on the obverse, and the goddess Lakshmi seated on a lotus on the reverse, is discussed here. The author cites literary and numismatic evidence to support Dr. V. A. Smith's contention that the female figure on the obverse is Skandagupta's queen. A chief editor's note appended to the article brings forth evidence to support the view of Mr. Allan, who identified the figure on the obverse as the goddess Lakshmi.
J. D.

SANDESARA, BHOGILAL J. Weights, Measures and Coinage of Mediaeval

Gujarat. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 138-146.

Information concerning weights, measures and coinage current in mediaeval Gujarat has been scanty. An old Gujarati commentary on the *Gaṇitasāra* of Sridharāchārya gives an almost complete table of weights, measures and coinage. The text of the *Gaṇitasāra* is given in full with the Gujarati commentary and is accompanied with notes by Sandesara.

J. D.

SANYAL, N. B. Date of the Restoration of the House of Ilyas Shah. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 45-49, pl.

Mr. Sanyal on the basis of a coin dated 841 A.H., recently acquired by Varendra Research Museum at Rajshahi has been able to correct the generally accepted date of the restoration of the house of Ilyas Shah to the throne of Bengal.

The date of accession of Nasiru-d-din Mahmud Shah I is given as 836 A.H. and 864 A.H. as the date of his death.

J. D.

THAKORE, M. K. Coins Doubtfully Assigned to Qadir Shah of Malwa. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 36-44, pl.

The author suggests that some coins assigned to Qadir Shah of Malwa should be attributed to Muhammad Shah Faruqi of Khandesh, Sultan of Malwa (1520-1535 A.D.), or his brother Mubarak Shah II.

J. D.

THAKORE, M. K. Some Varieties of Taxila Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 9 (1947), pp. 28-30.

Five uninscribed copper coins of Taxila are described. They are different varieties of those published in the British Museum Catalogue.

J. D.

ZAMBAUR, EDUARD. Ein Denkmal des indischen Aufstandes von 1857. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 117-132, illus.

The author describes an unpublished rupee, dated at Bareilly in 1247 A.H. in the fictitious seventy-third year of the reign of Shah 'Alam II. The discussion includes an investigation of the extremely puzzling problems connected with the theoretical regnal years on quasi-Moghul coins of the period. With reference to the political connotations of the coin, the late Dr. Zambaur presents a comprehensive outline of the native political situation throughout India in the latter half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries, including sketch maps and useful genealogical tables and data. He concludes that the coin in question was a product of the Lucknow mint. A list of known Bareilly issues concludes this valuable article.

G. C. M.

ZAMBAUR, EDUARD. Eine neue Münzstätte der Moghulkaiser Haidarnagar (Bednor). In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 113-116, illus.

Description of a hitherto unknown rupee of Haidar 'Ali, dated 1193 A.H.

and struck at Haidarnagar, or Bednor, in South India. Like other local issues of the period, the coins bears the name of the Moghul emperor Shah 'Alam II. A sketch of the career of Haidar 'Ali, who captured Bednor in 1176 A.H. (1736 A.D.) supplements the description of the coin.

G. C. M.

THE PHILIPPINES

CALICO, F. XAVIER. Commentaries on the Article "Early Coins of the Philippines." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 9 (Sept. 1947), pp. 647-648, illus.

Mr. Calico, noting a mistake in the article of Dr. de Jesus in the April issue of the magazine, presents conclusive proof from the Spanish mint records that the one peso of Alfonso XIII, 1897, was struck at the Madrid mint and not at the Valencia mint as stated.

J. J. B.

DE JESUS, P. I. Occupied Philippines in Retrospect. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 1 (January 1948), pp. 28-32.

During the fighting in Manila both at the beginning and at the end of the war, the Manila mint was completely destroyed and many private coin collections wiped out. The gold reserve had been sent to the United States, and huge quantities of silver coins were dumped in Manila harbor to save them from the Japs. No metal currency was issued by the conquerors from 1942 through 1944, but quantities of paper money and a series of commemorative medals appeared. The guerrilla forces issued scrip, which is still being partially redeemed. In spite of a prohibition Philippine numismatists continued to meet secretly during the occupation, only to see most of their collections destroyed in February of 1945. The post-war coins have been struck in the United States and will probably continue to be until some reconstruction from the appalling destruction in Manila is possible.

J. S. D.

PEREZ, GILBERT S. Philippine Currency, II. Bukidnon Province, The Grinstead Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 504-507, illus.

When a shipment of regular Mindanao guerrilla currency, amounting to 390,000 pesos, was seized by the Japanese in the province of Bukidnon in 1944, Lt. Colonel Grinstead, U. S. Army, as leader of the native forces, hastily issued 200,000 pesos to cover the loss. This issue was based solely on the loyalty and morale of the local Filipino people. When the guerrilla division received its next consignment from the traveling printing plant, the temporary issue was destroyed. The obverse and reverse of one of the surviving examples is illustrated.

J. J. B.

PEREZ, GILBERT S. Philippine Emergency Guerrilla Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), pp. 614-618, illus.

The irregular issues of Philippine emergency guerrilla currency, known as scrip, chits, or change notes, were issued by local change committees or

combinations of them in many communities during the Japanese occupation. They were not issued for redemption after the war but could be exchanged at any time for the regular emergency bills. They were issued partly to avoid transportation of bills, which was difficult and dangerous, and are usually in crude form on poor paper. Their number is very great and a complete collection would probably be an impossibility. Dr. Perez discusses certain interesting issues from specific localities and illustrates ten notes.

J. S. D.

PEREZ, GILBERT S. Philippine Guerrilla Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 99-102, illus.

After a brief account of Cagayan province and the fighting which occurred there during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, Dr. Perez describes the series of paper notes issued by the guerrilla forces in that province. They range from one cent to five pesos and consist apparently of several printings as size, color, and paper vary considerably.

J. S. D.

TOKENS

A., H. C. Stanstead Abbots: Tradesmen's Tokens. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 359, Apr. 1948, p. 149.

The author, by reference to the Herts County Records, attributes three 17th century tradesmen's tokens to Stanstead Abbots; two of them had previously been assigned to other Stansteads.

A. C. S.

CHALONER, W. H. New Light on John Wilkinson's Token Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 362, July 1948, pp. 306-308.

The author, who is writing a book on the Wilkinsons, tells the history of John Wilkinson's copper tokens, with many quotations of letters, etc., bearing on the subject. First issued in 1787 as pennies, and used to pay workmen in his iron foundry, they were called in and reissued as half-pennies, and circulated over much of southern England. Soon imitated, they initiated the flood of halfpenny tokens which, by 1792, were issued by all and sundry. His silver tokens are also discussed.

A letter in No. 365 of the same publication, at pp. 458-459, discusses "counterfeits" of the Wilkinson tokens.

A. C. S.

EASTWOOD, SIDNEY K. James Conder; His Book and Tokens, with Some Remarks on His Contemporaries and Successors. In: *Numisma; An occasional Numismatic Pamphlet*, Vol. I, No. 7, (Oct. 1948), pp. 113-120.

In a well written and well integrated article, Mr. Eastwood describes the literature on the eighteenth century token coinage of the British Isles, with full bibliographical detail, gives interesting biographies of the compilers and lists fifty-five tokens issued by them. Those covered are James Conder, M. Denton, Thomas Prattent, Christopher Williams, James Wright, Charles

Pye, Samuel Birchall, Thomas Sharp.

EASTWOOD, SIDNEY K. Bladud and the Bath Tokens of Somersetshire. In: *Numisma, An occasional Numismatic Pamphlet*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (Apr. 1947), pp. 92-106.

Mr. Eastwood traces the history of the city of Bath through its legends of early medieval days to its rise as a fashionable resort in the eighteenth century and finally, to its decline in the nineteenth century. The list of tokens of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries attributed to Bath by various authorities includes pieces struck in silver, copper, brass and white metal, and includes all the tokens that Mr. Eastwood has found in the literature of the subject. B. P.

EASTWOOD, SIDNEY K. An Eighteenth Century Bookseller and His Tokens. In: *Numisma, An occasional Numismatic Pamphlet*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (Apr. 1947), pp. 87-92.

James Lackington (1746-1815) established in England one of the most famous firms of booksellers in the eighteenth century. His first is said to have issued 736,000 tokens. The dies were work of Dixon and Lutwyche, except for one piece manufactured by Westwood. All were made at Birmingham. Mr. Eastwood gives a list describing the major varieties. B. P.

EKLUND, O. P. Charity Tokens of the Netherlands. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 12 (Dec. 1947), pp. 867-876, illus.; Vol. 61, No. 1 (Jan. 1948), pp. 19-28, illus.

Compiled from Neumann's catalogue and from the author's collection, the charity tokens are listed alphabetically by city or town. Obverse and reverse are illustrated and the legends explained. J. J. B.

FREEMAN, SARAH ELIZABETH. The jetons of the deans of the old faculty of medicine in Paris. In: *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Vol. 19, Jan. 1946, pp. 48-95, pls.

The "Jetons des Doyens," as a group of medical medals, has in the past been the subject of many different articles and books. Baron, Chéreau, Kluyskens, Corlieu, Blanchard, Fournié, Desavis, and Florange had covered the subject with no more than casual reference to the others' works. In this, the first definitive work in English, Dr. Freeman has sifted through her predecessors and has added valid deductions of her own. One hundred and sixteen pieces are fully described—all with conversion references to the previous works. Mules and restrikes are also included in this highly competent work. R. D. K.

WOODSIDE, WILLIAM W. Seventeenth Century Tokens of Bath. In: *Numisma, An occasional Numismatic Pamphlet*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (Apr. 1947), pp. 106-108.

After a brief historical account of the tokens struck in England in the seventeenth century, Mr. Woodside gives a list of thirty tokens issued in Bath between 1648 and 1672. B. P.

WOODSIDE, WILLIAM W. Straits Settlements Tokens. In: *Numisma, An occasional Numismatic Pamphlet*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (Apr. 1947), p. 111.

The author presents a list of eleven tokens originating in or designed for the British possession in the lower Malay peninsula, until recently called Straits Settlements, and expresses the belief that another series may be added to the tokens of the British Empire. B. P.

MEDALS

B(REITENSTEIN), N(IELS). Göteborgs Gasverk 100 Ar. (Göteborg's Gas Company's 100th year.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 3 (Mar.), p. 57, illus.

The Göteborg (Sweden) Gas Company recently celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and a commemorative medal was issued. The reverse carries the coat of arms of the city of Göteborg with the inscription, "Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Gas Works." The obverse illustrates part of the works and carries the inscription part in English, part in Swedish, "The Gothenburg Gas Company 1846, Göteborgs Stads Gasverk 1946." The medal was designed by Sculptor Karl Hultström and struck by Sporrang & Co., Stockholm. The diameter is 56 mm. H. L. H.

CARROLL, SHELDON S. New Canadian Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 8 (Aug. 1948), p. 546, illus.

Description, with full-sized photograph, of a new gold medal, the National Amateur Athletic Achievement Award, given to the skating champion, Barbara Ann Scott, and planned to be awarded to others for similar athletic achievements by the Canadian government. L. L. H.

DEWITT, D. Medalets of the Presidential Campaign of 1848. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 11 (Nov. 1948), pp. 724-751, illus.

The political campaign button was inaugurated over a century ago. The Jackson candidacy in 1824 produced a few brass discs as voter propaganda. By 1848, the practice of issuing such metallic pieces for political purposes was well established. Lists of such pieces appeared in 1858 and in 1862. But by 1896 the celluloid button had become the standard medium.

The campaign of 1848 with the Mexican War as background and the slavery issue looming ahead found three parties involved. The Democrats had nominated Cass and Butler; the Whigs, General Taylor and Fillmore; and the Free Soil party, ex-president Van Buren and C. F. Adams. The Whigs finally won by an electoral vote of 163 to 127.

There follows a list of 58 medalets, buttons, ribbons, and badges issued during the campaign: 43 for Taylor, 8 for Cass, 1 for Henry Clay, and 6 for Van Buren. These are illustrated and described in detail. J. S. D.

ERNST, AXEL. Medaillen C VI Futuro. (The Medal C VI Futuro.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 10 (Dec.), pp. 173-178, illus.

The article refers to a metal listed among Danish medals by unknown designers in Georg Galster's "Danske og Norske Medailler og Jetons ca. 1533-ca. 1788" (Copenhagen, 1936). The author endeavors to prove that it is of German workmanship and refers not to the birth of the Danish King Christian VI, but rather that it is connected with the German-Roman emperor Charles VI (1711-1740). One of the points of the proof is that the medal portrays the crown of an emperor rather than that of a king, although in fairness the author states that a small issue of Danish 2 Skilling bearing an emperor's crown was struck by King Frederik III in 1654. Reference is made to many numismatic works and catalogues. The medal itself did not become a part of the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection in Copenhagen until the nineteenth century. H. L. H.

R., C. Endnu en Frihedskæmpermedaille. (Another struggle for Liberty Medal.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 8 (Oct.), p. 137, illus.

This article describes a medal struck in 1944 during the occupation of Denmark by Nazi troops. It was sponsored by Andreas Thomsen and about three thousand specimens were sold illegally to aid the Danish underground movement. Mr. Thomsen was seized and placed in a concentration camp. The dies were no doubt destroyed by the Germans. The medal is identical to the Kai Munk Medal described in the *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1945, No. 6 (August), pages 91-93, inclusive except that the inscription on the monument reads "Dem Som Ofrede Sig" (Those who sacrificed themselves.) H. L. H.

FREDE, LOTHAR. Eine Selbstdarstellung von Christian Wermuths Leben aus dem Jahre 1694. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 2 (1948), pp. 56-65.

Christian Wermuth of Gotha (1661-1739) is perhaps the most prolific if certainly not the most artistic of the German baroque medalists. As in the case of the others we know comparatively little about his life and it is therefore most welcome that Frede publishes in extenso a short autobiography which has been found in old court records. It dates from 1694 and names many princes and other patrons for whom Wermuth executed coins, medals, and seals. Frede also adds a very instructive introduction. H. J. E.

HILLSTRÖM, KURT. Medaljkonstern Fram! (Medal Art Onward!) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 9 (Nov.), pp. 155-158.

The author endeavors to create interest in artistic medals in the Scandinavian countries. He feels that a large number of collectors are interested in medals, as pieces of sculpture, but that because they are too expensive are thus seldom seen by the average person. Subjects for medallic series are suggested which he feels that many artists could create. Another suggestion is that medals could be made available at historic sites for sale to visitors as postcards now are. Further, it is stressed that in Finland medallic interest is especially alive. H. L. H.

HULDEN, J. J. *Legenden i Finlands Medaljkonst (Legends in Finlands Medallic Art).* In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 4-5 (June-July), pp. 2-11, pls.

Because the number of members in the two Finnish numismatic Societies has nearly doubled in the past several years, this article was written to acquaint newcomers to numismatics with medals. Emphasizing that medals originated from coins the author treats their common characteristics in regard to metallic material, shape and size, design, and legend or inscription. Comparison of legends on coins and medals commemorating the same event are given, as the Danish two krone piece and the medal issued in honor of King Christian X's 75th Anniversary. Legends from a number of Finnish medals are listed.

H. L. H.

LAGERBERG, LARS G. Sweden Commemorates 90th Birthday of King Gustaf V. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), p. 590, illus.

A 2 1/4 inch bronze medal for the ninetieth birthday of King Gustav V of Sweden has the king's head to the left with the inscription "Gustav V Sveriges Konung." The reverse shows a crown superimposed on a branch, the dates 1858-1948, and "Med Folket for Fosterlandet" (With the people for the Fatherland), the king's motto. A five kronor note was also issued for the same event.

J. S. D.

LANTZ, MICHAEL. The 37th Issue of The Society of Medalist. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), pp. 586-587, illus.

The theme chosen by Mr. Lantz is the good and the evil as represented by two Biblical characters, John the Baptist and Salome. The obverse pictures the baptism of Christ by John with the inscription "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." On the reverse Salome holds the head of the prophet.

J. S. D.

LOEHR, AUGUST. Die Kunst der Medaille in Wien. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), pp. 2-6.

A short sketch on the history of the medal in general, and in Vienna in particular.

LOEHR, AUGUST. Wiederbelebung der Wiener Medaille. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 72 (1947), p. 1.

A report on a resolution of the Vienna Numismatic Society in which the Austrian Government is being petitioned to provide for instruction in the art of engraving, and also to hold public competitions for future coin issues.

H. J. E.

Medaljer slagna i Finland 1946-1947. (Medals Struck in Finland 1946-1947.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 4-5 (June-July), pp. 22-27, illus.

This article illustrates and describes eleven medals designed by Finnish artists and struck in Finland during 1946-47. The illustrations are most

valuable in showing the trend of Finnish medallic art, as well as indicating the number of artists engaged in designing medals. H. L. H.

M. H. W. The 35th Issue of the Society of Medalists. In: *Numismatic Review*, No. 13, (Vol. 4, No. 1), (Jan. 1947), p. 15, 1 pl.

The 1947 medal issued by the Society of Medalists is described and illustrated; it is by Bruce Moore, noted for his sculpture of animals, in a design appropriate to his talents. A. C. S.

M. H. W. The Mattingly Medal. In: *Numismatic Review*, No. 13, (Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1947), pp. 16-17, 1 pl.

The medal struck on the retirement of Harold Mattingly, to commemorate his 37 years of service with the British Museum, is described and illustrated; it bears his head on the obverse, and is by Paul Vincze. A. C. S.

NOVICK, EDWARD. The Centennial Fund Medal of the City College. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 6 (June 1948), pp. 398-399, illus.

In honor of the centennial celebration in 1947 a medal was designed by Professor Albert P. d'Andrea. The medal is described and illustrated. B. P.

PATRIGNANI, A. Il nome del Cardinale M. S. D'Altemps in una medaglia italiana inedita del 1582 la chiesa di S. Pio I. (Contributo al "Corpus" delle medaglie pontificie.) In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, N. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1947), pp. 97-99, illus.

Patrignani continues his contribution to the *Corpus* of Papal medals with the publication of a little-known medal of Cardinal Marco Scittico, Count of Altemps, on the reverse of which is represented the facade of the Church of S. Pius I. The church, which was initiated in 1565, was intended as a memorial to Pope Pius IV, but was dedicated instead, in 1582, to Pius I. Remains of it are now found within the Church of S. Chiara. Two additional medals honoring the Cardinal, but struck in Germany, are also described and illustrated. S. E. F.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY BICENTENNIAL MEDAL. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11 (Nov. 1947), pp. 799-800.

The Princeton bicentennial medal is illustrated with brief historical details on Nassau Hall, which appears on the obverse, and on the seal of the university, which is on the reverse of the medal. J. J. B.

ROSS, MARVIN CHAUNCY. A Barye Proof in the Walters Art Gallery In: *Numismatic Review*, No. 13, (Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1947), p. 16, 1 pl.

A bronzed plaster medallion of Milo of Croton in the Walters Art Gallery is found to be a proof of the 1819 Prix de Rome entry of Antoine Louis Barye; it was evidently struck at a late stage of his work on it, to check his progress. Both medallion and medals are illustrated. A. C. S.

SCHALIN, T. Födslosmärtor i en medaljmakares verkstad. (Birth Pangs in a Medal Maker's Workshop.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 4-5 (June-July), pp. 12-14, illus.

The article deals with the difficulties of designing and striking a medal with eight separate portraits. This was the artist-author's problem in meeting the requirements for a medal commemorating the no longer existing Swedish lyceum in Åbo. Eight rectors' and the founder's portraits were to be shown. Two artists who were asked to fill this commission declined because of the difficulties involved. The artist-author who is a portrait painter with but one medal previously to his credit, then describes his research among other medals, that finally led to his successfully completing the commission. An illustration shows a very satisfactory and artistic medal.

H. L. H.

SVARSTAD, C. To tyske krigsmedaljer vedrørende Norge (Two German War Medals concerning Norway). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1947), pp. 3-4, illus.

During the Second World War Norway was spared the plethora of tasteless German satirical medals which swamped Europe during the First World War. It may have been the lack of metal, but it was more probable that the Third Reich enjoyed a cheaper method of propaganda in stamps which played a very large role during the last war. However, some medals in commemoration of important military events were manufactured in Germany. In celebrating the German conquest of Denmark and Norway on the 9th of April 1940, the Staatliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Meissen prepared a porcelain medal in accordance with the design by Arno Eckard of Dresden. The medal is illustrated in the article. The obverse carries a Viking ship with the swastika upon the sail with this inscription around the edge: DENN WIR FAHREN GEGEN ENGELAND. The reverse bears the German eagle and the command: UM ZEHN STUNDEN ZUVORGEKOMMEN, with this inscription around the edge: ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DEN 9. APRIL 1940.

Germany had a decoration in connection with the war in Norway: "Das Kampfabzeichen das Narvikschild" which was instituted on the 19th of August 1940. It was bestowed upon all military personnel, living and dead, who had taken part in the fighting at Narvik. The decoration is in the form of a shield and carries the inscription: NARVIK 1940. Upon the shield are symbols for the three kind of weapons chiefly employed in the campaign: a propeller, an anchor, and an edelweiss. This decoration is not illustrated in the article.

R. P. B.

S., C. Vigelands Nobel-Medalje. (Vigeland's Nobel Medal.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 9 (Nov.), pp. 153-154, illus.

In his will dated November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel decided that the peace prize should consist of a sum of money and a medal and that the award should be governed by Norway's Storting. When it was to be awarded for the first time the Nobel Committee chosen by the Storting turned to the young and accomplished sculptor Gustave Vigeland to design the peace medal. The medal was completed in 1902. The obverse shows a portrait of Nobel

and the reverse three muscular, massive male figures embracing one another. This was Vigeland's only medal and marked the transition of his sculpture to the massive figures of his later art.

The coin cabinet at the University of Oslo, owns this medal in silver and in bronze, as well as a specimen in gold, which was the medal awarded to Fridtjof Nansen.

H. L. H.

The 36th Issue of The Society of Medalists. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (Mar. 1948), pp. 176-177, illus.

The 36th issue of the Society of Medalists is by Henry Kreis on the theme of the wise and foolish virgins. On the obverse are the wise—one large bust and four smaller full-length figures in the background. On the reverse the five foolish virgins stand or sit on a flight of stairs with two cats looking on. A six line quotation from Tennyson provides most of the lettering.

J. S. D.

VOITOV, A. A. Pamiatnaia Ural'skaia Zolotaia Plastina 1803 G. (An Ural Memorial—A golden Plaque of the Year 1803.) In: *Musée de l'Ermitage. Travaux du Département Numismatique*, Vol. 1. (1945), pp. 163-165.

An unique gold plaque commemorating the discovery in 1803 of a new gold field near Ekaterinburg in the Urals is discussed in this article. The type of the obverse, a mining scene, is similar to an engraving appearing on the frontispiece of a book published in 1804 by the Ekaterinburg Mining and Metallurgical Establishment describing its operations. The plaque, which measures 75 x 115 mm. and weighs 934.1 grams, was made of the first lot of refined gold from the new Krylatkovskago field—so named after the peasant who discovered it. Although this particular piece is inedited, it comes from the same dies used to strike a bronze medal (54 mm.) described in *Die Reichelsche Münzsammlung in St. Petersburg* in 1842.

R. Z.

PAPER MONEY

Billets locaux émis au mois de Juin 1940. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*. 1^{re} Année (1946) Auxerre, 1947. pp. 4-7.

Tabulation and description of the issues of local paper money issued in France during June 1940. Due to the shortage of an exchange media caused by the destruction of Bank of France notes during the invasion of the German army, many communities, through the Chamber of Commerce or other city departments, printed and placed in circulation their own local currency. The list gives the denominations, color of notes, and amounts issued, where available.

V. L. B.

Billets d'inflation 1940-1946: Hongrie & Grèce. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*. 1^{re} Année (1946) Auxerre, 1947. pp. 7-9.

This article lists the banknotes and other paper money issued in Hungary and Greece since 1941. While professing not to be complete, it gives detailed descriptions of denominations, color of paper and issuing authorities. Under Hungary the banknotes of the National Bank up to one millio B pengó are described. (Not described are the 10, and 100 millio B pengó notes of this series). Also given are the Adopengó or tax pengó notes and the notes issued in 1944 under the Soviet occupation.

The Greek issues are divided into three sections: (1) issues of the state upon the declaration of war in 1940; during the German-Italian occupation of 1941; and after the liberation of 1944-45; (2) issues of the Bank of Greece during the German occupation from 1941-44 and after the liberation in 1945; (3) issues during the Italian occupation by the Cassa Mediterranea de Credite per la Grecia which were printed in Italy with text in Italian and Greek.

V. L. B.

BÜKY, JÓZSEF. *A papírpénz fejlődésének történelmi vázlata (Különös tekintettel Angliára). (Historical Outline of the Development of Paper Money, with Particular Attention to Great Britain).* Budapest, 1947. 140 pp. In Hungarian.

In the first part of this book the presence of paper money in different countries of the world is shown and brought to the end of the seventeenth century. In its use among the ancients, Rome and Carthage are mentioned, and in the Orient Kubla Khan is singled out. A separate chapter has been devoted to the motives and reasons behind the introduction of paper money in England.

In the second part of the book the development of paper money is taken to the year 1935, and its various uses described: (1) as an instrument of payment between banks, (2) as money in trade, (3) as a currency supplementary to the usual metallic currency, and (4) as legal tender.

Much information is given in the appendix concerning the paper money of Great Britain, United States of America and France. This book will be of much value to paper money collectors who read Hungarian. Unfortunately, the book contains no illustrations, but in compensation for this understandable lacuna the annotation and bibliography are excellent.

M. K.

BÜKY, JÓZSEF. *A pengőtől a forintig (From the Pengó to the Florin).* Budapest, 1946. 9 pp., illus. Reprint from Budapest (Aug. 1946). English, Russian and French summaries.

This article describes the fantastic inflation of the pengó, the Hungarian monetary unit, in the years 1945 and 1946. Illustrations of Hungarian National Bank notes during the inflation are depicted. The notorious 100 B. pengó is reproduced fittingly enough. This is the largest banknote the world has ever seen, equivalent to a hundred trillion pengó. The article should prove helpful to the paper money collector.

M. K.

FORIEN, JEAN. *Billets émis pour les Prisonniers de guerre en France pendant la guerre 1939-1947.* In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie.* 2^e Année (1947). Auxerre, 1947. pp. 8-13.

A list of all known types of paper money issued in Prison Camps in France for the period 1939-47. Prior to the issuance of an official series by the Ministry of War in 1945, some Prisoner of War Camps had issued special paper money. This currency was then withdrawn and destroyed. The official issue for general use in all prison camps was printed by the Banque de France and carried the text "Republique Francaise-Ministère de la Guerre." As these notes were delivered only to military authorities in charge of the prison camps, employees of Prisoner of War Camps often had to issue special notes for payment of salaries or premiums due to the prisoners.

V. L. B.

HANSEN, HARVEY L. King Anthony and His Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 501-502.

Anthony Williams Hall, a pretender to the throne of England claiming descent from the Tudors, has issued his own paper notes in several denominations in England for many years. One of these notes is illustrated in this article.

J. J. B.

HANSEN, HARVEY L. Notes of the Danish Brigade. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (April 1948), p. 269.

Six denominations of notes which were issued by the Royal Danish War Department for the use of the Danish occupation troops in Germany are here fully described.

B. P.

LAFABRIE, JEAN. Les signatures imprimées sur les assignats et les billets de la Banque de France. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*. 2^e Année (1947) Auxerre, 1947. pp. 1-6.

The author explains that signatures on notes issued in the eighteenth century, or after 1800, other than the assignats, were usually those of high officers of the issuing organizations. The assignats from 1790-92 were mostly signed by hand and the signers were appointed by decree. After 1793 the signatures were printed and the signers were employees selected for their handwriting and shortness of name. The list giving all the signatures printed on the assignats with the denominations on which they have been used, is probably the most complete tabulation ever compiled. The list of signatures on the banknotes of the Banque de France is the first such list; it includes notes dating from 1800 to 1947.

V. L. B.

LAFABRIE, JEAN. Les Assignats Vérificateurs. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5^e Ser., Vol. 8, 1944-45, pp. 135-147, table.

This article describes the problems that the French Government had with counterfeit assignats and the methods used to protect itself against the forged money. The counterfeits made by prisoners from tools smuggled into them were easily detected. Those made abroad gave the government considerable trouble. One of the steps taken by the government in its fight against counterfeits was to issue specimen assignats to the district collectors for comparison. On the reverse of the specimens was written ASSIG-NAT VERIFICATEUR and they were signed by the Director of Assignat Production and two members of the finance committee.

V. L. B.

MUSCALUS, JOHN A. Use of 6 1/4 ¢ and 12 1/2 ¢ Notes Prior to the 1860's. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 18 (Oct. 1948), pp. 685-688, illus.

The old Spanish dollar, once widely used in the United States, was known as a piece of eight, being equal to eight reales. On occasion the dollar was actually cut into 8 pieces or bits, hence 2 bits, 4 bits, etc. Shortages of hard coins, such as during the panic of 1837, produced many issues of paper money as substitutes. Thus many bit and half bit paper pieces came into existence, issued by banks, cities, counties, states, merchants, railroads, colleges, etc. Pennsylvania seems to have been the center of this type of currency, and over 400 such pieces in these denominations (6 1/4 ¢ and 12 1/2 ¢) are known, usually in sizes smaller than the regular bank notes of the period. Many are attractively engraved, and some are interest bearing.

J. S. D.

PEREZ, DR. GILBERT S. The MacArthur-Quezon-Roosevelt Iloilo Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 11 (Nov. 1947), pp. 768-772, illus.

The emergency paper notes of Iloilo in the Philippines bearing a portrait of President Roosevelt on the twenty pesos, of Quezon on the ten pesos, of General MacArthur on the five pesos and of fifty centavos of the so-called "Confesor currency" are described and illustrated with interesting background details.

J. J. B.

PETERSON, Lt. MENDEL L. The Emergency Currency of Leyte Commonwealth of the Philippines. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 8 (Aug. 1947). pp. 569-577, illus. Reprint, 1947.

Part I of this article tells of the conditions under which the Philippine guerrilla government began printing money on the island of Leyte in 1942. Part II is a catalogue of the first issue notes with illustrations. Part III gives the history of the second issue of 1943-44. Denominations, colors, amounts of issue, and the difficulties of the printers and the presses are described.

J. J. B.

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

HOLST, HANS. Sagnet om laerpenger i Norge. Et par meddelelser (The Tradition concerning Leather Money in Norway. Two Reports.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1946), pp. 169-172, illus.

Various reports about leather money found in Norway are gathered in this article. A human skeleton was found in a stone coffin at Ramberg, one of the largest farms in the Sagnet, in the early part of the nineteenth century. According to the report, there were round leather pieces in the shape and form of silver dollars among the various artifacts. It was stated at the time that these leather pieces carried inscriptions. They were carelessly given to children as playthings and hence lost. Excerpts from two letters of the numismatist, C. J. Schive, to the Danish numismatist, C. F. Herbst, in the year 1845, discuss the possibility of leather money, and

the pieces supposedly made in Christiana at the time of the siege in 1716. Some of these pieces are preserved in the museum at Bergen. R. P. B.

DECORATIONS

CLARK, WILLIAM L. *The Ballantine Bequest of Decorations.* In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. I (1945), pp. 105-106.

A few of the one hundred and seven decorations bequeathed to the Society by Lt. John H. Ballantine, who was killed in action in the Pacific in 1944, are described.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. St. Olavs Orden 1847-21 August-1947. (St. Olaf's Order 1847-21 August-1947.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1947, No. 6-7 (Aug.-Sept.), pp. 109-113, illus.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814 specifically assigned to the King the right to grant orders of knighthood. The union with Sweden caused Swedish orders to be granted to Norwegians, who did not receive them with appreciation and it was soon found that the people desired a Norwegian order. When Oscar I became king he indicated on November 21, 1846, that he would establish such an order and the Norwegian government received instructions to make recommendations. This was done on August 21, 1847, when they urged that the order be given the name of St. Olaf, and that the ribbon be in Norwegian colors. The King agreed to the proposal and on the same day instituted the Royal Norwegian Sanct Olaf's Order, with himself as grand master and with the order divided into three grades: grand cross, commander and knight. Since that time numerous changes have been made in the order by both King Oscar II and the present King Haakon VII. The order celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1947. The insignia of the order are illustrated in the article. H. L. H.

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. Ordem Militar de Maria Tereza. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Orgão da Sociedade Numismatica Brasileira, Vol. 15 (1947), Nos. 1-4, pp. 1-6, illus.

Of the military decorations of honor in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire the most difficult to obtain was the Military Order of Maria Theresa. It was instituted on the eighteenth of June 1757 by Maria Theresa of Austria, Empress of Germany, and Queen of Hungary in order to perpetuate the brilliant victory of her troops over the Prussians under Frederick II at the Battle of Kolin. The decoration consisted of a patinated cross with a red field in the center traversed by a white band surrounded by the legend: FORTITUDINI. The reverse bears the laurel crown with the monogram of Maria Theresa with white and red ribbon. Only the obverse is illustrated in the article. R. P. B.

SEALS

EBELING, H. J. M. Theodoor Victor van Berckel. Over zijne zegelstempels

(Theodoor Victor Van Berckel. On his Seal Stamp). In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 33-34 (1946-1947), Tweede Gedeelte, pp. 117-121, illus.

On the basis of certain peculiarities in the lettering, Ebeling is able to identify seven additional seals cut by the engraver Theodoor Victor van Berckel, who was active in the second half of the eighteenth century at 's Hertogenbosch.

H. J. E.

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Tre sigilli della Marca Trevigiana. In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, No. 4-5 (July-Dec. 1947), pp. 91-95, illus.

Seals used by three individuals living in the March of Treviso in the fourteenth century are published with biographical and historical sketches of the families. Impressions of two, that of the bishops of Ceneda and the seal of Rizzardo da Camino, are in the collection of the Museo Correr in Venice. The third, a seal of Biachino da Camino, is in private possession.

S. E. F.

MINT REPORTS

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. *Royal Canadian Mint. Report For Calendar Year 1947*. (Ottawa, 1948), 20 pp.

A tabularized account of the operations of the mint at Ottawa. Comparable to the United States and British Mint Reports, although, of course, its limited output entails a much smaller report.

R. D. K.

Muntverslag over de Jaaren 1942 tot en met 1945 (Mint Report for the Years 1942 to and through 1945). 's Gravenhage, Staatedrukkerij- en Uitgeverijbedrijf, 1947, 99 pp., pls.

Report of the Netherland mint for the years 1942 to 1945 inclusive containing an account of coinage operations and statistical tables for the period. These were years of revolutionary change in the history of Dutch coinage, inasmuch as small change had been uniform since the year 1840-1850. Twenty-five, ten, two and one half and one cent zinc pieces streamed into circulation in January, 1942, and continued in use until the purification of the coinage in October 1945 when a large influx started back to the Treasury.

The demonetization of silver, nickel and bronze was unsuccessful. Radio Orange, the station of the free Dutch government, broadcast throughout the war years that these coins were and would be legal tender after the liberation of the Netherlands. As a result, few were turned in. A table is given showing the amounts of the different denominations turned in from January 1942 to January 1945, together with the percentage which these amounts constituted of the estimated circulation on January 1, 1945. The percentages are amazingly low.

During this period, the three United States mints struck coinage on contract with the exile government of The Netherlands for the use of the Dutch possessions, namely, the Dutch East Indies, Curaçao and Surinam. A table

is given which shows the denominations and the amounts struck from 1941 to 1944.

The few medals issued during the period are illustrated. R. P. B.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1947. Washington, 1948, 89 pp.

The annual reports of the Director of the Mint, which have been published since 1857, contain useful data on the operations of the mint service and the national production and consumption of gold and silver. Past reports have included statistics on the coinage of United States mints only. The present report, following the precedent of the London mint reports, has included for the first time statistics on the coinages of foreign countries. R. D. K.

CURRENT PERIODICALS

BOLLETTINO DEL CIRCOLO NUMISMATICO NAPOLETANO (Circolo Numismatico Napoletano. Sezione della Società di Storia Patria. Castello Angioino. Napoli). Vol. 32-33 (1947-1948).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris). Vol. 3, No. 8 (Oct. 1948); Vol. 3, No. 9 (Nov. 1948).

CANADIAN MONEY TALKS. Published by the Canadian Coin Club Society (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada). Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct. 1948).

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., N. Y. 21, N. Y.). Vol. 15, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1948); No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1948).

JAARBOEK VAN HET KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH GENOOTSCHAP VOOR MUNTEN PENNINGKUNDE (Amsterdam). Vol. 35, Pt. 2 (1948).

MÉDAILLES, ORGANE DE LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉDITEURS DE MÉDAILLES (Siège social: 58, Rue du Louvre, Paris). V. 11, No. 3 (Oct. 1948).

THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL. Proceedings of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand (Inc.). Vol. 4, No. 4 (June-Aug. 1948).

NORDISK NUMISMATISK ÅRSSKRIFT 1948 (Nordisk Numismatisk Union).

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NUMIS-NEWS (Official Organ of the Numismatic Society of South Australia). Aug.-Sept. 1948.

NUMISMA, AN OCCASIONAL NUMISMATIC PAMPHLET (Pittsburgh, Pa.). V. 1, No. 7 (Oct. 1948).

THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE AND JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (21 Bedford Sq., London, W. C. 1). 6th Series, Vol. 7. Nos. 27-28, Pts. 3-4 (1947).

THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son, Ltd., 5, 6 & 7 King St., St. Jame's, London, S. W. 1). No. 11 (Nov. 1948); No. 12 (Dec. 1948); No. 1 (Jan. 1949).

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- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (Hewitt Bros., Chicago, Ill.). Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov. 1948); Vol. 14, No. 12 (Dec. 1948); Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan. 1949).
- THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (Hon. Secretary: J. R. Stewart, Archaeology Dept., Sydney University). Vol. 10 (1948).
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- REVUE NUMISMATIQUE** (Société d'Édition "Les Belles Lettres." 95, Boulevard Raspail, 95, Paris). 5th Series, Vol. 10 (1947-1948).
- SAN FRANCISCO NUMISMATIC BULLETIN** (Pacific Coast Numismatic Society). Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan. 1949).
- SCHWEIZERISCHE NUMISMATISCHE RUNDSCHAU** (Revue Suisse de Numismatique). Vol. 33 (1947).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN** (85, Gt. Portland St., London, W. 1). No. 366 (Nov. 1948); No. 367 (Dec. 1948); No. 368 (Jan. 1949); No. 369 (Feb. 1949).

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- ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD.** Guide to the Greek, Roman, English and Chinese Coins. Oxford, 1948. Rev. by Gilbert Askew in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Feb. 1949, p. 61.
- BOYCE, A. B.** Coins of Tingi with Latin Legends. New York, 1947. (American Numismatic Society. Notes and Monographs, No. 109). Rev. by Adrien Blanchet in *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Series, Vol. 10, 1947-1948, pp. 151-152.
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- DEBLAIN, P. Guide de l'amateur de monnaies des empereurs gallo-romains. Nice, s. d. Rev. by Jean Lafaurie in *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Series, Vol. 10, 1947-1948, pp. 152-153.
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- JAEGER, KURT. Die deutschen Reichsmünzen seit 1871. Basel, 1948. Rev. by N. L. R. in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9, Nov. 1948. pp. 143-144.
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- KERR, W. J. W. Notes on War Medals, 1794-1840. Chapel Hill, Exmouth. Rev. in *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 11, Nov. 1948, col. 494.
- LIMPERT, F. A. United States Paper Money Old Series 1861-1923. 1948. Rev. by D. M. Bullowa in *The Numismatist*, Nov. 1948, p. 772.
- LOEHR, AUGUST, Österreichische Geldgeschichte. Vienna, 1946. Rev. by J. van Kuyk in *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch genootschap voor munt- en penningkunde*, Vol. 35, Pt. 2, 1948, pp. 114-115.
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WIESER, F. Die Münz- und Medaillenstempelsammlung im Hauptmünzamt Wien. In: *Numismatischen Zeitschrift*, 1947. Rev. by L. F. in *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 11, Nov. 1948, cols. 493-494.

COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

AUCTION CATALOGUES

BARR, JOSEPH E. (Berwyn, Ill.) Sept. 28, 1948, 603 lots, 8 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money.

BLUESTONE, BARNEY (Syracuse, N. Y.). Dec. 4, 1948, 1633 lots, 32 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals, Tokens.

BOLENDER, M. H. (Freeport, Ill.). Dec. 30, 1948, Mail Auction Sale, 2260 lots, 80 pp. Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Medals.

BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Penna.) Dec. 4, 1948, 634 lots, 28 pp. Ancient, U. S., Foreign.

DOROTHEUM-KUNSTABTEILUNG (Vienna). Oct. 26, 27 & 28, 1948, 749 lots, 8 pp. Ancient, European, Foreign, Orders, Decorations, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money. Nov. 9, 10 & 11, 1948, 1100 lots, 13 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Orders, Decorations, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money. Dec. 7, 8 & 9, 1948, 897 lots, 10 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Orders, Decorations, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money. Dec. 20 & 21, 1948, 601 lots, 7 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Orders, Decorations, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money. Jan. 18, 19 & 20, 1949, 952 lots, 31 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Orders, Decorations, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money. Feb. 1, 2, & 3, 1949, 752 lots, 24 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Orders, Decorations, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money.

FRENCH'S (Troy, N. Y.). Feb. 3, 1949, 720 lots, 24 pp. U. S.

GLENDINING & CO. (London). Oct. 20, 1948, 265 lots, 19 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Nov. 10, 1948, 148 lots, 13 pp., 1 pl. Ancient, Foreign, U. S. Nov. 24, 1948, 983 lots, 123 pp. Ancient. Dec. 21, 1948, 233 lots, 16 pp. Ancient, Foreign.

HOLLINBECK (Des Moines, Iowa). 66th Mail Bid Auction, Dec. 15, 1948, 1577 lots, 38 pp. U. S., Foreign. 67th Mail Bid Auction, Jan. 20, 1949, 1377 lots, 32 pp. U. S., Foreign. 68th Mail Bid Auction, Feb. 17, 1949, 1650 lots, 40 pp. U. S., Foreign.

KATEN, FRANK J. (Milford Coin & Stamp Co. New Haven, Conn.). Mail Bid Auction, Nov. 19, 1948, 886 lots, 28 pp. U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Tokens, Medals, Mail Bid Auction, Jan. 28 & 29, 1949, 1524 lots, 40 pp. U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Tokens, Medals.

KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). Mail Auction, Feb. 7, 1949, 992 lots, 24 pp. Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Medals.

- MEUSS, HANS** (Hamburg). April 15 & 16, 1942, 880 lots, 35 pp., 8 pls. German, Foreign.
- MOLDER, A.** (Lisbon). Oct. 22, 27, 1948, 453 lots, 32 pp. Portuguese, Foreign, Medals. Nov. 5, 1948, 260 lots, 14 pp., illus. Portuguese, Foreign, Nov. 24, 1948, 334 lots. 32 pp., 2 pls. Portuguese, Foreign, Dec. 22, 1948, 276 lots, 28 pp., illus. Portuguese, Foreign.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G.** (Basel). No. 7, Dec. 3 & 4, 1948, 721 lots, 50 pp., 30 pls. Ancient, European, Foreign.
- OGLVIE, JACK W.** (Hollywood, Calif.). Mall Bid Auction, Oct. 14, 1948, 452 lots, 6 pp. U. S., Canadian.
- SOTHEY & CO.** (London). Dec. 20, 1948, 130 lots, 8 pp., 2 pls. Foreign, **STACK'S** (New York). Dec. 18, 1948, 747 lots, 22 pp. Ancient, Foreign, U. S. Feb. 5, 1949, 809 lots, 24 pp. U. S. Foreign.
- WRUCK, WALDEMAR** (Berlin). Sept. 5, 1940, 254 lots, 20 pp., 8 pls. German. Sept. 30, 1940, 1238 lots, 38 pp. 12 pls. German, Ancient, Foreign.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BABIN, L. L.** (Rochester, N. Y.). Catalogue 1948, 8 pp. Nazi War Medals, Orders, Decorations.
- BALDWIN, A. H.** (London). Dec. 1948 (Part 2), 853 nos., 20 pp. Orders, Decorations, Medals.
- BARR, JOSEPH E.** (Berwyn, Ill.) List 32, 7 pp. Foreign, List 33, 6 pp. Foreign.
- BARZAN & RAG. RAVIOLA** (Torino). No. 5, Nov. 1948, 362 nos., 8 pp. Roman, Papal, Italian, Medals.
- BATSON, A. B. C.** (Washington, D. C.). Fall 1948, Orders, Decorations, Medals.
- BINDER, WALTER** (Hamburg). List No. 165, Oct. 1948, 865 nos., 32 pp. Ancient, Foreign.
- BLUESTONE, BARNEY** (Syracuse, N. Y.). Dec. 1948, Jan. 1949, 835 nos., 14 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M.** (Phila., Pa.). Vol. II, No. 6, Nov. 1948, 250 nos., 8 pp. U. S., Foreign, U. S. Medals. Vol. II, No. 7, Dec. 1948, 277 nos., 8 pp. Roman, U. S., Foreign. Vol. II, No. 8, Jan. 1949, 266 nos. 8 pp. U. S., Foreign. Vol. II, No. 9, Feb. 1949, 260 nos., 8 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- CANESSA, A. & NICOLA, LUIGI DE** (Rome). Special List, Nov. 1948, 502 nos., 25 pp., 24 pls. Greek Roman, Italian.
- CELINA COIN CO.** (Lima, Ohio). Price List No. 26, 1949, 24 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- DREIFUSS, J.** (Zurich). Lagerliste No. 4, Oct. 1948, 219 nos., 8 pp. Ancient, European, Foreign, Medals.
- FINK, A. J.** (Dayton, Ohio). Fink's Coin Bulletin, 1 p. U. S.
- FRANCESCHI, B.** (Bruxelles). Dec. 1948, 1004 nos., 23 pp. Ancient, Foreign.
- HESS, ADOLPH** (Lucerne). Oct. 1948, 216 nos., 4 pp. Swiss Shooting Medals.

- KEIM, F. E.** (Washington, N. Y.). *Keim's Hobby News*. June 1948, 8 pp. U. S. July 1948, 16 pp. U. S.
- KELLY, JAMES** (Dayton, Ohio). *Kelly's Coins and Chatter. Fixed Price List*, Nov. 1948, 4 pp. U. S., Foreign. Dec. 1948, 4 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- MAISON DEBLAIN** (Nice). *Liste No. 33*, Nov. 1948, 359 nos., 8 pp. Roman, Foreign. *Liste No. 34*, Nov. 1948, 274 nos., 6 pp. Ancient, Foreign. *Liste No. 35*, Dec. 1948, 434 nos., 8 pp. French, Foreign. *Liste No. 36*, Jan. 1949, 330 nos., 6 pp. Greek, French, Foreign.
- MOLDER, A.** (Lisbon). *Catalogue of Exposition of a Rare and Valuable Collection of Decorations*, Dec. 4-23, 1948, 84 nos., 16 pp., 2 pls. Portuguese, Foreign.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G.** (Basel). *Liste 76*, Oct. 1948, 257 nos., 8 pp. Ancient, European, Foreigns. *Liste 77*, Nov. 1948, 484 nos., 14 pp. Ancient, European, Foreign, Medals. *Liste 78*, Jan. 1949, 334 nos., 12 pp. Ancient, European, Foreign.
- NICOLA, LUIGI DE** (Rome). No. IV, Dec. 1948, 1494 nos., 31 pp. Italian, Foreign.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY MONTHLY** (Beverly Hills, Calif.). Vol. I, No. 7, Nov. 1948, 8 pp. Ancient, U. S., Foreign. Vol. I, No. 8, Dec. 1948, 8 pp. Vol. II, No. 2, Feb. 1949, 8 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- PEDERSEN, J.** (Boras, Sweden). *Catalogue No. 6*, Oct. 1948, 2047 nos., 62 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- PLATT, CLEMENT** (Paris). *Liste E*, Nov. 1948, 643 nos., 18 pp. Ancient, French, Foreign, Tokens.
- RANDALL, JAMES P.** (Chicago, Ill.). Nov. 1948, 24 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals. Dec. 1948, 22 pp. U. S., Foreign. 1949 *Numismatic Price List*, 40 pp. U. S.
- SCHULMAN, HANS M. F.** (New York). *List Nos. 35 & 36*, 1500 nos., 30 pp. Ancient, Foreign. *Special Price List No. 1*, 242 nos., 7 pp. European, Foreign.
- SEABY, B. A. Ltd.** (London). *Coin & Medal List*, No. 362, July 1948, 32 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Decorations. No. 363, Aug. 1948, 34 pp. Ancient, Foreign Medals. No. 364, Sept. 1948, 32 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Decorations. No. 365, Oct. 1948, 24 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Decorations. No. 366, Nov. 1948, 35 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Decorations. No. 367, Dec. 1948, 38 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Decorations. No. 368, Jan. 1949, 28 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Decorations. No. 369, Feb. 1949, 34 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Decorations.
- SPINK & SON LTD.** (London). *The Numismatic Circular List*. No. 7 July 1948, 658 nos., 13 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Orders, Decorations. Nos. 8-9, Aug.-Sept. 1948, 1165 nos., 20 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals, Orders, Decorations. No. 10, Oct. 1948, 638 nos., 14 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals. No. 11, Nov. 1948, 961 nos., 28 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals. No. 12, Dec. 1948, 953 nos., 18 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals.
- STACK'S** (New York). *List No. 43*, Fall 1948, 16 pp. Ancient, U. S., Foreign.
- TINCHANT, PAUL** (Brussels). *List No. 218*, Oct. 1948, 619 nos., 12 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals. *List No. 219*, Nov. 1948, 615 nos., 12 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals. *List No. 222*, Dec. 1948, 612 nos., 12 pp. Ancient, Foreign, Medals.
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OBITUARIES

- BLACKMORE, H. J. (1880-1948). In: *The Numismatist*, Jan. 1949, p. 62.
- CATEMARIO DI QUADRI, ERICO (1876-1947). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 32-33, 1947-1948, pp. 5-11.
- CORA, LUIGI. (1871-1947). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 32-33, 1947-1948, pp. 26-28.
- GILBERTSON, E. (1855-1948). In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4, June-Aug. 1948, p. 156.
- HARKER, E. P. (1874-1948). In: *The Numismatist*, Dec. 1948, p. 864.
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- SAMBON, ARTURO (1866-194). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 32-33, 1947-1948, pp. 12-18.
- SANTAMARIA, PIO (1887-1947). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 32-33, 1947-1948, p. 25.
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- VICTOR EMANUEL III (1869-1947). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 32-33, 1947-1948, pp. 3-4.

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Numismatic Literature

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GENERAL

Archaeological News. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. LII (1948), pp. 497-533.

Mention of several items of numismatic interest: p. 510, excavations at Palinurus in S. Italy "tend to remove all doubt as to the existence of such a community and the attribution of this coinage" (boar, incuse reverse, legends PAL and MOL); p. 512, finding of a Venetian bronze coin of the seventeenth century in an ancient Etruscan tomb; p. 521, finding of Byzantine edifices and bronze coins in Sicily north of Gela; p. 532, finding of "coins in quantity" at Kourion, Cyprus. AAB

CASTELIN, KAREL O. *Numismatic Pocket-Dictionary of the English and Czech Languages*. Brno, Czechoslovakia, K. Ditrich, 1948. 40 pp.

The Czech and English sections of this glossary each contains about 1500 words or phrases. Not only are the technical expressions and terms of numismatics present, but there are also listed common words which regularly occur in numismatic descriptions and discussions, as "ancient," "auction catalogue," "running," "white," "square," "perfect," "light," "club," "implement," "condition," "portrait," "later," "branch," "rose," "genuine," etc. The compilation will prove an invaluable aid to those who need to consult numismatic publications in the Czech language.

CONTI ROSSINI, CARLO. . *Tabelle comparative del calendario etiopico col calendario romano*. Rome, Istituto per l'Oriente, 1948. 47 pp.

These comparative tables of the Ethiopic with the Roman calendar should prove useful to the numismatist delving into the coinage and documents of Ethiopia. Comparison has been made with the years of the Ethiopic Era of the Creation of the World (A. Cr. M.), with the years

of the Ethiopic Era of Christ (A. Cs.), and with the years of the third cycle of the Era of the Martyrs (A. Mr.) The tables consist of sixteen columns. The first years are shown in the first column on the left, the second in the second column and the last in the third. The following columns show which day of the Roman calendar corresponds to the first day of each Ethiopic month for each year under consideration. RPB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Numismatics in Germany Today. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 7 (July 1948), p. 441.

This brief summary recounts the fate of some of the most outstanding public and private collections in Germany; tells of the activities of such societies as have been able to resume activity; and mentions some factors that have prevented resumption of trade in numismatics. LLH

MELLOR, EDITH M. Countermarked and Engraved Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 364, Sept. 1948, pp. 403-405.

An interesting "popular" article. The author first discusses the various reasons for which countermarks have been used, giving specific instances. She then considers the practice of engraving names, dates and designs on coins, generally for reasons personal to the donor and donee, describing and discussing a number of them. ACS

MOSHER, STUART. Coin Mottoes and Their Translations. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61 (1948), pp. 230-236, 328-334, 471-476, 591-600, 815-821. Reprint. 1948. 38 pp.

A listing of coin mottoes and their translations, which appeared in five installments, beginning in the April, 1948, issue of *The Numismatist*. Over two thousand mottoes are included. The majority of these are in Latin and for the increasing number of collectors who are not conversant with that language, this list should prove a real boon. The arrangement of the mottoes is alphabetical. JSD

Musée Numismatique. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1947-1948, pp. 391-394.

An incomplete list of coins, gems, and Byzantine seals (with inscriptions) acquired by the National Museum at Athens, 1940-1947, including seventeen solidi of Heraclius in mint conditions (from Mytilene), parts of coins of Trebizond, of coins of the Princes of Achaea, of eighteenth century silver; a complete hoard from Thessaly (740 pieces of seventeenth century silver; 680 Turkish and 55 of Ragusa). At the end of this list there is appended fresh comment on a large hoard of antoniniani found near Sparta and briefly noted in B.C.H. 1939, p. 288, and on a hoard of 111 antoniniani of unknown provenance acquired by the Musée Numismatique in 1941. AAB

Nationalmuseet og den lokalhistoriske Forskning. Reprint from: *Fortid og Nutid*, pp. 1-17.

This article concerns the value of the collections in the Danish National Museum to the student of local history. The last three pages by Georg Galster consider the Royal Coin and Medal Collection, tracing its history from its foundation by Frederik III, giving its present extent, and summarizing its method of handling hoards, which are, of course, the part most valuable to local historians. RPB

OGILVIE, JACK W. The Early Members of the American Numismatic Association. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 8 (Aug. 1948), pp. 505-519.

Brief account of the personalities and numismatic work of the founders and early members of the Association. LLH

POTTER, G. R. L. Let's Keep It Clean! In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 48-53.

Mr. Potter attacks the old problem of whether or not to clean your coins with the advice clean once properly, and then protect them; coins with beautiful patina are excepted. Copper, silver, and gold coins are all included in his procedure. He explains in detail his process of using a bath of potassium cyanide to remove tarnish preceded by a tri-sodium phosphate application to remove dirt and grease and followed by a bath in thinned transparent cellulose lacquer for permanent protection. JSD

Svenska Numismatiska Föreningen 1873-1948 (The Swedish Numismatic Society 1873-1948.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept. 1948), pp. 101-102, illus.

As a part of its celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, the Swedish Numismatic Society struck a commemorative medal. It was designed by the sculptor Gösta Carell. The article illustrates the medal and gives an account of the various events in the Society's celebration of the anniversary. HLH

TAYLOR, FRANCIS H. *The Taste of Angels. A History of Art Collecting from Rameses to Napoleon*. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1948. 661 pp., pls. \$10.00.

This is the first general history of collecting in the English language. It is not primarily art history, but a gorgeous pageant of royal and other great collectors and the vicissitudes of their collections. It is concerned with the social and economic conditions which led to the assemblage of collections of art objects, and to the migrations of these collections as the centers of commerce and wealth shifted through the centuries. While the genius of painters and sculptors is always present as a background, it is as objects of social prestige and mounting money value that their works travel through these pages. The influx of gold from America, the successive dominations of the Hapsburgs, the Bourbons, Napoleon, the naval and commercial power of England, financial booms and bubbles, call the turns in the shifting of the artistic loot of the ages from place to place. The converging of art treasures toward America is to be treated in a subsequent volume. HEI

A Tribute to Sir George Hill on his Eightieth Birthday 1867-1947. Oxford, Privately printed at the University Press, 1948, 43 pp., frontis.

Friends and numismatic associates sponsored and prepared this fitting tribute to the eminent numismatist, Sir George Hill, the Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum from 1912 to 1930. Included in the booklet are a brief sketch of his life and a complete list of his writings. A portrait of Hill painted by James Gunn, in the possession of the British Museum, is reproduced as a frontispiece.

TUDEER, LAURI O. TH. Herman Frithiof Antell och hans Numismatiska Samlingar. Föredrag på Svenska Numismatiska Föreningens årsmöte i Stockholm d. 23 maj 1947. (Herman Frithiof Antell and his Numismatic Collections. An Address before the Swedish Numismatic Society's Annual Meeting in Stockholm May 23, 1947. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, . No. 5 (May, 1948), pp. 69-78, illus.

Herman Frithiof Antell was born in Vasa, May 28, 1847. He was the illegitimate son of a government official, Peter Herman Rosenberg. He studied medicine at the University of Stockholm until the death in 1874 of his father who left him an ample fortune. During his student years at Stockholm he began collecting Swedish coins and medals. Some of his collection was sold at auction, but at his death in 1893 his remaining coins and medals were bequeathed to Finland. The collection consisted of 6494 coins, Swedish, for the most part, and 724 medals and tokens, about half of which were Swedish. The collection is still in existence and is administered by the Finnish government. HLH

TUDEER, LAURI O. TH. Numismatiska Föreningen i Finland. (The Numismatic Society of Finland.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 1-3, illus.

The Finnish Numismatic Society was organized in 1914 and reached a membership of sixty during the 1930's. During World War II the membership decreased, but it has now reached a total of 25 regular and 61 honorary members.

This Society has been particularly interested in the development of medallic art in Finland and has issued a number of medals in commemoration of both people and events. In its activities it reflects the healthy interest in numismatics in Finland. HLH

ANCIENT

LANGE, KURT. *Antike Münzen.* Berlin, Verlag Gebr. Mann, 1947. 50 pp., illus., map.

This book gives briefly the development of Greek and Roman coinage. The excellent enlarged illustrations are of coins and medallions in various museums of Berlin. The coins are considered principally from the artistic point of view. Their history is traced, for the most part, through study of the heads of divinities and rulers represented on them. ACL

MABBOTT, THOMAS OLLIVE. The Origins of Coinage. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 43-46.

A brief survey of what little is actually known of the origins of coinage in different parts of the world, pointing out the pattern, recurring almost universally, by which the art progressed from crude pieces of metal to coins designed as such. ACS

MILNE, J. G. Report on the Coins Found at Antinoe in 1914. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII, (1947), pp. 108-114.

The author lists the coins found during the excavation for papyri of the mounds of Antinoe in three groups, the first two of which are assigned dates: (1) A lot of 34 Constantinian coins, a hoard or part of a hoard, struck 317-326 A.D. and probably deposited in 326; (2) 109 coins of the Byzantine mint of Alexandria and one of Constantius II, a "currency hoard" probably formed early in the reign of Heraclius; (3) Miscellaneous items (Ptolemaic, Alexandrian, Roman Imperial, Byzantine, Barbaric, Lead Tokens, Arabic) found singly in the excavations. The listing of the first two groups is followed by some detailed comment and general discussion. AAB

ZADOKS, A. N.-JITTA, JOSEPHUS. Rondom een ring met Nike-voorstelling. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 35 (1948) pp. 95-100, pl.

In connection with a late fourth century B.C. gold ring from Asia Minor in the Royal Dutch Collection, which shows a Nike nailing a trophy to a tree, several other rings, cut stones and coins with similar motifs are discussed. These artifacts come from different parts of the Mediterranean world and various times of classical antiquity. However, two stones are of the sixteenth century. HJE

GREEK

ALLAN, J. Ancient British Coins from Lincolnshire. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 65-68 illus.

Six uninscribed ancient British coins were found in 1851 in a trench near Scartho Hill, now in the County Borough of Grimsby, Lincolnshire. Three are of the type of Evans C 5-7, two of Evans B 8, and one of Evans 10-11. After a detailed discussion of their types and various attributions, it is concluded that all six coins were struck in England.

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Cuestiones sobre las acuñaciones ibéricas en relación con Cartagena. In: *Crónica del IV congreso arqueológico del sudeste español*, Cartagena, 1949, pp. 223-227.

It is strange that the region of Cartagena, rich in silver and so important politically, appears to be unrepresented in the Celtiberian series. The author reviews the various theories of attribution which have been advanced to fill this lacuna. GCM

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. El Culto de la Salud y sus Representaciones en Elche y Cartagena. In: *Crónica del IV congreso arqueológico del sudeste español*, Cartagena, 1949, pp. 205-210, illus.

A note on allusions to Salus in the coinages of Elche and Cartagena. The cult was possibly established in south-east Spain before the Roman occupation. A comparison with certain figures on painted pottery of Elche leads to tentative hypothesis that Salus is represented on a coin of Carthago-Nova. GCM

EHRENBERG, VICTOR. *The Foundation of Thurii.* In: *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. LXIX (1948), pp. 149-170.

The numismatic evidence is discussed briefly and is held to support what is, in effect, the interpretation given in Seltman, *Greek Coins*, pp. 114-115; Ehrenberg is, however, more definite—he holds that “the head of Athena on the coins of the third Sybaris is full proof” that Athens was the leader of the new colony, founded in 446/5 (?), as well as of Thouria. (It is worth while to notice that Thucydides’ name for the city is “Thouria”; Ehrenberg still prefers the Latin form “Thurii,” and rightly says that “Thurium,” which frequently occurs in numismatic publications, is even less correct.) WPW

FEUARDENT, R. Réflexions relatives au silphion. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 27-32.

The author points out one of the most important characteristics of silphium, not realised or imperfectly understood by ancient botanists and modern numismatists, that it is monoecious, having both male and female flowers on the same plant. Both types are represented on the coins of Cyrene as well as the seed and the whole plant. The diphyllous pistil of the female floret, being of the greatest significance, is most often shown, but is usually incorrectly described as a triple flower or slip. SEF

MAZARD, JEAN. Une Monnaie de Juba II. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 33-38, illus.

Mazard publishes another specimen of a coin of Juba II of Numidia, similar to but a better example than the one, the authenticity of which Dieudonné was inclined to doubt (*Rev. Num.*, 1923, p. 66). This bronze bears a head of Jupiter Ammon on the obverse, and Juba's queen Cleopatra in the guise of Isis on the reverse. The author would date the issue near the end of Juba's reign, *ca.* 15 A.D., rather than at the beginning, *ca.* 20 B.C., as Dieudonné suggested. SEF

MILNE, J. G. The Coinage of Antioch in Pisidia after A.D. 250. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII, (1947), pp. 97-107, 2 pls.

An account of the decline of the coinage of Pisidian Antioch after the cessation of the large bronze pieces under Gordian III (Philip I→Claudius II), with emphasis on the decay in the use of the Latin language, so well and particularly known from the coinage of Volusian. A brief statement on the last surviving local coinage in Asia Minor and a discussion of the relation of the Roman monetary system to the Greek are offered as backdrops for the presentation of the last coins of Antioch in their homely details, the most conspicuous of which are bad inscriptions and Greek letters sometimes mixed with Latin. There is improvement where an intelligent engraver, or one who knew Latin, was employed. A catalogue of 63 coins in the Ashmolean Museum completes the article. AAB

RAVEL, OSCAR E. . *Les "Poulains" de Corinthe. Monographie des Staters Corinthiens. Tome II (De 414 à 300 av. J. C.)*. London, Spink & Sons, Ltd., 1948. 310 pp., 54 pls.

In the second volume of his corpus of Corinthian staters M. Ravel covers the fourth century B.C. A vast amount of material has been studied and classified with the same painstaking care that distinguished the earlier volume, so that the publication as a whole forms an extraordinarily complete and informative treatise on the silver pegasi of Corinth.

The first part of the present work includes notes on mint techniques, overstriking and the Corinthian standard as well as lengthier discussions of the chronology and sequence of the different issues, their stylistic variations and the symbols found on them. An excellent feature of the publication is the series of tables and diagrams which enable the reader to comprehend more easily the complex die-links between and within the various coin groups. The catalogue proper is amply illustrated, but it is to be regretted that the reproductions are not better.

The later coinage of Corinth, like the earlier money, is divided into three periods. Period IV extends from 414-387 A.C. and its issues are definitely arranged on the basis of die sequences. For the coinage of Period V, 386-307 B.C., linked dies are the exception so that the staters are separated into 12 series according to the letters or magistrate's initials on the reverse. A chronological sequence of the series is based on the evidence of the Chiliomodi hoard, on affiliations with the issues of Period IV and on stylistic ground. M. Ravel makes out a strong case for the classification of the coinage of Period V by magistrates as opposed to the traditional arrangement by symbols, and he ingeniously explains the recurrence of the same symbol under different magistrates as an attempt by the mint to

balance its accounts by having one magistrate use up the symbol-stamped ingots of a predecessor. The reader, however, may be somewhat puzzled by the long period over which the minting activities of nine magistrates is spread if the last three series were struck toward the end of Period V, and also by the slowness with which the *argyrokepeion* adjusted its books since the repetition of symbols does not always occur in succeeding magistracies. During Period VI, 306-300 B.C., the last of the autonomous staters were minted; these are characterized by Macedonian style monograms. With them are listed some barbarous and imitation pegasi, probably struck outside Corinth.

One of the most important contributions of the monograph is its emphasis on the fallibility of arranging coins chronologically on the basis of style or recurrent symbols, and also on the danger of interpreting particular symbols or adjuncts, like the laurel wreath, as references to historical events. M. Ravel's admirable publication of the staters of Corinth provides clear proof that the only completely sound classification of ancient coinages must rest on the evidence of hoards and the laborious matching of dies.

MT

ROBINSON, HENRY S. The Earliest Greek Coins. In: *The Museum of the University of Oklahoma Information Series*, Circular IV. March, 1948, Norman, Univ. of Oklahoma, 1948.

Descriptive list of 28 Greek coins lent for exhibition from the collection of the author accompanied by brief historical and numismatic commentary.

ROLLAND, H. Triobole de Marseille. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 119-121, illus.

Attention is called to a little-known silver coin of Marseilles, bearing a head of Apollo on the obverse and a bull on the reverse, similar to types used on small bronze coins. It can be identified as a triobol of the heavier series issued at the Greek colony.

SEF

STANTON, EARLE K. Gorgons I Have Met. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 8 (Aug. 1948), pp. 523-525, illus.

Discussion of the Gorgon type on Greek coins with illustrations of Gorgons on coins of Neapolis (Macedonia) and Camarina (Sicily), drawn mostly from such authorities as Head's *Historia Numorum* and Camman's *Numismatic Mythology*. Gorgon coin portraits vary considerably. The most familiar is the facing head of the monster filling the obverse.

LLH

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. A Corrected Reading on Aes of Colonia Corinthus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 87-88.

A small bronze coin of Corinth, the obverse lettering of which, involving two ligatures, has repeatedly been misread and therefore misunderstood, is now assigned by Sutherland to the duoviri Cn. Publicius and M. Antonius Orestes (dated tentatively 19-18 B.C.).

AAB

TOD, MARCUS N. Epigraphical Notes on Greek Coinage. III. OBOLOS. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 1-27.

The word ὀβολός, obol, comes from ὀβελός, spit (the only use in Athenian inscriptions of ὀβελός = obol is in I.G. I² 3.22, 485/4 BC). The derivatives of the two words usually retain the distinction of vowel—ἡμιωβέλιον and διωβελία, both from ὀβολός, are important exceptions (they are also examples of the lengthening of the initial vowel in compounds, a characteristic of both ὀβολός and ὀβελός). After noticing the frequency with which numerals ending in a short final vowel suffer elision before forms of ὀβολός, Tod considers each of the compound τριημιόβολιον διώβολον and the others up to δεκώβολον, ἡμι(τε)ταρτεμόριον, τεταρτεμόριον, τριημι(τε)ταρτεμόριον, ἡμιωβέλιον and τριτημόριον (most of these words have three senses: a coin, a weight, a sum or value) and finally deals with the symbols used in inscriptions to indicate obols, their multiples, and their fractions. Tod's closely-packed discussion is full of valuable historical, numismatic and lexicographical information—one regrets that these three articles did not ante-date the new Liddell and Scott.

WPW

VALLEJO, J. . *El signo S(M) en las monedas con leyendas ibéricas. Archivo Español de Arqueología*, No. 70 (Jan.-Mar. 1948), pp. 78-79.

The sign sometimes occurs on imitations of issues of such mints as Sekaisa, Sekobrika, Sekisa, Sesars etc., where it is used as an abbreviation. Often it is a mark of value meaninglessly copied by other mints.

GCM

WHITEHEAD, R. B. Notes on the Indo-Greeks. Pt. II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 28-51, pls.

Mr. Whitehead maintains his judicious method of approach to the difficult problems of Indo-Greek numismatics, namely, re-examination of the coins and reconsideration of theories accepted in the past. He still keeps us posted on new finds and current comment. Most noteworthy is his interpretation of the seated deity, formerly called Zeus, on Eucratides' bronze issue at Kapisi, as the tutelary goddess of the city with mural crown, holding a palm branch. He makes apt comparison with later city-goddess types, noting that Masson, who got the first example at Kapisi, described the deity as female and turreted. Consequently, Rapson's 'enthroned Zeus type' on the coinages of various kings can no longer be related to Eucratides' coin type. For the far-reaching effect of Rapson's theory, cf. my comment, *Num. Lit.*, No. 5, p. 131 f.

On the Eucratides Soter tetradrachm recently published in Russia, Whitehead quotes the publisher's attribution to Eucratides I and Tarn's to Eucratides II without taking sides. To my thinking, the younger face, Apollo reverse and monograms of this class of Indo-Greek tetradrachms and the epithet Soter on the Hermitage piece favor the theory of Tarn (following Macdonald) that these coins represent a second Eucratides, son or younger brother of the well-known king.

Most important is the account of the Lal Dheri 1944 Hoard of Indo-Greek

tetradrachms, the second one known. It would be helpful if such coins were described and illustrated apart from the others in these articles.

Whitehead rightly rejects Tarn's attribution to Demetrius II of the tetradrachm with the usual types of Demetrius I but with more youthful face than on most extant examples. There are two superb specimens of the young Demetrius I in this country, one in Boston, the other in the Newell Bequest at the Museum of the American Numismatic Society.

Included in this paper are notes on coins of the Kushano-Sassanian group and of the Shahs of Khwarizm, and on find-spots of Indo-Greek coins recorded in earlier works. ABB

ROMAN

ARMITAGE, T. W. An Overstrike of a Barbarous Radiate. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), p. 91.

Description of an imitation of Tetricus, fairly barbaric, but of normal (3 AE) module, overstruck on a coin apparently of the fourth century. AAB

BLANCHET, A. Monnaies de Lugdunum. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 121-122.

The author suggests that the original name of the colony founded on the site of Lyons, *Copia*, may have been derived from the colony of the same name in Thurium, as a compliment to the future Augustus on the parts of the founder L. Munatius Plancus. SEF

BOLTON, J. D. P. Was the Neronia a Freak Festival? In: *Classical Quarterly*, Vol. XLII (1948), pp. 82-91.

Section III of this article discusses the numismatic evidence, and concludes that it supports the author's contention that this *quinquennale certamen* was a four year festival celebrated in 60 and in 64 (with part postponed to 65), and almost due again in 68 B.C. when Nero died. This is a modification of Mattingly and Sydenham's conclusions in *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. I, pp. 171-174. WPW

CARSON, R. A. G. A Find of Antoniniani at Boothstown, Lancashire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 74-79,

Listing of a Roman hoard of over 500 antoniniani (Trebonianus Gallus-Aurelian, the greatest number being of Gallienus and the Gallic Emperors), deposited in two earthenware pots (one intact and illustrated on p. 80; the other in fragments), and found in August 1947 at Boothstown, Lancashire. AAB

GABRICI, ETTORE. La riconiazione del bronzo studiata in rapporto con la riduzione dell'asse nell'Italia e nella Sicilia. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. Vol. 32 (Jan.-Dec. 1947), pp. 29-52, illus.

The first section of this contribution in the field of early Roman coinage is devoted to a description of twenty-three bronze overstrikes of Atella, Calatia, Capua, Rome and other sites, with identification of the original coins in most instances. Most interesting are Roman overstrikes of coins issued in Sicily by Hieron II. In the final pages the suggestion is made that Roman coins were also struck in Sicily as well as in Central and Southern Italy. Pieces bearing the letters CA, KA, K, etc., which have been variously attributed to Canusium, Capua, and Campania, by earlier authors, are here assigned to a mint at Catania. Gabrici summarizes at some length the theories of Mattingly and Robinson as expressed in their paper on "The Date of the Roman Denarius and other Landmarks in Early Roman Coinage," and concludes that the results of his own researches are in accord with the new chronology. SEF

HAEFLIGER, F. Römischer Münzfund von Matzendorf (Kt. Solothurn). In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau (Revue Suisse de Numismatique)*, Vol. XXXII (1946), p. 21.

In the Historische Museum Olten there is a hoard of Roman coins found at Matzendorf, Switzerland, in 1841. It contains 58 pieces, principally denarii, from the time of the Flavian emperors, Trajan and Hadrian. The latest piece is of Maximian which is in mint state. The notice gives Cohen references for the coins in the hoard.

HILL, PHILIP V. "Barbarous Radiates" in Britain. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 365 (Oct. 1948), pp. 449-453.

These observations, based on finds in Britain, are but ground breaking for a more extensive survey. Line cuts showing various stages of barbarity convey to the student, interested in this field, the problem confronting him in attempting to set up a chronological sequence. The article concludes with an appendix of hoards and their probable dates of burial. FSK

LHUILIER, Dr. Un Aureus inédit de Sévère II César (305-306). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 123-127, illus.

This publication of an aureus of Severus II as Caesar (305-306), struck at the Eastern mint of Antioch, and bearing a portrait which can be identified as Severus only by means of the legend, serves as the basis for a brief discussion of the stylistic and technical changes in portraiture on coins which occurred shortly after the establishment of the tetrarchy. Though the monumental heads are treated in a geometric fashion, the consistent representation of what must have been characteristic features, proves that the portraits were intended as realistic and they are generally recognizable. SEF

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Bermondsey Hoard (Num. Chron., 1946, pp. 167-169). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), p. 91.

Analyses of the metallic composition of four coins from this hoard made by Dr. A. A. Moss of the Laboratory of the British Museum.

MAYREDER, FRIEDRICH. Londinium or Augustodunum? In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7, (1947), pp. 122-125.

Coins bearing the mint-marks AVG, AVGOB, and AVGPS for Magnus Maximus and AVGOB for Theodosius are shown not to have been struck at Londinium, as has been held by Evans, and accepted by Pearce. Though the question of the correct mint must remain open, Augustodunum in Gallia Lugdunensis is the most obvious claimant, if only on geographical grounds.

AAB

SMEDLEY, NORMAN. The Campsmount (Doncaster) Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 85-86.

In 1841 approximately 300 Roman coins of the fourth century were found at Campsmount, a private estate near Sampsall, of which 209 were presented to the Doncaster Museum. They are here recorded with reference to *Roman Imperial Coinage*. All antoniniani, they were distributed as follows: Gallienus 12; Salonina 3; Marius 2; Claudius II Gothicus 14; Quintillius 1; Victorinus 50; Tetricus I 89; Tetricus II 38.

SMEDLEY, NORMAN. The Folds Farm (Doncaster) Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), p. 85.

Seventeen additional coins (Philip I to Tetricus I) discovered on the Folds Farm site (*Num. Chron.*, 1946, pp. 69-72) have been received by the Doncaster Museum, bringing the total of coins recovered to 1,220. The pieces are listed with references to Mattingly and Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage*.

SMEDLEY, NORMAN. Roman Coins from Skellow, Yorkshire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 83-84.

List and description of nineteen fourth century coins (Constans-Decentius), said to be a hoard or portion of a hoard, found at Skellow, Yorkshire, now in possession of the Doncaster Museum.

AAB

STRAUSS, PIERRE. Un Sou d'or inédit Constantin II Auguste. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 127-131.

The author demonstrates that the solidus, CONSTANTINVS AVG./VICTORIA AVG. Victory with trophy and palm, with the mark of value, LXXII, in the field, and struck at Antioch, should be attributed to Constantine I. A catalogue of solidi, struck at Antioch bearing the mark of value, is appended. Issues are known for Constantine the Great and his sons, except Crispus. The Constantinian standard of 72 to the pound was presumably substituted for the Diocletian standard of 60 in the eastern part of the empire soon after the defeat of Licinius in 324.

SEF

BYZANTINE

B., T. Un sigillo Bizantino. In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, N. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1947), p. 96, illus.

Thomas Ollive Mabbott concluded the publication of "A lead seal of Nicetas Angelus, Despot of Epirus (?)" with the remark that "other lovers of antiquity may perhaps be better able to explain it completely than ourselves" (*Numismatic Review*, III, 1946, p. 17). T. B. with the assistance of Rev. Padre V. Laurent, who is preparing a *Corpus* of Byzantine seals and would, incidentally, appreciate information concerning unpublished specimens, offers a more complete transcription and a new interpretation of the reverse inscription. The seal dates from the first half of the eleventh century, some two hundred years earlier than Mabbott's hypothetical Nicetas.

SEF

TSONTCHEV, D. Sceau de Plomb nouvellement découvert de Nicéphore Ducas. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 132-133, illus.

Brief notice is herewith given of a Byzantine lead seal of the Despot Nicephorus Ducas (1261-96), recently acquired by the Musée National de Plovdiv.

SEF

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Le abbreviature e le date nelle monete dell'Italia Meridionale dall'epoca angioina alla borbonica. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. Vol. 32 (Jan.-Dec. 1947), pp. 53-64.

In the first part of this paper, the author lists twenty-two typical legends containing abbreviated words, and discusses the various types and forms of punctuation of ornamental marks, omission of letters, ligatures, etc., used in reducing the length of an inscription to fit the limited space available on coins. The form and placement of dates on coins struck at Naples, from the first dated coin of Philip II in 1572 through issues of Victor Emmanuel II, are then described.

SEF

COSTA COUVREUR, RAUL DA. Padrões e pesos monetários portugueses. Lisbon, 1946. 29 pp., pl. In: *Revista Brotéria*, Vol. XLII, No. 5 (May 1946). Reprint. 29 pp.

The standards, and coin weights for Portuguese domestic and colonial coins are discussed. A number of coin weights are described, and a list of makers of coin weights is included.

JLD

CRAIG, WILLIAM D. Saxon Monetary Systems. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 32-35.

This paper is an effort to describe the various monetary systems and changes which occurred in ducal, electoral, and royal Saxony from the 10th to the 20th century.

Charlemagne originated a denar system which included the bracteates of the late Middle Ages and later the gold florin. About 1500 the taler system with guldens and kreuzers was introduced. Confusion between north and south German equivalents produced the coining of the minor pieces,

landmünze or scheidmünze as they were called, in billon or copper, and convention money for international circulation and exchange in silver.

The Convention of Leipzig 1690 set the standard of 18 gulden to one mark of fine silver; the Convention of 1753 changed it to 20. Devaluation continued in certain duchies, and much confusion resulted as the end of the century approached. The actions and standards of the South German Convention of 1837 and the Dresden Convention of 1838 are related; the establishment of the zollpfund as the new standard in 1857 is explained; and the foundation of the mark-pfennig system with the coming of the Empire in 1871 is described.

The article is full of technical information and is valuable also for explaining such terms as reichstaler, specietaler, kronen-taler, premium taler, vereinstaler, etc. JSD

E. A. Det Danske Rigsvåben (The Danish Coat of Arms). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10, Dec.(1948), pp.163-165, illus.

By royal resolution dated July 6, 1948, the Danish coat of arms has been changed through the removal of the Icelandic insignia as a result of the dissolution of the Danish-Icelandic union which took place November 30, 1918. Iceland's old insignia, a crowned codfish, dates back to about 1350 and was replaced through royal resolutions in 1903 by "Seated, turned to the left, an Icelandic white falcon in a blue field." It appears on the notes of the Iceland Bank issued in 1904, as well as on the Iceland Landbank notes with the picture of King Christian IX. Curiously, the crowned codfish appeared in the Danish coat of arms on the Danish National Bank's red one Krone notes issued in 1914, but was corrected in later issues. In 1918, the union between Iceland and Denmark was changed in that it became a personal union with the same King for both countries, and Iceland received a new coat of arms, as shown on the first Icelandic coins of 1922.

When Iceland became a republic in 1944, the crown was removed from above its coat of arms, as shown on the coins dated 1946. While King Christian X retained his title as King of Denmark and Iceland, the present King Frederik IX bears only the title of King of Denmark. HLH

EKLUND, O. P. Copper Coins of Luxemburg. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 17-22, illus.

Another of Mr. Eklund's always valuable articles on copper coins lists those of Luxembourg as a duchy under Austria 1740-1795, as a grand duchy ruled by the sovereigns of the Netherlands 1815-1890, and as an independent political entity 1890-1949. Thirty-nine coins are listed, described, and illustrated, in nickel, zinc, iron, and gun metal as well as in copper. JSD

ERNST, AXEL. Den Slesvig-Holstenske Schilling 1851. (The Schleswig-Holstein Shilling 1851.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1948), pp. 53-58, illus.

A long series of medals, jetons and military medals of merit celebrate the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government in Schleswig-Holstein on March 24, 1848 and the three years of war which followed in

1848-50. Many of these have been described by Vilhelm Bergsøe and Christian Lange. The provisional government issued some paper-money called "Kassen-Scheine." Danish coins continued to circulate in that part of the duchies occupied by the revolutionary government, and legal tender privileges were also extended to Prussian Thalers and to Hamburg and Lübeck Kurant coins. To combat the shortage of fractional coins and to substantiate the sovereignty of the revolutionary government, a proposal was made to issue 4 Schillinge pieces equal to 3 Silbergroschen or 5 Schillinge equal to 16 Danish Skilling. The proposal was also made to issue copper coins in the denominations of the Dreiling and Sechsling. These coins were to be minted at Altona which was in the hands of the revolutionary government. The Sechslings struck in 1850 and 1851, and the Dreilings struck in 1850 appear frequently in collections. The Schilling appears to be a great rarity, and some authorities state that only a few trial pieces were struck in silver. Authorities are in general agreement that it cannot be classified as a pattern piece inasmuch as its issuance had been legally promulgated. The article closes with a list of the known trial pieces of this Schilling. HLH

G(ALSTER), G(EORG). Fire og Toskillingerne 1677 af Grenaille Kobber. (Four and Two skilling pieces, dated 1677, of Grenaille copper.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 8 (Oct. 1948), pp. 125-127.

In Luxdorph's excerpts regarding Danish Coinage, mention is made of four and two skilling pieces struck in Grenaille copper. This particular copper, which had a silver content, came from the Kongsberg silver mines in Norway. The proposal to use this metal was made by the mint official at Kongsberg and apparently received approval of the governor, but appears not to have received royal approbation. It appears that there was no profit in the striking of these coins and they were also large and heavy. They are to be considered in the nature of trial pieces resulting from conditions arising from the war against Sweden (1675-79). They are fairly common in collections in Scandinavian countries. HLH

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. Gouden afslagen van zilveren munten. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch genootschap voor munt- en penningkunde*, Vol. 35 (1948), pp. 101-105.

In the eighteenth century, mintmasters used to strike the various denominations of silver coins in gold which were then sold to the public as "New Year Medals." This custom began toward the end of the seventeenth century. On December 29, 1687 the Councillors and General Masters of the Mint of the United Netherlands issued a ruling which prohibited the manufacture of such pieces except for high government officials. This decree appears to have been effective, since few gold specimens of large silver coins are known with the exception of the new denomination of the Guilder and its multiples. In some cases gold specimens were struck from dies slightly different than the silver coin dies. The weight is almost always in multiples of ducats. HJE

HOLST, HANS. Myntfunnet fra Sløgstad. (Coin Find from Sløgstad). In: *Bergens Museums Arbok* 1946 og 47. Historisk-antikvarisk rekke Nr. 4, pp. 3-23, 2 pl. Reprint. 1948.

Sløgstad is a farm in the parish of Strand, Stavenger, in southwest Norway, at which a group of coins was discovered in May, 1947. The find consisted of sixty-seven silver coins (two have been lost) and three (at first, only two) pieces of silver: 1 Danish half bracteate, 31 Anglo-Saxon and 30 German coins together with 3 Cufic dirhems. According to reports one of the lost coins was Anglo-Saxon. These coins and the pieces of silver have been attributed and fully described with the exception of the three Cufic dirhems which were too badly worn to allow for certain attribution. The study contains two plates with illustrations of the most important pieces, and an excellent bibliography. RPB

KUYK, J. VAN. De eerste vorsten-portretten op munten. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch genootschap voor munt- en penningkunde*, Vol. 35 (1948), pp. 65-68, 5 pls.

A short article on the first appearance of true portraits of princes on the coins of the Italian Renaissance and the development of the portrait coin in Italy, France, the Netherlands and Germany until the end of the sixteenth century. Reproductions of the obverses of 47 coins accompany the article. HJE

MABBOTT, THOMAS OLLIVE. Bracteates. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 79-80.

The writer traces the development of bracteates from dress ornaments, through funerary tokens, to actual coins. He believes their monetary use dates back to certain "half-bracteates" of the Lombard King, Perctarit—and independently in Ireland in the twelfth century—and that these inspired the true bracteates. The later ones of Asia are mentioned. ACS

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. *Posición de Mallorca en la historia económica medieval*. Palma de Mallorca, Sociedad Arqueológica Luliana, 1948. 30 pp., illus.

This sketch of the background of the mediaeval numismatics of Mallorca is another valuable contribution by Mateu y Llopis to the study of the monetary history of Spain. The author traces the economic and political relationships of Mallorca during Islamic and post-Islamic times with Valencia, Montpellier, Perpignan, Castille, Aragon, France and England with reference to the monetary systems and the principal types of currency in circulation. Four numismatic periods, beginning with the reconquest and ending respectively with the appearance of the gold real, the florin, the gold reform of 1422, and the adoption of the ducat, are to be distinguished. The article is accompanied by two maps and a plate (unfortunately of inadequate legibility) illustrating the principal coin types. GCM

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. *Sobre la política monetaria de Jaime I y las acuñaciones valencianas de 1247 y 1271*. Valencia, Diana, 1947. 31 pp., 2 pls.

An illustrated and fully documented study of the earliest indigenous mediaeval coinage of Valencia, beginning with its creation by Jaime I of Aragon in 1247 and ending with the two new issues of 1271. A table of equivalents gives the value of the Valencian real in terms of the various units in contemporary circulation in neighbouring parts of Spain and the western Mediterranean. The article concludes with a brief analysis of three pertinent hoards, those of Castillo de Chio, Almenara and Valencia, from which it appears that the *dineros de terno* with head to the left are to be attributed to 1271 and later. GCM

PATRIGNANI A. Vittorio Emanuele III, re numismatico (ricordi personali). In: *Numismatica*. Anno XIII, N. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1947), pp. 100-104, illus.

A biographical sketch of Victor Emanuel III as a numismatist, recording the development of his interest and his contributions to the science of numismatics through his collections and the publication of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, which it is hoped the present government of Italy will feel morally obligated to complete. The obverse of a medal presented to the King on his visit to the Paris Mint in 1903 is illustrated. It was originally used as the reverse of the medal issued in 1770, during the reign of Louis XV, to commemorate the construction of the mint. SEF

PRIEUR, P. La fabrication des écus caramboles et la monnaie de Lille sous le règne de Louis XIV (1685-1715). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 57-117.

Prieur publishes some valuable records from the national archives dealing with the complex history of French numismatics during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715). In 1679, ten years before the formation of the Grand Alliance, which was to put a stop to his aggressions, the king had forbidden the circulation of foreign currency. This step was postponed in Flanders until 1685, at which time the king also ordered the creation of a mint at Lille, where special coins, such as the so-called *écus caramboles*, for circulation in Flanders were to be struck. The first of these coins were issued at the new mint of Lille in January 1686. Until such time as the new mint was ready, permission to strike these coins was granted to the mints at Amiens and Paris. Attempts were made to relieve the economic distress resulting from the military reverses suffered after the formation of the alliance by currency manipulations. Coins were called in, restruck and re-issued at fictitious values and a profit to the government. The author presents the records for coinage at Lille in as far as they exist. A table of mint-marks and a list of the personnel connected with the mint from its creation in 1686 until it was finally closed in 1857 conclude this important study. SEF

REICH, JOSEPH P. Monetary Misery of Germany in the Old Times. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 35-37.

Starting with a lot of German pieces coined by the Hohenlohe family, Dr. Reich traces the history of the striking of coins by the Holy Roman Emperor, the granting of coining powers eventually to some 1800 states or

individuals within the Empire, and the various abuses of these coining rights. Travel was difficult through the many small states each with its own currency. Coins were debased and clipped. The worst period came during the Thirty Years war from 1619 to 1623. This is the so-called "kipper" or "wipper" period when silver coins were all but replaced by base recoinings primarily in copper. All rulers engaged in the practice, and inflation of the worst sort resulted. Everyone was rich but could buy nothing. After many people had been ruined, the Emperor finally published an edict proclaiming complete devaluation. Germany was a long time recovering from her economic chaos. JSD

ROLLAND, HENRI. L'atelier royaliste de Tarascon 1590-1593. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 39-55.

Rolland publishes information unearthed in the local archives which throws additional light on the imperial coins issued by the unauthorized and short-lived mint established at the Château de Tarascon by Alphonse d'Ornano. An earlier study by Dr. J. Bailhache, based on records in the National Archives, appeared in *Courrier Numismatique*, V (1931), pp. 6-11. SEF

XAVIER CALICO, F. The Coinage of the Spanish Provisional Government of 1868. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 12 (Dec. 1948), pp. 830-840, pls.

The Spanish revolution of 1868 is important among other things for the inauguration of a decimal coinage in Spain based on the peseta. The author reviews the events of the reign of Isabella II from 1833 to 1868. The troubled times had produced monetary confusion, which had only been complicated by the creation of the duro in 1848 and the escudo in 1864. So shortly after the "Gobierno Provisional" was set up after the revolution of September 1868 new currency laws were promulgated and new coin designs called for.

The coinage under the provisional government consists of ten types plus four patterns. An illustrated catalogue of these follows the discussion, with information on dates, designers and engravers, numbers issued, and other valuable information. The article is an excellent example of clear, interesting, and thorough presentation of a small segment of numismatic history. JSD

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, D. F. The "Weymouth" and "Salisbury" Mints of Charles I: An Omission Rectified. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 1947, 3rd ser., Vol. V, Pt. II (1948), p. 227, illus.

A description of a gold Unite in the British Museum which the author had omitted inadvertently in his article on the "Weymouth" and "Salisbury" mints of Charles I (*British Numismatic Journal*. Vol. 23, 1938, pp. 97-118). JLD

ALLAN, JOHN. The Mint of Ayr. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 62-65, illus.

Edward Burns attributed four coins of Alexander III to a mint of Marchmont in his *Coinage of Scotland* (Nos. 32, 33 and 32a, 33b). Examination by the author of seven additional specimens shows that Burns's Nos. 32 and 33 do not read MAR but AR only. Mr. Allan surmises the AR to signify the mint of Ayr, which he suggests was instituted in connection with the military activity of this reign before and after the battle of Largs in 1263. On Nos. 32a and 33b the reading is to be taken as HARE, interpreted as the old word for "army." The inscription on the coins would thus read "Simon at the army or field mint." On the pieces ending with an A, the reading would expand to mean army mint at Ayr.

ALLEN, D. F. A New Coin of Henry of Anjou. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 1947, 3rd ser., Vol. V, Pt. II (1948), pp. 228-230, illus.

This coin in the British Museum is described as being of baronial origin. The coin was struck at Gloucester which was held by the Angevin party, and was one of Henry of Anjou's main strongholds. The moneyer's name is probably Willelm or Willem. JLD

CARSON, R. A. G. The Clifton (Lancashire) Find of Short Cross Pennies. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 80-82.

Sixty-six silver coins were found in a sand-pit at Clifton, Lancashire, in May 1947. Among them were sixty-one English short-cross pennies, one Irish penny of John, three Scottish pennies of William the Lion, and one piece of the German emperor Otto IV, all of which are listed with reference to standard works.

GIBB, HOWARD D. Bank of England Counterstamped Dollars. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr. Oct. 1947), pp. 87-88, pl.

This article discusses the British counterstamps applied to foreign coins during the Napoleonic period, to relieve the silver shortage. A list of the denominations known with each type of counterstamp is given, and a number of unpublished items, including two tokens, are illustrated. Included are two coins of Brazil, struck over the counterstamp, and a double counterstamp for Prince Edward Island. ACS

MABBOTT, THOMAS OLLIVE. The "Dickens Shilling," 1842. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), p. 58.

An account of an early Victoria shilling, holed and inscribed on the reverse, used as a key-tag for the captain's state-room occupied by Charles Dickens on his first trip to America. ACS

NELSON, PHILIP. Some Rare Norman Coins of York. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 72-73.

Twelve coins of William I, two of William II, three of Henry I, and one of Stephen—none of which are described in the British Museum Catalogue

of the coins of the Norman Kings—are listed.

NELSON, PHILIP. Some Unpublished Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 68-71.

Six pennies of Edward I, The Elder, three of Aethelstan, one of Eadmund, two of Eadred, and one of Eadwig—all of which do not appear in the British Museum Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins—are in this descriptive list.

NELSON, PHILIP. An Unpublished Archiepiscopal Coin of York. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 71-72.

A variety of the piece described in B.M.C., I, p. 228, in the author's collection is without stops on the obverse. It has additional interest, in that faint traces of a previous design is to be seen on the obverse, for which several possible explanations are offered.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. A Countermarked Shilling of James I. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 86-87, illus.

A curiosity among recent accessions of the Ashmolean Museum is a clipped shilling of James I countermarked with the numerals VI within an elliptical punch. Its weight, 70.5 grains, makes its interpretation a problem. It cannot be regarded as a sixpence; it does not fit into the Scottish series, being too heavy to be a six-shilling piece; nor is there a continental series in which it will fit as "six units."

THOMPSON, J. D. A. A Civil War Hoard from Long Bennington, Lincs. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), pp. 88-90.

In December 1944 a villager of Long Bennington sold to a jeweler in Newark a hoard of 980 silver coins from Edward VI to Charles I. Thirty-eight of the pieces, belonging to the Newark Museum, Dr. A. R. Bowen, and others are here listed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ALTMAN, CHARLES I. History of the United States Nickel Five Cent Piece. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 3-4.

This article discusses the four types of five cent pieces issued by the United States from 1866 to 1949 with the minor varieties of each, the metallic content, the costs and possibilities of forming a set in uncirculated or proof condition, and the rarity of certain dates and mints. JSD

FORD, JOHN JAY, Jr. A Pattern Ten Dollar Piece of Kohler and Company, San Francisco. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 52-53, pl.

The writer describes and illustrates an unpublished copper pattern for an unknown \$10 goldpiece of Kohler & Co., and gives a brief account of Frederick D. Kohler. ACS

FORD, J. JAY, JR. Untraced Curiosities in the American Colonial Series. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 93-96.

The writer describes a number of the early American coins, tokens and frauds, many of which have been lost sight of, discusses what little is known about them and their varieties, and appeals for further information about them and their present whereabouts. ACS

LOHR, LENOX R. Die-Strikes of the U. S. Mint. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 55-58, 2 pls.

The writer discusses the collection of die-strikes made in the U. S. Mint. He first defines pattern coins to include strikes in experimental alloys from regular dies, and explains the purpose of trial pieces. To demonstrate the importance of such a study, he then describes and illustrates a number of strikes of both classes (mostly from the 1860's) showing the purpose for which each was made and the conclusions to be drawn from it. ACS

CANADA

BOWMAN, F. The Designers and Engravers of Canadian Coins and Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 6-13.

After a brief introduction on the making of dies for Canadian coins, this article presents in brief form pertinent information on the lives and works of the designers and engravers of Canadian coins and tokens, men from England, France, Ireland, Canada, Germany, and the United States. These include Jean Warin, Ponthon, Thomas Halliday, William and Leonard Charles Wyon, Jean Marie Arnault, Sheriff, T. J. Minton, Albert Kuner, Horace Morehan, J. C. Hill, Thomas Wells Ingram, William Theed, Charles Tison, Thomas Church, George William De Saulles, Sir Edgar Mackennal, George Kruger Gray, T. Henry Paget, Percy Metcalf, Emanuel Hahn, and Thomas Shingles. JSD

ISLAMIC

AUGST, BEDRICH. A Persian Coin of the "Gallows Birds" Dynasty. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 91-92, pl.

Illustration and descriptions of a very fine multiple dirhem of the Serbedārid dynasty, struck at Sabzawār in 770 A.H. (1368/9 A.D.). GCM

RABINO, H. L. Persian Coin said to have been struck at Bahrain. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. VII (1947), p. 90.

The author cites a document in the British Public Record office describing a gold coin purporting to have been struck at Bahrain, 1233 A.H. (1817 A.D.). No specimen of this coin is known, and the author suspects that it was struck elsewhere and at a later date "pour les besoins de la

cause," i.e., as evidence to support the Shah's claim to sovereignty over the island. GCM

THORBURN, P. Coinage of Muhammedan Queens. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 367 (Dec. 1948), pp. 547-549.

The author briefly describes the coinages of fifteen women who ruled in Muslim lands, ranging in date from Sayyida of Aden (died ca. 1137) to the late nineteenth century Begams of Bhopal, and including the famous Shajr al-Durr of Egypt, several Mongol queens and Nūr Jahān, the wife of Jahāngīr. Short biographical sketches are included. GCM

P. WITTEK, Notes sur la tughra Ottomane. In: *Byzantion*, Vol. 18 (1946-1948), pp. 311-334, plates.

A fundamental and definitive treatment of the Ottoman *tughra* as it appears on documents, inscriptions and coins. The analysis throws much new and very significant light on the development of this remarkable Turkish symbol. GCM

INDIA

ALTEKAR, A. S. A New Silver Coin of Gautamīputra. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 111-113, pl.

There is a fairly extensive coinage of the kings of the Sātavāhana dynasty in base metals. So far, only one king of the dynasty, Gautamīputra, is known to have struck coins in silver. The fifth known silver coin of this king is here described and discussed. His consideration of historical and numismatic evidence leads Dr. Altekar to the conclusion that the coin was issued by Gautamīputra Satakarni to commemorate his success, late in the second century, in reviving for a time the Sātavāhana power. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. & DISKALKAR, D. B. Kasarwad Hoard of 'Ujjain' Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 99-106, pl.

During the 1939-40 excavations at the village of Kasarwad in the Nemar district of Indore State a lot of 130 copper "Ujjain" coins were found. Sixty-six coins of the find are described in detail, the remainder being too poor in preservation to classify properly. Historical interpretation of evidence from the find and analysis of the weights of its pieces are made by the author. JLD

BARTLETT, R. G. Some Notes on the History and Coinage of Northwestern India. The Earliest Period. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 365 (Oct. 1948), pp. 453-457; No. 366 (Nov. 1948), pp. 491-494.

A general, non-technical but well-informed introduction to the coinage of ancient North-West India with some reference to the associated coinages of the whole sub-continent. The body of the first article is devoted to the punch-marked coins. The second installment contains brief and capable

summaries of the coinages of Taxila, the Audumbaras, the Kunindas and the Yaudheyas. The article concludes with a sketch of Alexander's campaign in India. GCM

GHIRSHMAN, R. *Bégram. Recherches archéologiques et historiques sur les Kouchans.* Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français, 1946. 232 pp., 54 pls., maps, charts, (Ministère de l'Education Nationale. Mémoires de l'Institut Française d'Archéologie du Caire, Tome LXXIX. Mémoires de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan, Tome XII.)

This large and important work contains a brief chapter (pp. 85-97) on the numismatic finds in three seasons of excavations at Begram (Afghanistan), together with a summary of the coins found by Hackin in 1937-1939 at the same site. The periods range from Eucratides down through the "fourth" Kushan dynasty. Special attention is devoted to a drachm of Spalirises, a bronze piece of Guda (?), and five drachms of Kujula Kadphises. Of greater interest than the purely numismatic section is the extended consideration of eras and dates (pp. 99-108) and of Kushan history (pp. 109-184), in both of which the numismatic evidence naturally is brought under heavy contribution. The accession of Kanishka is dated 144 A.D. GCM

LALL, PANNA. A New Mughal Mint. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 174-176, pl.

Six silver coins discovered in the excavations at Brahmapuri, near Kolhapur, bear the names of rare mints, one almost certainly of a hitherto unknown mint. They are coins of Muhammad Shāh (2 from the mint of Tārāmāti) and of Shāh 'Alam Bahādur (mint of Karīmābād). JLD

MANKAD, B. L. Some Interesting Coins in Watson Museum. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 155-156, pl.

The Watson Museum, Rajkot, possesses coins of Rana Vikramaditya of Porbandar and of Zorawar and Mismilla, Rulers of Radhanpur, which are variants of pieces of these rulers described in the *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*. The coins, mostly of copper, and dating from 1831 to 1895 A.D., are briefly described. JLD

MIRASHI, V. V. A Coin of Kausikiputra Satakarni. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 116-118, pl.

A rectangular copper piece from a private Indian collection is attributed, on the basis of detailed study of its symbols and inscriptions, to the Satavana king, Kansī-Kiputra Satakarni. JLD

OLYBRIUS (MABBOTT, THOMAS OLLIVE). An unusual mint Technique at Kandahar. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (April-Oct. 1947), p. 98.

A brief note on copper coins of Kandahar, of the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries, with flans consisting of layers of copper bent together lengthwise. GCM

SIRCAR, DINES CHANDRA. "Hrezi" on a Coin of Hormazd I or II. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 135-137.

Epigraphical and historical evidence is cited to prove that the attribution by Fundoonjee D. J. Paruck (*Jour. Num. Soc. of India*, Vol. 1, pp. 58-71) of a drachm inscribed "Hrezi" to Rajputana is incorrect. JLD

WALKER, JOHN. The Largest Gold "Coin" of Shah Jehan. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 31-33, 2 pls.

A two-hundred mohur piece, 142 mm. in diameter, is described and illustrated from a cast in the British Museum. The original is lost. The "gigantic coin" is dated at Shāhjahānābād in 1064 A.H. (1653/4 A.D.). GCM

HAWAII

CARTWRIGHT, BRUCE. The money of Hawaii. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 69-73, pl.

This article traces briefly the monetary history of Hawaii from the original barter era, through the use of foreign coins, and then proceeds to a consideration of its royal and republican issues, under the monetary system established in 1846. The proofs and patterns are described, and more emphasis is placed on the tokens, of which one series is illustrated. ACS

THE PHILIPPINES

PEREZ, GILBERT S. Interesting Spanish-American Countermarks. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 7 (July 1948), pp. 445-447.

A discussion of some countermarks on Hispano-Philippine coins which the author believes to have been incorrectly attributed. For many years, and even at the present time, in spite of the publication of the Royal Edicts proclaimed at Manila, many Hispano-Philippine coins which belong properly to Manila have been incorrectly attributed to the West Indies and South America because of false interpretations of countermarks. LLH

PEREZ, GILBERT S. Philippine Guerrilla Currency. The Mindanao Emergency Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 23-30, illus.

The guerrilla currency of Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippine Islands, is extensive, readily classified, and well produced considering the circumstances. The first or Guingona issue, four crates with Pesos 7,500,000 was entrusted to Commissioner Guingona and Lt. Wilson. The former's half was buried, discovered and dug up during the Jap occupation, and finally repudiated by the restored government. The latter's share was burned.

The second or Saguin issue was authorized by Judge Saguin and executed by Lt. Wilson, who was forced to move his plant many times and hurriedly during 1943-1945. In the detailed list which follows the 4 varieties of the Guingona issue and the 71 of the Saguin are described in detail—denominations, numbers issued, ink, control letters, seals, serial numbers, time and place of issue. There are three pages of illustrations with thirteen notes pictured.

JSD

TOKENS AND JETONS

BLANCHET, A. Pions de Trictrac. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Series, Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 137-138.

The wooden counter used in such games as backgammon or checkers here published bears scenes of medallic type and the monogram signature of Martin Brunner, well-known medallist of Nürnberg. The author remarks that such pieces constitute a sadly neglected branch of numismatics and are deserving of more serious study.

SEF

MANISCHEWITZ, EUGENE. The G. W. Yarn Corp. Token. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), p. 91, pl.

Describes and illustrates an aluminum token issued in New York, for advertising purposes, from 1939 to 1944.

ACS

ZANDER, R. Russian Beard Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 12 (Dec. 1948), pp. 842-847, illus.

Among the many reforms instituted by Peter the Great were the decrees of 1698 that Russians should dress like Europeans and abandon their patriarchal beards. Resistance was immediate and violent, and Peter tempered his ukase to permit the wearing of a beard by anyone prepared to pay a tax for it. Tokens in the way of receipt for such payment were authorized. The survival of a single specimen of the 1698 tax is mute indication that the decree was not put into immediate effect. In 1705, however, a considerable number of copper tokens were issued for this purpose. The matter seems to have lapsed again without vigorous prosecution until 1724 when new decrees were issued, and square tokens appeared in 1724 and 1725. A uniform rate of 50 rubles was set up in 1728 and there the matter rested until the middle 1760's when the failure of the laws was officially recognized. Specimens of the 1698, 1705, 1724, and 1725 tokens and their official imitations (novodels) are described in detail and illustrated.

JSD

MEDALS

CRONLUND, E. Eugen Erhardt en Särpräglad Medaljkonstnär. (Eugen Erhardt, an outstanding medallist artist). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9, Nov. (1948), pp. 137-141, illus.

Eugen Karl Erhardt was born November 6, 1889, in Stuttgart-Feuerbach in Württemberg. He became a Swedish citizen in 1947. His father, Jacob Erhardt, was an artist known principally as a decorator of church interiors. From 1903 to 1908 Erhardt attended the state industrial school for precious metals in Schwäbisch Gmünd, while his artistic development took place during the years 1908 to 1914 in the Grand Duchy's Art School in Pforzheim. He is one of the few living artists who are able to cut their designs directly in the steel. The first period of his work was in the Renaissance style, replaced for a short period by a strongly expressionistic character. However, his outstanding ability developed in Sweden where he has resided since 1932. This artistry is shown particularly in the medals commemorating the 300th anniversary of King Gustav II Adolf. HLH

ERNST, AXEL. De Massmann Sondagsskolers Medailler. (The Sunday School Medals of Massmann.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct. 1948), pp. 121-125, illus.

In Danish collections, specimens are frequently found of the Massmann Sunday School medals, which are described by Vilhelm Bergsøe in his work on Danish medals and jetons.

Nicolaus Hinrich Massmann was born in 1766 in Eastern Holstein, and in 1792 received royal appointment as the minister in King Frederik's German church at Christianshavn in Copenhagen. In May 1800, Massmann opened a Sunday School in Copenhagen with an attendance of forty divided into four classes with instruction in religion, composition and drawing. Medals of merit were issued from the very first year; these medals came from Germany with German inscriptions. In 1804, Danish medals were prepared, and since that time many different types have been issued. These medals were given not only to students but were also presented to those who had aided the work. In recent years the work of the Massmann Sunday Schools has become limited principally because of the establishment of technical schools. The Massmann medals of merit are now distributed at the annual artisans' festival held at the Copenhagen City Hall. HLH

ERNST, AXEL. Thomas Borstorffs Medailler. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August 1948), pp. 85-87, illus.

In a previous article (*Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1944, pp. 87-92), the author had attributed a medal to the die-cutter Tomas Borstorff, without satisfactory explanations of its designs or inscriptions. In this article he publishes further information that he has been able to acquire from numismatic and literary sources. HLH

HEARTMAN, C. F. The Peterson-Mundy Gold Medal Presented to the First Negro Voter in the United States under the Fifteenth Amendment. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), p. 68.

A brief description of this large gold medal and of its recipient.

ACS

KUYK, J. VAN. De Gheyns penning op den slag bij Nieuwpoort. In: *Jaarboek*

van het koninklijk nederlandsch genootschap voor munt- en penningkunde, Vol. 35 (1948), pp. 88-94, 3 pls.

A detailed study of a medal by Jacques de Gheyn on the battle of Nieuwpoort, struck in 1601 at the mint at Dordrecht. This beautiful medal issued in a time of otherwise mediocre art shows on its obverse Prince Maurice of Orange on horseback and behind him a picture of the battle. Van Kuyk comes to the conclusion that there are other earlier and contemporaneous examples of both the foreground and the background, but that the combination of both was distinctly an original idea of the Gheyn. HJE

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Georg Sibberns initiativ till en Medalj öfver Ludwиг Manderstöm (sic) (Georg Sibbern's Initiative in Promoting a Medal in honor of Ludwиг Manderstöm.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 41-42.

Count Ludwиг Manderström was Swedish-Norwegian foreign minister from 1858-1868 in the ministry headed by Louis de Geer. Upon his death in 1873, the Norwegian statesman George Sibbern, who had been Norwegian Minister of State in Stockholm during Manderström's time wrote to his friend de Geer urging that a medal be struck in honor of Manderström. A long correspondence followed in which de Geer pointed out the many demands for subscriptions to various causes including statues, and the many difficulties involved. Although this correspondence continued until de Geer's death in 1894, nothing ever came of the Manderström medal. HLH

NOVICK, EDWARD. The Centennial Fund Medal of the City College. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 6 (June 1948), pp. 398-399, illus.

In connection with the Centennial celebration of the City College of New York, its authorities issued a medal which was designed and executed by Prof. Albert P. d'Andrea. The obverse carries this inscription along the circumference: COLLEGI URBIS NOV EBORAC SIGILIIUM MDCCCXLVII. In the field, there is a three-headed design of a man, woman and girl with the motto, RESPICE, ADSPICE, PROSPICE, taken from the original College seal. The reverse carries the dates 1847 and 1947, and ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION is inscribed along a circumferential band. Both the obverse and the reverse of the medals are illustrated. LLH

PATRIGNANI, A. Le Medaglie di Pio IX (alla memoria del numismatico Francesco Sarti). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. Vol. 32 (Jan.-Dec. 1947), pp. 65-95.

The task of compiling a catalogue of the medals issued during the pontificate of Pius IX was undertaken, but for various reasons never completed, by three different authors, and has finally been assumed by Patrignani. Still in the process of gathering material from collections throughout the world—over two hundred new types were added in the year between the writing and printing of this article—he here outlines the proposed publication in four volumes and discusses very briefly the chief subjects and outstanding issues for each of the thirty-

two years, 1846-1878. In December, 1946, 1701 types and 5118 varieties had been recorded. SEF

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Aktuella Medaljkonstproblem. (A Current Medal Art Problem.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 4-6.

In the opinion of the author, collectors have stressed the historical and biographical facets of medals while paying little attention to their artistic value. In Sweden, medals are issued almost daily in commemoration of anniversaries and festivals, but comparatively little attention is given to the quality of their art. Generally speaking, the design is a compromise between the point of view of the person or group placing the order and that of the artist. Artists would produce better work if less instructions and restrictions were imposed upon them. HLH

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Medaljer, utgitt av Norske Museers Landsforbund. (Medals issued by the Norwegian National Museum Association.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1948, No. 3 (Mar. 1948), pp. 37-40, illus.

The Norwegian National Museum Association commenced during the World War II to issue a very interesting series of medals which now number six, from designs made by the well-known Norwegian sculptors, Per Halle Storm, Stinius Frederiksen and Maja Refsum. The medals, which are illustrated in the brief article, show strength and character in their execution. HLH

PAPER MONEY

DILLISTIN, WILLIAM H. National Bank Notes in the Early Years. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 12 (Dec. 1948), pp. 791-814. Reprint. 24 pp.

This is an excellent presentation of the history of our national bank notes. Particular emphasis and details are given concerning the composition and conditions under which the first three series were printed and issued. These include the "Original Series," "Series of 1875," and "Series of 1882."

Mr. Dillistin discusses fluently the following phases pertaining to the issuance of these notes: acts permitting national banks to issue notes and the denominations authorized; designs and vignettes; method of printing and preparation of plates; bank note company imprints; check letters, plate numbers, serial numbers, signature combinations; seal, notes outstanding, and charter numbers.

While the Series of 1902, 1908 and 1929 are not covered in this article, Mr. Dillistin does tell why national bank notes were discontinued in 1935. Collectors of paper money should be keenly appreciative of the extensive research Mr. Dillistin has done to make this authentic information available. VLB

Information Concerning Portraits on Current Paper Currency, \$1 to \$100,000 Denomination. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, No. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), p. 54.

A table of the portraits on the different current denominations of U. S. paper money, with particulars as to their sources, engravers, etc.

ACS

LAFaurie, JEAN. *Bibliographie des Billets de Confiance émis pendant la Révolution (1790-1792).* Auxerre, Imprimerie moderne, n.d., 8 pp., table.

A listing of books and articles dealing with the paper money issued during the French Revolution in various parts of France. An index by departments is included.

JLD

LIMPERT, F. A. *United States Paper Money Old Series 1861-1923.* Compiled and arranged by Dr. Frank Alvin Limpert. Royal Oak, Michigan, 1948. 99 pp., illus.

The outstanding features of this book by Dr. Limpert are the illustrations of the various denominations and types of United States large size notes, and the biographical sketches of individuals who are portrayed on these notes. In the past, information on this subject has been limited, due to restrictions on photographing paper money, but Dr. Limpert was able to obtain the necessary permission from the Secretary of the Treasury to reproduce these illustrations.

Unfortunately, many of the notes illustrated are apparently specimens which are holed, unsigned, unnumbered, and without seals. Actual notes, no doubt, could have been obtained in some instances and the details would then have been much sharper. For some of the notes, the obverse is illustrated on one page, while the reverse is not shown for many pages further on. The 1882 Series of National Bank notes is represented only by an illustration of a \$5 note. There are no illustrations of the 1882-1908 Series.

Dr. Limpert has assembled under one cover much of the information previously written on this subject by prominent paper money collectors. However, the material is not too well correlated. There are several groupings of the various types of notes. If these could be consolidated, and if the number system used for illustrations corresponded with the number in the listing of the types, the book would probably be of more value as a reference work.

This splendidly illustrated book on United States paper currency by Dr. Limpert is a step forward, and undoubtedly will create a greater interest in this subject.

VLB

ROLLAND, H. *Billets de confiance de Saint-Remy-de-Provence.* In: *Revue Numismatique* 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 134-136, illus.

A brief note on the issuance of notes of small denomination to obviate loss in exchange of the assignats of five livres used during the period of the French Revolution.

SEF

SCHMALL, CHARLES NELSON. The War Bonds of the American Revolution. In: *Numismatic Review* No. 13, (Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1947), pp. 23-24. 1 pl.

An interesting 1780 war bond of the State of Massachusetts-Bay is described, payable in pounds at a rate varying according to the market price of corn, beef, sheep's wool and sole leather. One of the small "notes" of May 25, 1775, is illustrated. ACS

SLABAUGH, ARLIE. Obsolete Notes of World War II. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 8 (Aug. 1947), pp. 578-579.

Illustrated and described in this brief article are the fifty Reichspfennige of the German army, the emergency issue in two denominations of the town of Meerssen, The Netherlands, May 18, 1940, and three denominations of the mark from the Jewish concentration camp at Litzmannstadt, May 1940, one of which is shown in obverse and reverse. JJB

SPIRO, J. N. First Paper Money Issued in Ohio. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 83-84, pl.

A brief account of the Scioto Company, one of the many ill-fated schemes of the period shortly after the Revolution, and its promoter. Illustrated are three crude notes of small denominations, in French, for use by the French immigrants settled in 1790 by the Company in what is now Ohio. ACS

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

ŠUHÁJEVSKIJ, V. *Kožešiny jako Peníze v Staré Rusi*. (Furs as Money in Ancient Russia). In Czech with Summary in English. Praha, 1948. 31 pp.

Leather and furs were used as currency in ancient Russia. Written records are cited in which money in general is referred to by the names of fur-bearing animals, e.g. *kuna*, *kunitza*, *bielka* with its variants *veksha* and *veveritsa*. Certain coins carried appellations taken directly from the names of furs: *nogata*, *rezana*, *dolgeya* and *mordka*.

Accounts of travellers in Russia from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries mention frequently the use of leather and furs instead of metallic currency. Leather continued in circulation in some parts of Central Russia to the end of the seventeenth century and to the beginning of the eighteenth. An ukase of Peter the Great in 1700 states precisely that metal coins should be struck to satisfy the needs for small change and that leather should be squeezed out of circulation.

For some time in Russia only trace of fur and leather money were metal coins which carried the name of fur and leather money, e.g., *bielka*, *mordka*. However, a full cask of leather money, square and with different signs, was found in the Vladimir district of northeast Russia. There are also examples of leather money in the State Historical Museum at Moscow. One of these pieces carries the portrait of a man with a crown on his head and a sword in his hand identical to the fifteenth century coins issued by the Pskov Republic. Examples of fur money have not survived. RPB

DECORATIONS

BLANCHET, A. Décoration de Louis XV. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 133-134.

Blanchet publishes contemporary comment and description of a little decoration known as the Order of the Pavillion which was created by Louis XV for presentation to favorite courtiers. It is said to have been a cross of enameled gold bearing on one side a pavillion and on the other an "anneau tourant," a favorite royal game, otherwise unidentified. No specimen appears to be known, though it is to be hoped that one may have survived and will be recognized. SEF

MAY, EDMUND WARE. German Wound Badges. In: *Numismatic Review* Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 47-50, 2 pls.

Germany instituted wound badges in 1917, different colors being awarded according to the number of wounds; later, the relative seriousness of different kinds of wounds was taken into consideration. Described and illustrated are: (1) those issued to the army and navy regularly in the pre-Hitler era, (2) similar unofficial badges worn by the Stahlhelm, etc., (3) the early Hitler type, for the Spanish War and for the Sudetenland, Memel and Austrian "liberations" (including an unofficial one), and (4) those of World War II. The citation given with the badge in the earlier years of the war is also illustrated. ACS

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Numismatic Literature

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

With the present issue all subscriptions will expire which have not been paid in advance into 1950. Because of rising costs it has been found necessary to increase the subscription rate. Beginning with the January, 1950, number, the rate will be \$2.00 per calendar year, and subscriptions will be accepted by calendar year only. Single issues will be obtainable at 50 cents each. Members of the American Numismatic Society will continue to receive *Numismatic Literature* at no additional cost above their dues.

There is now in process of preparation for the press the promised supplement to the list of war-time publications printed in No. 1 (October, 1947). Also in preparation is an index and a title page for the years 1948-49. These will be distributed to all now on our subscription lists.

We urge prompt renewal of subscriptions to prevent delay in receipt of the January number.

GENERAL

ALMEIDA BRAGA, CARLOS DE. O "Museu Paulista" e a sua Seccão Numismática. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4 (1947), pp. 28-32.

In the reorganization of the *Museu Paulista*, Dr. Alvaro Da Veiga Coimbra was appointed chief of the numismatic section early in 1947. This article summarizes his achievements. Coins and medals had been kept in closets with only a few on exhibition in a very small hall. Today the numismatic section boasts of three large exhibition rooms and a small corridor with a total of thirty-eight sumptuous glass cases. During the year 1947 accessions numbered 892 Portuguese pieces, 243 Roman Imperial, 117 Roman Republic, and 24 Byzantine. RPB

FAWCETT, CHARLES. Seventeenth-Century Dollar Symbols in the Levant. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 186-189, illus.

In the Levant Company's records in the Public Record Office in London there are currency-signs that do not refer to pounds, shillings, and pence. They have been recognized as the sign for Spanish silver dollars, or "pieces of eight," which sign is shown by John Collins in his *Introduction to Merchants Accompts*, London, 1674. It is a known fact that foreign traders in the Levant imported large quantities of dollars, which circulated with the consent of the Turkish government.

Another sign in the accounts looks like the dollar sign prefixed with a capital "L" in script. This is associated with the Dutch dollar, known as the "Lion" from the figure of a rampant lion on the reverse.

The origin of the sign is probably from a combination of "P" and "S" as an abbreviation of "pieces"; or it might be for "pesos" or "piastres" by which the coins are also known. Its origin would thus correspond to Florian Cajori's suggestion that the American dollar sign comes from "P" and "S" for "pesos" (*A History of Mathematical Notations*, Chicago, 1929, Vol. II, pp. 15-29). Mr. Fawcett suggests a possible alternate explanation: that the sign is a combination of "S" and "P" for "Spanish pieces," or "Spanish pesos," or "Spanish piastres."

GERLOFF, WILHELM. *Die Entstehung des Geldes und die Anfänge des Geldwesens*. 3rd edition. Frankfurt am Main, Vittorio Klostermann, 1947. (Frankfurter wissenschaftliche Beiträge, kulturwissenschaftliche Reihe, Vol. 1. Ed. by Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft an der Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a.M.). 260 pp., illus., 12 pl.

After a short introduction which explains the older theories on the origin of money, the author delves into sociological explanations. The origin of money is not found in barter but in the primitive desire to be

appreciated. It is money in primitive life which makes a man prominent among his equals. In its origin money served no economic purpose but is chiefly social. At first money was hoarded for treasure and when spent, was expended in prodigal fashion in order to increase the owner's standing and reputation among his equals. Barter-money came next followed by symbolic money, metallic money, and finally the coin.

In the second chapter the various forms of primitive money are discussed: stone money, pearl money, shell money, skin money, iron money, copper and brass money, cattle money, and ornaments as money.

The third chapter treats of the conception of money in general and the character of primitive money in particular. The author's analysis of the development of money is important.

The fourth and last chapter is a short and distinct summary. The book contains detailed bibliographies and indexes. PB

HEWITT, LEE F. Zinc Coins of World War II and Supplementary List. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 213-214; No. 4 (Apr. 1948), pp. 413-414.

A listing of the zinc coins used by the majority of the European countries, as well as Indo-China, Japan, Tunis, Bolivia, and Iceland. BPL

HOWE, L. L. How Shall We Keep Our Coins? In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 5 (May 1949), pp. 298-301.

Prof. Howe's article on the cleaning and preservation of coins is a middle of the road discussion between the two extremes he presented in two earlier articles on the subject. His general rule is "Never clean a coin unless it needs it; then clean it immediately." Gold should not be cleaned. Silver pieces are more a matter of taste. Copper frequently needs cleaning to preserve it.

The three main methods of cleaning are discussed; rubbing with a paste (electro-silicon), the use of chemicals (salt and lemon, hydrochloric acid), and the electric bath. The virtues and difficulties of each method are pointed out.

In discussing the housing of cleaned (or uncleaned coins), Prof. Howe comments on coin albums with slides, cellophane and paper envelopes, lacquers, waxes, and plastic holders. Personally he prefers individual Lucite holders and paper envelopes in metal boxes. His copper coins get a rubbing with beeswax and he sees no reason why proofs should not be lacquered before being stowed away. JSD

JESSE, W. *Städtisches Museum Braunschweig. Münzen und Medaillen.* Braunschweig, 1949. 8 pp., 4 pl.

This pamphlet is a guide, compiled by the director of the above museum, to an exhibition of coins of all periods. The exhibition shows the evolution of coinage from its origin to the present time. Historical and artistic rela-

tionships are also brought out. The four plates contain forty-four illustrations of coins and medals. PB

König der Sammler. Philipp von Stosch und seine Gemmen. In: *Das Ufer*, Heft 2 (Offenbach 1949), p. 17, 5 illus.

Biography of Philipp v. Stosch (1691-1757), author of "Gemmae antiquae caelatae" (1724) and collector of coins and especially gems and cameos. His collection of more than 3000 antique gems was described by Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1760), and purchased for the Berlin Museum for 30000 thalers (1764). PB

MASON, N. B. Trade Dollars. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 367 (Dec., 1948), pp. 544-545.

A brief account of some of the trade-dollars issued by various countries, with remarks on certain coins not struck for that purpose but which attained international usage. ACS

SCHWABACHER, W. Nils Gustaf Palin. Ett Svenskt Samlaröde I Södern (A Swedish Collector's Fate in the South.) In: *Fornvännen, Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien* pp. 19-32, illus.

Nils Gustaf Palin (1765-1842), Swedish envoy to the Ottoman Empire in the early nineteenth century, has been known in Swedish scholarship chiefly for his writings in the field of Egyptology. His contributions to numismatics have been forgotten, although his work in this field was much greater. At the time of Palin's death in 1842 his collection which had its beginning in Constantinople and was much increased after his moving to Rome in 1824 consisted of almost 13,000 Greek and Roman coins. It, together with his other antiquities, was deposited in the Prussian Archaeological Institute, where it remained until April, 1859 when it was sold in Paris. Charles Rollin's auction catalogue of the collection was a revelation to collectors of its importance and richness. At the present time most of Palin's coins are in the Cabinet des Médailles, in the British Museum or in the Berlin Münzkabinett. The article contains illustrations of six Alexander pieces from the Palin Collection. RPB

Story and Design of Modern Coins. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*. Vol. 15 (1948), pp. 8-9, 32-33, 66-67, 80-81, 106-107, 126-127, illus.

Brief notes on the historical background of the types and illustrated specimens of contemporary coins, many of which are commemorative. Twenty-two coins are illustrated.

University of Oxford, Ashmolean Museum. *Report of the Visitors*. 1948, 61 pp., 14 pls.

In 1948 the Heberden Coin Room of the Ashmolean Museum acquired

nearly three thousand coins and medals and thirty bank notes, which are summarized and listed on pages 27-31 of this booklet. Purchases were made of Roman coins from the collections of Dr. L. A. Lawrence and Rev. E. A. Sydenham. Eight selected specimens are illustrated on one plate.

GREEK

BABELON, JEAN. Tyrinnos. *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 10 (1947-1948), pp. 1-26, 2 pls.

Babelon discusses the introduction of the Macedonian rider, a deity variously identified with the cults of Apollo, Dionysos, Asclepios and others, into Asia Minor. Adopting the double-axe attribute of the Sun God, he became the Horseman with the double-axe, and was worshipped as an ancestral hero in many towns of Lydia and Phrygia. Babelon traces especially the development of the type at Thyatira, in Lydia, where the divinity was known as Tyrinnos. SEF

BAUER, HORST-ULBO. Solon oder Peisistratos? In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 1 (1949), pp. 16-17.

Against a Peisistratid date for the earliest Attic "owls," this brief account of the early coinage of Athens follows J. G. Milne and a recent study of H. A. Cahn in placing the first owls at the beginning rather than in the middle of the sixth century, a dating more consistent with the style of the tetradrachms. AAB

BELLINGER, A. R. Chronology of Attic New Style Tetradrachms. In: *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII (1949), Commemorative Studies in Honor of Theodore Leslie Shear, pp. 6-30, pl.

This interesting study proposes a radical change in the chronology of the Athenian New Style silver. Working from the fixed date of the Mithridates Eupator issue ca. 88 B.C., the evidence of the hoards, and two fundamental assumptions—namely, that we possess examples of practically all the original issues and that these were for the most part annual and continuous—Professor Bellinger concludes that the series must have begun ca. 180/79 B.C. instead of ca. 229 B.C. The revised dating necessitates a re-attribution of the Antiochus issue which is ascribed to Antiochus VII rather than Antiochus Ephiphanes.

In arrangement the article reviews briefly previous attempts to fix the sequence of the New Style Currency and lists all known issues with the new dating of each and with indications of the groupings of Svoronos and Kamnitsis. Included is a hitherto unpublished type from the Newell Collection. The individual issues are then discussed carefully together with the evidence for their relative positions in the sequence. In conclusion

the author points out the work which must still be done, notably the search for additional die sequences and unpublished hoard material as well as further study of weights, workshops, third magistrates and the affiliated bronze currency. MT

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. A Seleucid Mint at Elaeusa Sebaste. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III, 1948, pp. 27-30.

Evidence is advanced for the re-attribution of certain tetradrachms of Antiochus VIII and Seleucus VI. Reassignment of these Cilician issues to another mint is based upon a careful study of the coins and available historical data. Professor Bellinger's reasoning leaves little doubt that existing specimens of these Syrian kings, formerly believed to be products of Seleucia-ad-Calycadnum, were struck at the island mint of Elaeusa Sebaste. FSK

CAHN, HERBERT A. *Frühellenistische Münzkunst*. Basel, Amerbach, 1948 (?), 29 pp., 21 pls. 2.50 swiss frs.

The author's stated purpose is to try to show how the coins may throw a little light on an obscure period of Greek art. In comparison with a scarcity in other fields of art after Alexander's campaigns, the coinage is rich and varied. The broadening scope of trade created new mints and many issues of coinage. The ruler portrait reaches its fullest artistic form at once. For die engraving the times were very creative and represent the last bloom of Greek coinage. In noting the lack of a single history on the art of Hellenistic coins the author pays prime tribute to the studies of E. T. Newell and indicates the work still needed to be done on the coins of Lysimachus and on the greater part of the coins of Alexander III. Then follow accounts of the coinage of individual Hellenistic rulers: Agathocles, of Syracuse; Seleucus I; there is a flash-back to Alexander, in whose coinage lay the roots of the pathetic style; Ptolemy I, who first broke with the traditional obverse of the Alexander coinage; Seleucus I after Ipsus, whose coinage had more specific reference to history.

Throughout these sections are discussions of style as it developed against the historical background. Finally, the coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Pergamene rulers is discussed, followed by six pages summarizing the style of the period. That the "autumn" of Greek culture was not decay but produced new powers the coins are significant proof. AAB

CICCIO, MONS. GIUSEPPE DE. Di un tetradramma inedito di Catana e di un hemiobolo di argento e la litra di bronzo di Eryx. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 1-4, illus.

The first of three Sicilian coins discussed in this article, a silver tetradrachm of Catana with head of Apollo over quadriga, presents a new combination of dies, and is probably the latest in the series before the addition of the Niké on the reverse type.

A unique silver hemiobol, attributed by Landolina to Motya, is considered by the author to have been an issue of Eryx, and the re-attribution of a bronze litra of this city to Petra, by Robinson (*Syl. Num. Gr.*, II, Coll. Lloyd, Pl. XL, 1164), is disputed. Robinson's new attribution was based on the reading of the legend, which, judging from other specimens, was undoubtedly confused by traces of letters remaining from an earlier strike. It seems likely that the Lloyd coin was restruck on a litra of Syracuse with the legend ΑΡΧΑΙΕΤΑΣ, as was the specimen in the Strozzi Collection according to Sambon. SEF

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. La trouvaille de monnaies celtiques de Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 94 (1948), pp. 15-76, 5 pls., graphs, illus.

During the German occupation, in the course of enlarging an airport at Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande, some seven kilometers southwest of Rennes in Brittany, workmen discovered a pot containing a hoard of billon coins rumored to have contained perhaps two thousand pieces. The author has tracked down the present whereabouts of about 456 specimens, acquiring some himself, friends and public collections in Belgium, and publishes here 337 pieces which he was able to examine. All of the coins are of the same general type—Celtic imitations of the gold stater of Philip II of Macedon.

Colbert gives a detailed account of his study, which included a technical and stylistic analysis of the coins from every conceivable angle. He has been able to divide them into eight main classes, the first seven of which are attributed to the Redones, the eighth, consisting of only thirteen pieces, to the neighboring Abrincatui on the basis of earlier attributions, but in conclusion it is suggested that this type too must be assigned to the Redones. SEF

KLEINER, G. Phillips und Alexanders Münzbildnisse. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 1 (1949), pp. 5-12, 1 pl.

This article covers more than its title implies—besides holding that the features of Philip II may be seen in the Zeus of the tetradrachms and those of Alexander III in the Apollo of the *Philippeioi* as well as on the Heracles obverse—the author discusses the approach of the ancient peoples to these types, the dating of the commencement of the coins of Philip and Alexander, the reverse types and the events affecting them, relation of Philip's staters to the coinage of the Chalcidian League, comment on the passages of ancient historians describing Alexander's financial status in 324 B.C. One plate of photographs accompanies the article. AAB

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Die Tetradrachmen König Philippos II. von Makedonien. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 1 (1949), pp. 13-16, 1 pl.

A general classification of the tetradrachms of Philip II into four groups: 1) those with bearded horseman (to l.) wearing kausia (359-356 B.C.); 2) with beardless, youthful horseman (to r.) struck subsequently during Philip's lifetime (356-336 B.C.); 3) same reverse, posthumous issues, through the reign of Cassander, possibly later; 4) barbaric imitations. This brief presentation of the subject, the study of which has been interrupted for lack of casts from museums, breaks ground for a more detailed grouping of the coins of Philip in accordance with monograms and symbols, which indicate issues, not, as Müller thought, mints. There is a plate of photographs. AAB

NASTER, PAUL. Un trésor de tétradrachmes athéniens trouvé à Tell el Maskhouta (Égypte). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 94 (1948), pp. 5-14, 2 pls., illus.

At the end of 1947 or in January, 1948, the largest hoard of Athenian tetradrachms ever to turn up in Egypt (estimated at 5,000-10,000; the hoard has been dispersed) was found at Tell el Maskhouta on the southern hill of an arm of the Nile connected with the lakes which facilitated the building of the Suez canal. M. Jungfleisch examined 3,800 pieces; M. Naster saw 40 pieces at Cairo and examined carefully 305 pieces in Brussels. His remarks on date, die-positions, countermarks and cuttings, and weights are based on a study of these pieces. As a result of his findings concerning the weights, the author offers some criticism of Hill's frequency table (Num. Chron. 1934). As for the place of striking, M. Naster believes that the coins were minted at Athens, not in Egypt, agreeing with Seltman that bad Athenian tetradrachms may be just poor work, not necessarily barbaric productions. In lieu of precise information concerning the discovery of this hoard, M. Naster inclines to the hypothesis that it represents a smelter's or a jeweller's stockpile. AAB

NOE, S. P. Hoard Evidence and Its Importance. In: *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII (1949), Commemorative Studies in Honor of Theodore Leslie Shear, pp. 235-242.

Mr. Noe discusses the rules or principles governing the study of coin hoards, cautioning against generalizations based on incomplete hoards or on unauthenticated find-spots and stressing the importance of a complete identification of all components of a hoard. Even though the record is compiled in the most careful manner, as in the case of Dr. Regling's Babylon Hoard, it is sometimes necessary to revise conclusions in the light of new evidence which may make possible more definite attributions and chronology.

The last part of the article deals with Gresham's Law and its application to hoards, as reflected in the large proportion of well-preserved coins in hoards, the preference for money of an old familiar type, the practice of countermarking and the limited circulation of bronze currency. MT

OLYBRIUS (MABBOTT, THOMAS OLLIVE). The Reverse Type at Aegina by Olybrius. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (April-Oct. 1947), p. 67, illus.

A brief discussion on the reverse design of early Aeginetic staters. The novel theory advanced concerning these rude punch markings is accompanied by a sketch outlining the mint letters, as seen by the author.

FSK

RAVEL, OSCAR E. I simboli sugli stateri di Corinto. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 5-10.

This is one of several articles to be published by the author of *Les Poulains de Corinthe* - by-products of his researches on this extensive though somewhat monotonous series of Greek coins. There have been some plausible and some fantastic theories proposed by numismatists in explanation of symbols on coins. Ravel's close study of Corinthian pegasi on which we find a great variety of symbols has provided a firm basis for their interpretation in this series at least. The simplest theory, that the symbol represents the seal of the annually appointed mint official, for example, is effectively disputed for one period by the author's identification of nineteen reverse dies combined with a single obverse.

Ravel concludes that from *circa* 500-386 the symbols, which were at first purely decorative, assumed religious and apotropaic significance. During the remainder of the fourth century, until the Macedonian occupation in 306 B.C., the symbols used in conjunction with letters were official marks. On later issues meaningless symbols were added merely from force of habit.

SEF

ROBINSON, E. S. G. A Hoard of Persian Sigloi. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 173-174.

Some years ago a hoard of about 300 Persian Sigloi were found at Anatolia. From an examination of 198 specimens and exact descriptions of 30 more, Mr. Robinson divides the pieces into the following three types: (I) Half-length figure of great king; (II) King shooting with bow; (III) King running with bow and spear. Through an observation of comparative wear, the order of the types has been determined, thus providing welcome help for dating the series. Suggestions as to the reigns to which the respective types may be assigned are made by the author.

ROMAN

BREGLIA, LAURA. La monetazione di Capua e il problema del denario. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 11-16.

This article by Professor Breglia, under whose direction the "Fratrìa Napoletana" are carrying out a systematic study of the problems of early

Roman coinage, deals with the coinage of Capua, Atella and Calatia, the chronological and stylistic relationship of these coins with Roman issues, and the influential role that these Campanian coins should play in the currently popular dispute over the date of the first Roman denarius. The author summarizes and refutes one by one the principal arguments of Mattingly and Huergon, and asserts in turn that the Campanian issues under discussion were issued prior to the revolt of 216-211, and since the prototype for the Capuan and Clatian type of Diana in a biga is to be found on the denarius, it must be dated even earlier. SEF

CARSON, R. A. G. A Constantinian Hoard from Blyth, Notts. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 179-180.

Ninety-four Constantinian coins, dug up years ago near Blyth in Nottinghamshire, were recently examined at the British Museum. The types represented in the find were issued between 330 and 333 A.D. A summary list of the coins is given with references to Cohen, amplified with mint-marks represented.

Finds of Roman Coins. In: *Badische Fundberichte*. Vol. 17 (1941-1947), pp. 335-338.

Some Roman imperial coins (Domitian to Constantius II) found in different parts of Baden are discussed. The coins in good condition have been fully identified. PB

GÖBL, ROBERT. Neue Sammlerziele für Römernumismatiker. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, v. 5, No. 11 (1948), pp. 133-135.

An appeal for a cooperative, systematic study of Roman Imperial coinage, in particular a scientific investigation of the periods which have not been sufficiently studied, namely, Valerian I—Claudius II, sons of Constantine—Jovian. The author believes the necessary prerequisites are an organized allotment of work by collectors choosing and specializing in a specific dynasty or set of rulers, and the cultivation of interest in the greatest understanding and meaningful arrangement of material. Besides concentration in a field, he recommends the preparation of a bibliography by each individual concerned, the acquisition of casts and of photographs from catalogues, and the registering of the address and place of work of each participant in order that relevant material may be sent him by others. In conclusion, the author adds that he himself is ready to begin the task and to initiate and help others to share in it. AAB

GRANT, MICHAEL. Pax Romana, An Early Imperial Definition. Reprint: *University of Edinburgh Journal* (Spring 1949), pp. 229-240, illus.

Grant has given us an excellent start in opening up a new field for research and study of religious coin-types. Roman religion, having a

character of its own, offers a particularly fertile ground for probing into the circumstance of issue. Strongly individual, varied and plentiful, it is surprising that more extensive work has not been done. The divinities represented on Greek coins are comparatively simple and are, in most instances, clearly defined. Roman gods often appear, on a cursory examination, to be complex and at times burdened with attributes foreign to them. That the ancient Roman cleverly combined personifications and past associations is recalled in this analysis of a Pax type issued during the reign of the emperor Claudius I. These affiliations are explained by the author who reminds us to look for the Greek influence in almost all phases of Roman life. Every Roman institution reflects the Latin ability to acquire and then make use of, for its own benefit, the things the Greeks had done before. Referring to the figure of Peace, we notice Rome incorporates the wings of Victory (Nike), the caduceus of Mercury (Hermes), and the gesture of Pudicitia (the *aidos* of Greek moderation). Even the serpent, engraved in the lower right field, has its counterpart in the eternal Asklepios. This deliberate borrowing of attributes and adjuncts, and the creation of a multiplex object of worship may, perhaps, seem superficial to the modern. The superstitious ancient, on the other hand, worried lest his prayers might not be directed to the proper divinity. Therefore by linking his figure with many symbols he made certain that no relevant deity was omitted.

In all, Grant has done a fine job of pioneering, and, in shedding a bit of light into a dark corner, deserves the praise of those of us who wish to continue in his or her own particular manner. The argument presented is well documented with footnotes added for confirmation and further investigation. However, in a spirit of haste on the part of collectors to attach new meanings to firmly established beliefs we should heed the somber warning of the foremost scholar in Roman numismatics, "Coins are essentially small objects, limited scope, laconic in their expression; to expect too much of them is to invite disappointment." (H. Mattingly, *The Man in the Roman Street*; New York, Numismatic Review, 1947).

FSK

GRÜNWALD, MICHAEL. *Die Römischen Bronze- und Kupfermünzen mit Schlagmarken im Legionslager Vindonissa*. Basel, Kommissionsverlag von E. Birkhauser & Co., 1946, 151 pp., pls. charts.

This book is a statistical, technical, and historical study of countermarks and multiple countermarks on the Roman AE from the camp-site of Vindonissa, the modern Windisch, Switzerland, specimens of which the author studied in various collections, particularly the coins at the Vindonissa Museum in Brugg. The historical period concerned is chiefly Julio-Claudian, and of this period primarily the time of Augustus; the countermarked coins involved are conspicuously those of the *tresviri monetales* and the Lugdunum altar series. The countermarks are not entirely emperors' and officials' names abbreviated and/or in ligature,

for there are at times symbols also, such as a star or lituus. The variety of the countermarks decreases as time goes on (Augustus to Nero; for statistics see p. 20). The author suggests that the countermarks on these coins were not validation guarantees, but served rather as seals, adding prestige to coin and bearer through a more direct contact with emperor or official, by means of a signature especially placed on the coin for this purpose. There is at the end of the book an elaborate graph intended to reduce much of the text to a single picture (cf. p. 25); the graph line, indicating relative frequency of countermarking in the period covered, reaches its highest point in 7-6 B.C., during Tiberius' Campaigns in Germany. At the top of the page it is followed along by historical events, and at the bottom by 1) emperors, 2) mints and denominations, 3) moneyers' or other authorities' names and types. Besides this diagram there are the following devices at the end of the text: 1) classified bibliography; 2) descriptive catalogue, with statistics as to what and how many countermarks occur on what type of coin, with references to standard publications and to other collections of these coins; 3) statistical tables on the occurrence of the mark IMPAVC and the most frequent countermarks of Tiberius; 4) catalogue of countermarks (with drawings) on coins from Augustus to Nero; 5) catalogue of countermarks in juxtaposition with or superimposed on other countermarks; 6) thirteen plates of photographs. AAB

HILL, PHILIP V. "*Barbarous Radiates.*" *Imitations of Third Century Roman Coins.* New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1949. 44 pp; 4 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 112). \$2.00.

The monograph appropriately begins with a discussion of general characteristics. This includes ingenious methods of manufacture as flattening hot globules, prior to striking, and the cutting of almost perfectly flans from drawn-out rods of metal. Hill advances the theory that the makers of barbarous radiates were probably unofficial moneyers working either individually or in groups at regular mints scattered throughout the Empire. Hoards deposited over the years attest to the continuous and growing activity of workshops and a careful analysis reveals the existence of schools of art with similarities too pronounced to be accidental.

Arrangement into some semblance of order presents many difficulties. Because of the quantity of unassignable coins which are without legend or whose obverse legend bears no similarity to an emperor's name, classification by reverse types is resorted to. Divisions are made into animate and inanimate, with the former subdivided into male and female figures, birds and animals. An alphabetic listing of the types with remarks on their frequency of occurrence is both novel and helpful. The criteria for the change in dating of minimi is the important Vermulamium Theatre hoard discovered in 1934. This deposit, buried beneath the concrete theatre-stage, circa 300, contained orthodox issues of Carausius and Allectus, large size barbarous radiates and a startling number of minimi. Evidence so positive indicates our former theories assigning all minimi,

of British manufacture, to the fifth century and later will have to be revised or rejected outright. During the Constantinian period diademed minimi superseded in popularity the radiates. However, these latter pieces still found a place in the monetary system even in post-Roman times. The author concurs with Derek Allen (*The Richborough Hoard of 'Radiates'*, 1931. By Harold Mattingly and W. P. D. Stebbing; Appendix B, by Derek Allen, Num. Notes & Monographs, No. 80) in his argument for dating the Richborough IV hoard as late as the sixth century.

In concluding, evidence from recorded European deposits is summarized. A map, appendices of British hoards and site finds, and foreign hoards are tabulated for further investigation. Excellent plates illustrate major types and permit one to follow successive stages of barbarity as explained in Hill's concise yet pleasing style. FSK

JENKINS, G. K. The Caister-By-Yarmouth Find. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 175-179.

On November 28, 1946, a hoard of about 847 Roman denarii and antoniniani was found at Caister-by-Yarmouth (Norwalk) in a small earthenware pot. Thirty-four of the pieces (mostly issues of Septimius Severus) have been acquired by the British Museum, the remainder by the Castle Museum, Norwich. The last dated coin is of 260 A.D. A summary list of the hoard's contents, which reaches from M. Antony to Postumus, is given with reference to Mattingly and Sydenham and Cohen.

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. *La Trouvaille de Kom Denchal. Monnaies en Bronze de l'Époque Post-Constantinienne*. Cairo, 1948, 28 pp. (Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte. Suppl. No. 7)

This is a detailed account of a hoard of bronze coins of Constans and Constantius II found about 1942-1943 in lower Egypt near the site of a Roman town of uncertain identity. Natives clearing away the ruins of brick houses discovered the coins and sent 1062, for all practical purposes the complete hoard, to the municipal authorities. The date of burial is placed about 350 A.D. and the coins are attributed to the period 337-350 A.D. Three types of reverses are represented (captive being dragged from hut; figure in military dress and two conquered people; unhorsed warrior), but only a few coins bear the third type. All have the reverse legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO, with various legend divisions. The obverses of the first two types have the Emperor's head turned left. On the third type the Emperor's head is to the right. Following detailed descriptions of the types there are lists of the mints with indication of the number of coins of each variant type struck by the various officinae. Eight mints are represented: Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, Cyzicus, Heraclea, Nicomedia, Rome, Thessalonica. A detailed discussion of the coinage of each mint follows each list of coins. Drawings show variations in details such as the ornament of the Emperors' diadem, spear, tree, hut, labarum. In conclusion the author points out the necessity of

studying the coinage of the period in accordance with other methods than those used to determine the mint regulations in the period covered by Maurice; especially is a methodical examination of hoards required. The finding of the Kom Denchal Hoard is important in focusing attention on the problems of this period important for both history and numismatics.

AAB

KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. Rare or Inedited Roman Coins. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (April-Oct. 1947), pp. 59-62, 3 pls.

A listing of unusual coins in the writer's cabinet. The As of Vespasian appears to be new, the balance are varieties of recorded issue.

LEPPER, F. A. *Trajan's Parthian War*. London, Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, 1948, 224 pp., map. 15 s.

An exhaustive inquiry into the sources, chronology, methods, places, and causes of Trajan's last campaign—a difficult, obscure, and controversial subject; undertaken by the author as a “post-war restorative.” Mr. Lepper states that he has been led into “yet further discussions and hypotheses rather than into conformity with” two studies on the same subject which appeared in 1936 and 1947 respectively. The evidence, literary, epigraphical, and numismatic is subjected to meticulous scrutiny and analysis, and a quick glance at the indices following the General Index, pp. 218-224 (literary authorities, inscriptions, parchments and papyri, coins), will give an idea of its nature. References to numismatic works and to well over thirty pages or groups of pages of the present work appear in the Index of Coins, covering Trajan's titles and deeds, an arch, and his famous column.

In a section of the imperial titulature (pp. 31-53) there are tables summarizing the epigraphical and numismatic evidence for the date of the conferment of Trajan's titles “Optimus” and “Parthicus.” Coins of Alexandria and Laodicea play an important role here. For further ways in which the author has used the evidence of coins the index mentioned above may be consulted. The caution with which Mr. Lepper handles his evidence is paralleled by his creed (stated on pp. 31-34) on the proper approach toward the coins and inscriptions in the light of all possible circumstances affecting their production.

AAB

PANVINI-ROSATI, F. Su un denario ibrido inedita (Fonteia-Porcio). In: *Numismatica* v. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 17-18, illus.

The author publishes an interesting mule, where the obverse of a denarius of C. Fonteius is combined with a reverse from an issue of C. Porcius Cato, who was Consul in B.C. 114. Since the dies must have been in existence at the same time, this hybrid tends to confirm the Mommsen-Babelon date of ca. 114-104 for the coins of C. Fonteius rather than the later date, 91-89, proposed by Grueber.

SEF

STAZIO, ATTILIO. "Nummus" in Plauto. In: *Numismatica*, v. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 19-23.

The author reviews the various interpretations of the word *Nummus* as employed by Plautus in his comedies, and concludes that it did not always have the same meaning, being both a generic term for money in some instances and in others equivalent to a didrachm. SEF

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Ancora su "Bigati e argentum oscense." In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), p. 60.

A rebuttal by Stazio in answer to Mattingly's letter, published in *Numismatica*, XIII, 1947, pp. 116-118, criticizing the author's apparently wholehearted defense of Pliny in a previous article. Stazio reiterates that this was but the first of a series of studies on the problems of early Roman coinage, and one must examine all the fundamental facts before arriving at conclusions. SEF

BYZANTINE

JOHNSON, ALLAN CHESTER. *Byzantine Egypt: Economic Studies*. By Allan Chester Johnson and Louis C. West. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1949. 344 pp. \$5.00.

This volume, following upon the authors' "Currency in Roman Egypt," (Princeton U. Press, 1944) is a study of the land (pp. 7-93), the people (pp. 94-214), the defense (pp. 215-229) and the taxation (pp. 230-332) of Egypt from Diocletian (specifically from the year 297 A.D.) to the Arab conquest. A general definition and evaluation of the sources of information and a comprehensive picture of Byzantine Egypt are covered into four pages of introduction. The sections which follow—on the subjects mentioned above—are subdivided into smaller sections, e.g., under "III. The People," we have: 1. The Village and the Pagus. 2. The Byzantine Polis. 3. Industry and Commerce. 4. The Guilds. 5. Transportation, and so on. The book may be regarded in a sense as a source book for the daily life of Byzantine Egypt, for besides quotations, and statistics within the body of the text and in the footnotes, throughout every discussion are lists from the sources, e.g., of workmen on an estate and their allowance of wheat, of sales and leases of land, of building materials, of imports, of food prices, and taxes. Instructive are the Greek words appearing in the text and the lists. At the end of the section on taxation, moreover, are definitions of the terms for administration fees (pp. 295-7) and for miscellaneous taxes (pp. 297-321) alphabetically arranged. This book, in other words, brings the language of the documents closer to the general reader in ancient history who himself has little or no access to the papyri. Just before the Index (pp. 337-344) there is a brief section (pp. 333-335) on Bibliography, naming the most important collections of documents from the Byzantine period and significant works on the economy of the period,

generally classified according to the authors' nationality or present residence. In closing the bibliography takes note of pertinent excavations. AAB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ein 1434 gehobener Silberbarrenfund aus den Gegend von Paderborn. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 1 (1949), pp. 20-24.

A document in the archives at Munster dated May 2, 1434, describes the finding of seven ingots of silver near Paderborn. It is known from many other documents that silver ingots were used in trade in Westphalia in the latter part of the XIVth century, and that the mark of silver was worth about six Rhenish gold florins. Two of the ingots found near Paderborn were sold for 6 3/4 florins and the other five for 48 Arnheim florins, and one Rhenish florin or approximately 17 Rhenish florins. Thus each of the ingots weighed probably a little more than half a marc if they were of equal weight.

Sometimes these ingots were marked with special signs to guarantee their weight and fineness, but unfortunately the document does not state whether the ingots found near Paderborn were so signed. HJE

BROOKES, EMILY LARSON. The Coinage of Christian X of Denmark. In: *The Numismatist*, vol. 62, No. 3 (Mar. 1949), pp. 180-183.

The coinage of the late Christian X of Denmark shows the effect of two world wars and a great depression. After a biographical sketch of the king, the general changes from his father's coinage and innovations made during Christina's reign are outlined. The value of the krone, the mintmark of the Copenhagen mint, the symbols on the currency, and the motto are all explained. The various mintmasters' and engravers' initials are identified. Mrs. Brookes explains the five commemorative 2 kroner issued in the reign. The history of the iron currency of World War I and the necessity money of the period is sketched. The depressions of 1920 and the early thirties were marked by changes in metals and shapes of certain denominations. The second World War produced zinc and aluminum pieces and its aftermath krone values in aluminum-bronze. Danish Brigade money was issued for Danish soldiers in Germany, and encased postage stamps for use at home. Medals were sold to finance the underground movement, and Communists engraved a hammer and sickle on some of the 5 ore pieces. JSD

COFFIN, J. The Papal Jubilee in Coins and Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 89-90.

In anticipation of a possible issue of coins by the Papacy for the Holy Year 1950, the author reviews the origin of such pieces, their frequency,

the designs used, the legends inscribed, the denominations and metals involved, and describes some of the more attractive pieces, especially those of 1525, 1650, 1675, and 1700. JSD

The Commemorative Coins of John the Blind. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (July-August 1948), pp. 84-86, illus.

The Principality of Luxemburg struck coins in three denominations to commemorate the return on August 10, 1946, of the remains of John the Blind to Luxemburg. The historical background of the type, which is common to the three denominations, and details concerning its fineness and the number of pieces struck are given.

COSTA COUVREUR, RAUL DA. *Moedas da Companhia do Niassa.* Lisbon, 1946. 8 pp., illus. Extract from: *Boletim da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa*, Nos. 1-2, January-February 1946.

In October, 1894, the Nyassa Company which had been founded in 1893, took possession of territories to the north of Mozambique, which had been granted to it by the terms of its concession with the Portuguese government. With the desire of affirming its authority and in ignorance of Portuguese laws, its agent, an Englishman by the name of George Wilson, without the knowledge of the Administrative Council, ordered manufactured immediately in England stamps of various values and copper money in denominations of 20 and 10 Reis.

In 1895 because of his flagrant usurpation of the prerogatives of Portuguese sovereignty the services of George Wilson were dispensed with. The Company signed a new contract with another British subject, a William Campbell, who recognized the illegality of his predecessor, and dispatched the coins and stamps to the Lisbon mint (135 boxes of coins and 2 boxes of stamps) for demonitization. Only a few of these coins found their way into the hands of collectors. According to the Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint for the year 1894 the mint at Birmingham, England, struck 423,350 of the 20 Reis and 508,020 of the 10 Reis for the Nyassa Company. RBB

DAVENPORT, J. S. *The George Washington of Hungary.* In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (Mar. 1948), pp. 228-230, illus.

A new 5 forint of Hungary bears a bust of their patriot Louis Kossuth (1802-1894) whose visit to the United States inspired the striking of tokens carrying the "George Washington" legend. A biography of this liberal is followed by a description of the coin, as well as other new Hungarian coinage of 1946-47. BPL

DAVENPORT, J. S. *A Casualty of Crecy.* In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan. 1948), pp. 5-7, pl.

The historical background and description of the new commemorative issue from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, marking the sixth centennial of the death of John the Blind. BPL

DAVENPORT, J. S. End of a Communist Monarchy. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 113-115, illus.

An account of the political and monarchical vicissitudes in Romania from 1866 to 1948, with a description of King Michael's coinage (1930-1945). BPL

DAVENPORT, J. S. The Gold Coinage of France 1793-1936. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April 1948), pp. 313-317, illus.

A description and listing of the coinage from the First Republic and the Napoleonic Era, through the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty through the Second Republic and Second Empire, and finally, the Third Republic. BPL

DAVENPORT, J. S. European Crowns 1700-1800. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 12 (Dec. 1948), pp. 821-826, pls.

This is the second in a series of articles describing the crown-size coins of Europe issued from 1700 to 1800. A brief resumé of Spanish history with emphasis on the rulers and events of the eighteenth century precedes the description of the twelve different types, ranging from 1704 to 1800, issued by Spain during the period. Eight of the twelve types are illustrated.

DOLIVO, D. Les monnaies des barons de Vaud au type savoyard. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 33 (1947), pp. 25-30, illus.

The author starts with two coins from part I of the Stroehlin sale, there attributed to Prince Louis of Achaia. From an examination of other coins of the House of Savoy, he concludes that they belong to Louis I, created Baron of Vaud by his older brother, Amedeus V of Savoy, and to Louis II of Vaud.

He then re-examines the coins attributed to Louis of Achaia in the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* and finds a number differing in style from the majority. On the basis of comparisons of unquestioned coins of Vaud and Savoy, he compares these with other coins of Savoy, and concludes that four of them should be attributed to Louis II of Vaud. All coins discussed are illustrated, and there is a genealogical table of the House of Savoy during the period in question. ACS

GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. Münzfund von Kainach, Bezirk Voitsberg, Steiermark. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. V, No. 9 (1948), pp. 110-112.

The Kainach hoard was discovered in 1896 but it was not until 1947 that a small part of it (116 pieces) was given to the Joanneum at Graz. Its burial date was during the Turkish War in 1532. Insofar as can be determined now, the hoard consisted of coins of Upper Austria, Carinthia, Tirol, Gorz, Salzburg, Passau and Freiburg (Breisgau). HJE

HENGEL, J. W. A. VAN. De Muntwet 1948. In: *Jaarboek van het kon. neder. Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 35, Pt. 2 (1948), pp. 106-109, illus.

A summary of the new Dutch Coinage Law which abolishes the gold 5 and 10 florin pieces, the silver 50 cent, and the bronze 2 1/2 and 1/2 cents, replaces the silver 25 and 10 cent pieces by pure nickel ones, the square 5 cent piece by a round bronze one, and reduces the 1 cent piece both in size and weight.

New designs made for the 25, 10 and 1 cent pieces are illustrated. These will be coined with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina for the year 1948, while the portrait of Queen Juliana will be used thereafter. There is at present no intention to strike 2 1/2 and 1 guilder pieces. HJE

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. *Münzkunst in Österreich*. Vienna, Kunstverlag Wolfrum, 1948, 34 pp., 48 pls. 9 sw. fr.

A short essay on the Austrian coin as a work of art. The author first sets forth the limitations he has imposed on his work, e.g., confining it to Austria proper, with its contiguous territorial accretions, omitting medals, etc. He then traces the development from the Krems pfennig of about 1130, followed by the Vienna pfennig of some 60 years later, down to the present day.

After pointing out the absence of bracteates, and of the large Gothic gold coins characteristic of the later Middle Ages in northwestern Europe, he concludes the chief Austrian contribution to numismatic art is the large silver coin, for multiple ducats came much later. There being few commemorative coins in Austria until the last century, this larger flan was largely used for portraits and more-or-less complicated heraldic designs. The artistic improvements made possible by better mint-technique are considered, and the importance of the Baroque Era stressed.

The very excellent plates are of uniform size, enlarging the coins to about 4 inches in diameter, but the actual size and weight is stated, in each case, in the accompanying descriptive—explanatory—historical note.

ACS

INGLADA ORS, LUIS. Monedas inéditas de Alfonso VII de Castilla. In: *Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología*, Vol. 14, fasc. 46-48 (1947-1948), pp. 129-131, 3 pls.

Two hitherto unknown billon coins of Alfonso VII of Castilla (1126-1157 A.D.) have but recently appeared. The author describes the two coins and compares them with similar pieces described in Heiss (*Monedas Hispano Cristianas*, Madrid, 1865) and in Vidal y Quadras (*Catálogo de la Colección de Monedas y Medallas*, Barcelona, 1892). The first is an obol with the crowned bust of the king and with this inscription around the rim of the obverse: LEONI-CIVE. The reverse carries the equilateral cross with this circumferential inscription: IMPERATOR. The second is a denarius

with a cross upon a base between two branches and with two heads facing each other upon the obverse. The reverse carries the equilateral cross with the inscription: LEONI:CIVI. The two coins are illustrated both in natural size and three times natural size. RPB

JAEGER, KURT. *Die deutschen Reichmünzen, seit 1871. Münzen und Medaillen*, Inc., Basel, pp. 96. illus.

This—really the third edition of Mr. Jaeger's book—is a post-war revision of a work which first appeared in 1942. It should make unnecessary any further listing of the coins of the German Empire 1871-1918. A supplementary section deals with the pieces issued from 1918-1948. All coins from the 1 pfennig to the 10 marks in gold are described and illustrated. Such details as issuing mints, number of pieces struck, occasion for issue, and die varieties are all here. A few preliminary pages are devoted to technical details of weight, composition, proofs, etc. The last section lists the coinage of the German colonies in Oceanica and Africa. Though in German, its tabular form and chronological arrangement should make it a handy and helpful guide to American collectors of the series. JSD

KELPSH, A. E. Rubles of Peter the Great. In: *The Numismatist*, vol. 62, No. 3 (Mar. 1949), pp. 161-174, illus.

In the foreword to his article the author describes the position of numismatics in old Russia and its practical abolition under the Soviets. Collections were seized and sold abroad in 1924-1928, the returns being used for propaganda purposes.

The account of Peter the Great traces his life history, his hopes for modernizing Russia, and the successes and failures in his attempts. He gradually established a uniform coinage in all metals over a period of time.

Peter's rubles are listed under 23 types from 1704-1733. They are described in some detail although no effort has been made to list the hundreds of die varieties. Almost all are illustrated by line drawings. Approximate valuations are indicated, and in conclusion are two plates, one with the Russian legends and the other with Slavic dates and the initials of the engravers. JSD

LÜCKGER, HERMANN JOSEPH. Zur Frage der Kölner Münzen. Eine Erwiderung. In: *Annalen des Historischen Vereins für den Niederrhein*, Heft 146-147 (1948), pp. 239-241.

This is an answer to the review of the author's book *Die Münzen von Köln: Nachträge und Berichtigungen zu Bd. I. des Kölner Münzwerks* (Munich, 1939), by W. Classen in *Annalen des Historischen Vereins für Niederrhein*, Heft 142-143. Lückger deals for the most part with the significance of the headgear and the crozier as clerical attributes on medieval coins. In his opinion the bareheaded and seated bishop is carrying a wig. PB

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Il "Bianco" del Doge Marino Zorzi. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 24-25, illus.

A brief discussion of various denominations of early Venetian coins and the description of a "bianco" of the doge Marino Zorzi, which has come to light, thus filling one of several lacunae in the series. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. A proposito della pretesa lira con "Natoleone" per Venezia. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), p. 57.

The author enlarges upon and clarifies his reasons for condemning as false the unique lira with the erroneous legend "Natoleone," said to have been struck in Venice in 1810, about which he had expressed suspicions in review of Pagani's *Monete Italiana Moderne a sistema decimale*. SEF

RAYMOND, WAYTE. Coins of the World—Netherlands. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1949), pp. 39-45, illus.

The first of a projected series of articles giving more complete and detailed information on the twentieth century coinages than is provided in the author's one volume work on the coinage of the period. Each coin type, including those of minor pieces, is described fully, with legends given and with explanatory remarks on commemorative and special issues. The date or dates of striking for each coin and the number of pieces struck each year are also noted.

SALMO, HELMER. *Deutsche Münzen in vorgeschichtlichen Funden Finnlands*. Helsinki 1948. (Suomen Muinaismuistoyhdistyksen Aikakauskirja/Finska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift XLVII) xli and 447 pp., 2 maps, 78 pls.

The Anglo-Saxon coins found in Finland were published in 1921 by C.A. Nordman. In the present work Salmo publishes the German coins of the same period (990-1115 A.D.), which were found in Finland. Thirty-six hoards containing 3988 German coins which were buried between 1010 and 1115 A.D. are described and discussed. Each specimen is carefully described; the types are illustrated on 78 plates. Salmo's work will become a very important supplement to the standard work of Hermann Dannenberg *Die deutschen Münzen der sächsischen und fränkischen Kaiserzeit* for it contains coins hitherto unknown, e.g. from Marsal (?), Tiel (?), Köln, Koblenz, Naumburg (?), Halberstadt (?), Bamberg, Würzburg, etc.

The majority of the German coins found in Finland are the "Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige" (16.5%). Also frequent are Frisia (16%), Köln (13.5%), Mainz (8.3%), and Speyer (3.5%). Less frequent in occurrence are the mints of Strassburg (1.7%) and Regensburg (1.3%), and the so-called "Wendenpfennige."

In the introduction the author reports the circumstances attendant to the discovery of the hoards, nearly all of which consist of both wrought silver and coins, just as do similar hoards found in Scandinavia, East

Germany, Poland, and Russia. The largest hoard is that found at Koljola in the parish of Nousiainen, Finland. It was buried about 1040 A.D. and consisted of 1476 whole and 221 broken coins with silver ornaments and fragments.

The last chapter in the book ("Zusammenfassung") is most important for understanding the economic and commercial history of the period. In it the author relates the burial dates of the hoards (especially about 1040-1060-65, 1070-75) with periods of ilitarym activity. From the hoard evidence the attempt is made to trace the trade routes of the period, as very few Arabic Dirhems are found in Finland and such coins of the ninth and tenth centuries only are known in the hoards from the Aland Islands. The author concludes that the Viking merchants came to the Islands very early but arrived in Finland after 1000. The trade routes from the Baltic into Russia are also examined.

Two maps show the find spots of the hoards and the mints in Germany.

PB

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Die Entwicklung der Berliner Münze von einem Privatunternehmen zur modernen Behörde. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 1 (1949), pp. 24-34.

The first known mintmaster in Berlin (1340) was a rich citizen, Otto von Buch, who conducted the mint as a private enterprise. Suhle traces in some detail the development of the mint, and considers especially the relation between the various mintmasters and the State showing how they were more or less independent at different times, how the profit of the enterprise had to be divided with the State, and who was responsible for the procurement of the necessary metal.

In the reign of Frederick the Great the mint finally became a branch of the government and the mintmaster a government official. It was not until 1860, however, that the mint was relieved from the function of metal procurement and became a purely technical institution.

HJE

VANNÉRUS, J. Les deniers de Charles le Chauve (840-877) aux légendes DE ou IN FISCO. . In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 94 (1948), pp. 77-100.

Vannérus reconsiders the evidence for the identification of the mints at which deniers of Charles the Bald, bearing a Latin place name in conjunction with the term *Fiscus* (Domain), were struck. Serrure's original identification of *Leptinas* and *Bastonia* as Estinnes and Bastogne are indisputable. On the basis of archaeological, historical and toponymal evidence, however, Vannérus suggests that *Lennis* was one of the "trois Lens liégeois," most probably Lens-Saint-Remy, and not Lens in Hainaut; *Curinio* was Couvin and not Curange; *Vendrnt* was Vedrin and not Wandre. The attribution of a sixth denier, on which the legend has been read as *Lencianis* or *Aengianis*, remains a problem.

SEF

WALKER, R. J. The Numismatic History of Sligo. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 104-105.

Merchant tokens in brass or copper about the size of an English farthing, passing for one penny, were issued for the town and county of Sligo in Connaught, Ireland, from 1637 to 1680 in the names of Walter Lynch, John and Archibald Cunningham, Will. Hunter, John Smith, William Carford, Tho. Goodin, and Hennery Dowdall. A medalet appeared during one of the severe famines in the eighteenth century. Medals were struck for the reduction of Sligo in 1691 by William III, for the performance of the Sligo Militia at the engagement at Vinegar Hill in 1798, and for the action against the French about six miles from Sligo in the same year. JSD

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Der Denar mit der rätselhaften Umschrift OTPLVDRE gehört nach Brandenburg. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 1 (1949), pp. 18-20.

The author presents reasons for attributing this coin to Brandenburg rather than Pomerania. He expands the legend to LVD(OVICVS) R(OMANVS) ET(T) OT(TO) P(RINCIPES), which puts the piece in the time of the Wittelsbach margraves, of whom the younger Ludwig, who was, along with Otto, a step-brother of Ludwig the Elder, bore the title Romanus. As a result of this attribution the hoards of Hohenwalde and Lässig, which contained many of these coins, must now be dated in the fourteenth century, not in the last decade of the thirteenth. AAB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Der Hellerfund von Durmессheim (Baden). In: *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, Vol. 96, pp. 630-634.

Description of a hoard of 349 hellers (coins of Schwäbisch-Hall) which were found in 1937 in the environs of Karlsruhe and had been buried about 1280 A.D. Wielandt compares this find with other hoards of hellers of the thirteenth century and discusses the circulation of the heller along the upper Rhine. The pot in which the coins were found is illustrated. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLAN, JOHN. Ilkeston Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), p. 185.

Brief list of a find of 62 coins of Victoria, Edward VII and George V at a railway embankment at Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

ALLEN, D. F. & WHITTON, C. A. The Bredgar Find: With Notes on the Gold of Richard II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 160-170, pl.

One hundred twenty gold coins (93 nobles, 24 half-nobles, 3 quarter-

nobles) of Edward III and Richard II were found in a pot at Bredgar in 1940. Of these the British Museum acquired 6 nobles and 4 half-nobles of Edward III and 7 nobles of Richard II. Unfortunately the full and careful report of the complete find prepared by L. A. Lawrence was destroyed when the Dept. of Coins and Medals of the British Museum suffered enemy action. Mr. Allen reconstructs data concerning the hoard from extracts from the proceedings of the coroner's inquest of the find and lists with full description the pieces in the British Museum. As coins of Richard II have not received the intensive study others before and after have, the author believes this hoard is likely to become part of the evidence towards establishing a thorough classification of them, and he proposes a preliminary scheme of their order.

ARMITAGE, T. W. The Mint House of Nottingham. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 366 (Nov. 1948), pp. 499-500.

A brief note on the temporary re-establishment of the Nottingham mint (after its destruction in 1141) at Sneinton, and its bearing on the town-name abbreviation STO. ACS

CARSON, R. A. G. A Civil War Hoard from Bingley, Yorkshire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 180-182.

In April 1948, 320 silver coins ranging from Edward VI to Charles I were found in an earthenware pot in Granthorpe Hall Wood near Bingley. The coins are listed. Appended is a note by G. C. Dunning on the pot in which they were found.

CARSON, R. A. G. A Civil War Hoard from Glympton, Oxon. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), p. 180.

A brief list of a hoard of forty-four silver coins of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.

CARSON, R. A. G. A Medieval Hoard from Terrington St. Clement, Near King's Lynn. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), p. 183.

Brief listing of 189 silver coins and 7 fragments found in a pot in 1940. Except for a few groats and half-groats of Edward III, the hoard was made up of pennies of Edward I to Henry VI.

DUNNING, G. C. The Terrington St. Clement and Bredgar Pots. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 7 (1947), pp. 183-185, illus.

A detailed examination of the pots in which two hoards of British coins of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were found with observations on the evidence provided by the coins found in them to the chronology of pottery.

FERGUSON, W. D. The Silver Coinage of Henry VIII. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Jan.-May 1948), pp. 91-99.

An able and exhaustive outline of the development of this monarch's coinage from the types with the bust of Henry VII to the debasement of the silver coins in the course of his reign. The various mints and denominations are discussed together with pertinent historical allusions.

RDK

JONES, F. E. An Unpublished "Mule" of Stephen. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 1947, 3rd ser., Vol. V, Pt. II (1948), pp. 230-231.

A third mule of Stephen was discovered by the author in the British Museum from its illustration in *B. M. C. Norman Kings*. Peculiarity of the obverse style marks it as a mule of type II/type VII. The problem of the sequence of the types II to VII remains unsolved.

RDK

SEABY, H. A. *The English Silver Coinage 1649-1949*. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1949. 134 pp., illus.

This very comprehensive catalog of British silver pieces opens with an introduction of useful notes and comments on the various reigns, denominational changes, engravers, die varieties, etc., of the several rulers whose coinage is included. The main body of the work presents a very complete list of the coins, arranged by denominations from crowns to halfpennies. All dates are included, their rarity indicated, edge inscriptions given, and a column is reserved for remarks on varieties, etc. Proofs and patterns have been listed along with the regularly issued pieces. The work has hundreds of drawings, picturing all types, and in enlarged illustrations showing the differences in many minor varieties. A concluding section lists separately after a brief introductory essay, the small silver or Maundy Money sets of 4d, 3d, 2d, and 1d from 1670 to 1949. This work would prove a handy and invaluable aid to the collector of this series and help to popularize the collecting of English coins in the United States.

JSD

SEABY, HERBERT A., ed. *Notes on English Silver Coins, 1066-1648 to help collectors in their classification*. Vol. 1. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1948. 88 pp., illus.

This is an attempt to supply in cheap form authentic information in the field covered, much of which is ordinarily available only with difficulty or in expensive books. Many of the articles are reprinted from late issues of Seaby's *Coin and Medal Bulletin*. They include studies of the short-cross and long-cross silver pennies of 1180 to 1279 with identification of mints and moneyers. The pennies of Edward I and II, English pence 1279 to 1489, the groats of the Edwards and the Henries, the silver coinage of James I, and the Tower silver coins of Charles I are the other longer, more detailed articles. Shorter summaries or résumés bridge the gaps between the

longer sections to aid in understanding and continuity; and two final essays on mintmarks and weights and values help to balance the work. Numerous illustrations and charts make the pamphlet readily usable by both experts and neophytes. JSD

SEABY, H. A. The Story of English Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 3 (Mar. 1949), pp. 149-158, illus.

For coins the ancient Britons first copied Gaulish imitations of Macedonian coins. Then for four hundred years Roman coins were the official currency. In the seventh century Saxon coins began to be minted. In the eighth the silver penny first appeared. The Norman conquest brought no changes, but Henry III (1216-1272) introduced gold pieces. Series of 1d, 1/2d, 1/4d appeared under Edward I in 1279 and groats of 4d under Edward III in 1351. In 1343 Edward III ordered a series of three gold coins. Nobles appeared in 1344 and the ryal or rose-noble in 1465, then the angle of 6s 8d.

Henry VII (1485-1509) represents the transition from the medieval to the modern currency with new values, a profile (portrait) bust, and the numerals added to his name. Henry VIII added to his father's gold coins but debased the silver, which were restored, however, under his daughter Elizabeth. In the latter's reign the number of denominations reached a peak in twenty. Milled money momentarily replaced the hammered currency. Colonial or trade coins also were first issued.

The accession of James I of Scotland necessitated several alterations and the picture is confused by three concurrent series. The Civil War provided extensive and varied coinage under Charles I as local mints were established and moved frequently, siege pieces were issued, and the Parliamentary forces struck coins. The Commonwealth coins have English inscriptions on both sides. The Restoration coinage is highlighted by the Simon-Roettiers die making controversy which resulted in the famous Simon Petition crown. A proper regal copper coinage began in 1672, but trade tokens replaced it during much of the next century. Regular copper coinage began again about 1800, replaced by bronze in 1860. In gold, sovereign coinage replaced the guinea in 1817. The silver coinage remained much the same, being debased in 1920 and replaced by cupro-nickel in 1947. JSD

SEABY, PETER. The Story of the English Coinage. Celtic Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 368 (Jan. 1949), pp. 5-11, illus.

A very readable introduction to early British coins. After a brief reference to the influences of Greek models on the Celtic tribes of the Continent, the author considers the introduction of coins into Britain by Gaulish traders and settlers. British coinage proper of the Celtic period is then described, tribe by tribe and ruler by ruler, so far as present knowledge permits, with illustrative cuts. The inter-relation of the various tribes is made clear by a map showing the regions in which they settled.

The degradation and conventionalization of designs copied after Greek and Roman models is discussed and illustrated. All in all, though the article does not pretend to be exhaustive, it presents an excellent general picture of the coinage of the period. ACS

WELLS, EDGAR. Mr. Pepys and the Coins of the Restoration. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 369 (Feb. 1949), pp. 58-60.

Several quotations are given from the Diary of Samuel Pepys, bearing on numismatic subjects, with comments on their significance. His remarks on the character of workmanship on the coins, and on the truthfulness of their portraiture, are particularly interesting. ACS

WHITTON, C. A. The Irish "Harp" Groats and Half-Groats of Henry VIII. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 367 (December 1948), pp. 545-546.

A résumé of the earlier misconceptions as to these coins, rectified by recent scholarship. Appended is a useful table, with descriptions of the norm and variants, of the different types, arranged in chronological order. ACS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRADFIELD, E. G. Double Eagle and Gold \$1 in the 1849 Congress. In: *The Numismatist*, vol. 62, No. 4 (Apr. 1949), pp. 205-209.

The gold dollar and double eagle authorized in 1849 lasted until 1889 and 1934 respectively. The demand, such as there was, for these pieces apparently stemmed from the addition of territory as a result of the Mexican War, the discovery of gold in California, and the disappearance abroad of our silver currency. The possibility of adding to the three gold coins then being minted had been considered several times previously and turned down. But in January of 1849 in the lame duck session of the 30th Congress a bill for a \$1 gold piece appeared in the House and for a \$20 gold piece in the Senate. Opposition centered in the lack of demand and public sentiment for such pieces, the decadent nature of such "toy money" as the small gold, the possibilities of counterfeiting, the additional burden to the mints, and the duplication of gold and silver values. Interest lagged but the bill was finally passed by the House in February, a similar one by the Senate in March, and on the last day of the session March 3, 1849 in the last minutes the compromised measure was put through and sent up for President Polk's signature. JSD

Cents. In: *The New Yorker*, Nov. 6, 1948, pp. 25-26.

A short popular account of the history of the U. S. Cent. Starting with the Fugio, the author traces the development of the large and small cents,

including details concerning the designers and numbers struck, and concludes with an account of the origin of the motto "In God We Trust."

CURTIS, J. W. U. S. Pattern Prices, 1946-1947. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 106-111, illus.; No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 221-225, illus.; No. 4 (Apr.), pp. 319-321, illus.

Because Colonel Curtis believes that the comparatively slight interest evinced by collectors of pattern coins is due to "the lack of accessible information as to current prices, and of a convenient listing of patterns by denomination," he has prepared a list which removes these objections.

BPL

GERHARDT, PAUL W. Proof Cents and Nickels, 1878-1916. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 116-117.

Comments on the list (supplied by the U. S. Mint) of mintages for these years.

BPL

KOSOFF, A. A Brief History of the Double Eagle. In: *The Numismatist*, vol. 62, No. 4 (Apr. 1949), pp. 209-210.

The double eagle of 1850-1907, called for by the accession of California's gold deposits and the need for further medium of exchange, is described. In 1886 the motto "In God We Trust" was added, and in 1877 the D was changed to DOLLARS. President Theodore Roosevelt commissioned the noted sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens to design new \$20 and \$10 gold pieces in 1907. In 1908 the motto "In God We Trust" which had been omitted was restored. A number of trial pieces appeared, and the first regular issue was in high relief. The last double eagle of 1933 like the first one of 1849 is not accessible to the public.

JSD

LAGRANGE, R. E. Over-dated Large Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June 1948), pp. 524-531, illus.

A description and illustration of those overdates that the author classifies as "true overdates" and those caused by "careless workmanship."

BPL

NEWMAN, ERIC P. Varieties of the Fugio Cent. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1949), pp. 3-13, illus.

Mr. Newman has here provided a thorough and detailed classification of the die varieties of the Fugio cent. For the obverses there are listed twenty-one varieties for the regular issue and four for patterns; for the reverses there are listed twenty-six varieties for the regular issue and six for patterns. Each variety is minutely described and illustrated.

NOE, SYDNEY P. The Zerbe Collection of Leshner Referendum Pieces. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1938), pp. 153-154, pl.

In 1947 Mr. Farran Zerbe gave to the Museum of the American Numismatic Society his collection of fourteen Leshner Referendum pieces. Joseph Leshner, who was an advocate of the free coinage of silver in the national political campaigns of 1896 and 1900, privately issued about three thousand "Dollars." In Mr. Zerbe's original publication of these private coins, twelve varieties were listed. Two further varieties are in the collection he presented to this society. RDK

SCHERMERHORN, C. W. More About Freak Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (May 1948), pp. 425-431, illus.

Mr. Schermerhorn has classified freak coins in three groups, Intentional Freaks, Unintentional but Unavoidable and Undetected Freaks, and Intentional but Unlawful Freaks, and has provided descriptions and illustrations of each. BPL

SHELDON, WILLIAM H. *Early American Cents 1793-1814, An Exercise in Descriptive Classification with Tables of Rarity and Value*, by William H. Sheldon with the collaboration of H. K. Downing and M. H. Sheldon. New York, Harper. \$10.

"Generations of Americans have maintained a curious affection for the "old pennies" of the early years of the country." In these, his opening words, Dr. Sheldon has set down the *raison d'être* of his book. The early American Cents have ranked first in popularity with United States collectors for many years. The first articles on cents appeared in 1869—by Dr. Maris on those of 1794 and by Crosby on those of 1793. Nothing attempting completeness was produced until 1890 when the Proskey notes were published by Doughty and cent varieties became known by Doughty numbers. As Doughty's list was inaccurate and incomplete, specialized works on different years were prepared by outstanding numismatists. Collectors had of necessity to acquire a large library at considerable cost and find their way through a maze of confusing reference equivalents. Dr. Sheldon, in one book has integrated, corrected and added to these works, making a complete whole which will become a standard reference for all future collectors of the series.

He has given to the numismatic world the fruits of over thirty years close association with the early American cents. This, combined with his ability for research, recording, and analysis, has made possible the writing of an outstanding book. The introductory section gives a clear, concise story of the early cents and discusses in review the principal cent literature. He then describes a new system of grading the condition of coins on a numerical scale rather than adjectival. A basal value based on sales records for the last twenty-five years multiplied by the numerical condition gives an approximate value for any cent. The catalogue section describes all the known die varieties with interesting comments on the collector history of each of the 327 known varieties. There follow fifty-one plates done by the collotype process illustrating every obverse and

reverse die, arranged in the form of a diagram to indicate the muling or pairing of the several dies. WLC

CANADA

POTTER, G. R. L. Die Differences in the 1861 Cent of Nova Scotia. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), p. 103.

Mr. Potter describes five differences in the two dies used for the reverse of the Nova Scotia cent of 1861; the most readily usable of these perhaps in the N in Nova being some distance from the nearest leaf in Die "A" and almost touching in Die "B". JSD

LATIN AMERICA

BARATA, MARIO. E. *Ensaio de Numismática e Ourivesaria*. Rio de Janeiro, Pongetti, 1946, 199 pp., illus.

Six of the eight chapters of this interesting book are devoted to Portuguese and Brazilian numismatics. The author discusses in much detail the circulation of Spanish silver coinage in colonial Brazil, the problem of the first mint in Brazil, and the contributions of numismatics to the monetary history of Brazil, a subject which had been much neglected. The interpretation of coin names in the sixteenth and seventeenth century should prove helpful to Brazilian and Portuguese collectors. The weight and standard of the gold and silver coinage in these centuries are treated, and the fluctuations noted. The sixth chapter delves into monetary art and technique in Portugal from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. Unfortunately the book lacks bibliographies and an index. RPB

CH'AN, ISA. "Marteladas". . . Em Falso. . . In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4 (1947), pp. 17-24, illus.

False countermarks (crowned and uncrowned) have plagued Brazilian numismatists for years. This article lists and illustrates some 16th and 17th century Portuguese and Brazilian coins which have been falsely countermarked. RPB

Colombia Issues New 50 Centavos. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 212-214.

A description of the new coin, as well as the totals showing amounts of silver coins in circulation at the end of each year for the period 1942-1946. BPL

The Guarani of Paraguay. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (July-August 1948), pp. 85-86, illus.

By a decree of October 5, 1943, Paraguay created a new national monetary system and instituted a new monetary unit—the Guaraní, which is divided into 100 centimos. The 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 centimo pieces are illustrated; details are given concerning metals, sizes, weights, and the number of pieces struck in the years 1944-47, inclusive.

HUSKER, GEORGE W. The Casa de Moneda of Mexico. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15,(1948), pp. 27-31, illus.

In this short article the history of the first mint in the new world at Mexico City is recounted from its initiation in early colonial times to the present day. Figures on coinage output, the various locations of the mint, and its present administrative and technical organization are given. The article is accompanied by four photographs of present-day minting machinery at the mint.

LEEUW, H. VAN DER. The Coinage of the Dutch Territory of Curaçao. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15,(1948), pp. 10-25, illus.

Before 1826 Spanish and Portuguese coins constituted the currency of this Dutch territory. Sometimes these were counterstamped to prevent their exportation, and quite frequently the coins were cut in order to get a sufficient amount of small change. In 1827 Dutch coins were introduced. Mr. Van Der Leeuw gives a detailed account of the coinage provided for the island up to and including the ones minted in the United States for the Netherlands Government in exile during World War II.

NESMITH, ROBERT I. The 1732 Eight Reales Piece or "Pillar Dollar" of the Mexico City Mint. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1948), pp. 91-92, pl.

Two revolutionary changes were made at the Mexico City Mint in 1732. A screw press was installed and simultaneously the coin types were changed from the Shield and Cross design, which had been in use since 1555, to a design containing the Pillars of Hercules to either side of the two hemispheres. Of the "Pillar" or "Two Hemisphere" pieces struck in this first year of 1732, less than ten specimens are known. One of these, formerly in the author's collection, is now on the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society.

NESMITH, ROBERT I. Two Silver Cuartillos of the First Coinage of America. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*. III (1948), pp. 87-90, pl.

Among rare examples from the Charles and Johanna coinage of the Mexico City Mint presented recently to the American Numismatic Society by Mr. Wayte Raymond are two silver Reales or Cuartillos. Up to the present they are the only known specimens of this denomination of the first coinage of America. The pieces are fully described and discussed.

The author concludes that the earlier of the two pieces was probably struck when Francisco del Rincon was the mint assayer. The second piece which bears the assayer's initial P, was most likely struck around 1539-40.

SANTOS LEITÃO CIA. *Catálogo preço corrente de moedas brasileiras de 1643 a 1948.* 5.a edição. Rio de Janeiro, Santo Leitão Cia., 1948. 189 pp., illus. \$10.00.

Fifth edition of the current price catalogue of Brazilian coins which brings up to date the fourth edition (1944). The prices are those realized in the latest sales of Brazilian coins. A warning is given in the introduction that many coin values underwent fluctuation during the compilation of this edition, but, according to the compilers, the prices printed in this catalogue are not fantastic, and do express the results of latest numismatic sales. Both obverse and reverse of each coin type is illustrated. The book is divided into six sections: (1) the gold coins of colonial Brazil, of independent Brazil, and of the Republic; (2) the silver coinage; (3) the nickel coinage; (4) the copper coinage; (5) the bronze-aluminum and copper-aluminum of 1922 and after; (6) patterns and proofs. RPB

SIGLER, P. O. Spanish Coins Found at San Juan, Puerto Rico. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1948), pp. 108-109.

In the course of the excavation of a water pipe line at Fort Brooke, San Juan, Puerto Rico, a laborer accidentally drilled through a corner stone of the Ballaja Barracks. The corner stone was found to contain a box of Spanish coins of Isabella III dated 1853 and 1854. The construction of the Ballaja Barracks had begun in 1857 and was completed in 1864. Colonel Sigler gives an interesting historical account of the El Morro fortifications, of which the Barracks were a part.

ISLAMIC

MILES, GEORGE C. A Collection of Letters Written to Stanley Lane-Poole. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*. III (1948), pp. 115-123.

The library of the American Numismatic Society has acquired ninety-one manuscript letters addressed to Stanley Lane-Poole by the leading continental orientalist and Islamic numismatists of the middle and late nineteenth century. Among the writers are such scholars as Amari, Blau, Codera, Dorn, Fleischer, Lavoix, Longpérier, Sauvaire, Tiesenhausen and Tornberg. The article contains a biographical sketch of Lane-Poole and of each of the correspondents represented in the collection. Two letters of non-technical character are reproduced.

MILES, GEORGE C. King of Kings to Counter-Caliph. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept. 1948), pp. 126-128, illus.

Brief description of a hoard of thirty-six Sasanian and Arab-Sasanian dirhems found during excavations at the base of the "Ksaba of Zoroaster" at Nqsh-i Rustam near Persepolis in 1936. Seven different Arab-Sasanian mints are represented. The hoard should prove valuable in the study of mint monograms.

MILES, GEORGE C. Some Early Arab Dinars. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*. III (1948), pp. 93-114, 5 pls.

This article is preliminary to an examination of the problem of the identification of the Umayyad and early 'Abbāsid gold mints. Two hundred and eighty-two dinars in the collections of the American Numismatic Society, the University Museum and the Hispanic Society of America are minutely described and 112 of them are illustrated.

AXUMITE

CLARK, WILLIAM L. Coins from Axum. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*. III (1948), pp. 125-129, pl.

The Museum of The American Numismatic Society has added to its collection four silver and sixteen bronze coins of Axum. The specimens range in date from Ousanas I to Hataz II, and include four pieces not described in Anzani's works. GCM

FAR EAST

CLARK, WILLIAM L. Denominations of Tibetan Coins. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1949), pp. 46-47, illus.

A revised list showing the proper denominational names of the Tibetan coins as listed in. *Coins of the World Twentieth Century Issues*; 2 nd. ed., pp. 224-226.

DAVENPORT, J. S. That Wild Land of Borneo. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (May 1948), pp. 435-437, illus.

A review of Borneo's history and the coinage of those territories under British and Dutch control. BPL

KANN, E. The National Government Mint of Shanghai. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15, (1948), pp. 75-79, illus.

Unlike other modern nations of comparable size and importance, China did not have a central mint until the last decade. At one time or another

forty mints operated in China, in many instances simultaneously. By 1920 the Chinese republican authorities concluded that production of coins should rest entirely with the central government and plans were made for the establishment of a central mint. Because of financial and other difficulties, the mint, which had been built in Shanghai, did not actually begin operation until 1933. The duration of its activities was short, for, in August, 1937, the war with the Japanese caused the authorities to remove the entire machinery to interior provinces where portions of it were set up at Wuchang, Chungking, Shangtu, and other sites. In the course of bombardment most of the equipment has been destroyed.

Mr. Kann's article gives a thorough and detailed account of the plans for the mint's establishment, the coinage issued, and the many vicissitudes connected with the mint's painful birth and early death. Architectural drawings of the façade of the mint and of the entire mint establishment in perspective are illustrated.

LEUSCHENER, C. C. Starting at the Bottom. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 110-111.

The author recounts his experiences of digging in ancient mounds north of Chungking, China, in 1926. In addition to jade and bronze objects he found some coins, which started him collecting other Chinese pieces. He explains the use of chop marks on foreign silver pieces, and describes the procedure followed by some Chinese of removing the silver from inside silver dollars and filling the remaining "case" with base metal.

JSD

VERMEULE, CORNELIUS C., III. Japanese Necessity Trade-Pieces. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (April-Oct. 1947), pp. 51-52.

Three Japanese gold coins apparently not found in catalogues of Japanese coins are discussed and described in this article. The coins are said to have been struck in 1842, the thirteenth year of the Tempo period (1830-1848). According to the author these gold pieces were made by a merchant or private banking house.

YW

TOKENS AND JETONS

BELLUS, S. Tokens of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 111-112, illus.

Mr. Bellus describes the tokens issued by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corp. from March 1, 1936, to Jan. 31, 1937, to tide over the need of emergency currency of the 200 families settled in the Matanuska Valley in Alaska. These tokens or "bingles", as they are locally called, were struck in brass or aluminum in denominations of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1, \$5, and \$10. They were alike in design, both sides identical, and read "Good for (amount) in trade," AARC. with value in center.

JSD

BOWMAN, F. The "Bon Pour Deux Sous" Token of Canada. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 10 (Oct. 1948), pp. 682-684, illus.

This is described as "the rarest and least known of the Canadian non-local series," only three specimens being known on this continent. The token is described in detail with information on the manufacturer and reason for striking. Its relation to Breton 958 and Courteau 34 is noted. Early notices and pedigrees of the three pieces complete the discussion.
JSD

FERGUSON, J. DOUGLAS. Fox Skin Money of the Hudson's Bay Company. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15 (1948), pp. 16-17, illus.

The Hudson's Bay Company in 1946 again issued a token currency for use in its Eastern Arctic trade. The tokens are of aluminum and are uniface. Designed to introduce the Eastern Arctic Eskimo to the use of currency, they are used only in the trading store where they are given by the company in exchange for furs. The unit of value is a white fox skin. One token, square in shape, with "1" on it represents the white fox skin. The circular tokens bear the numerals 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 as representing the value in cents that is stamped on them.

HOC, MARCEL. Les jetons d'étrennes de Charles de Lorraine. Deuxième se série (1773-1776). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 94 (1948), pp. 105-112, pl.

Hoc continues his publication of the annual presentation jetons issued during the tenure of Duke Charles of Lorraine as governor-general of the Austrian Netherlands, with the second series, the four jetons struck for the years 1773-1776, the uninspired work of Jean-Baptiste Harrewyn. They commemorate, respectively, the foundation of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres and the opening to the public of the Library at Bourgogne, the construction of houses of charity and correction, the voyage of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria to the Netherlands, and the inauguration of the statue of Charles de Lorraine at Brussels. The jetons of this series are octagonal in shape and, with the exception of the last, bear only inscriptions on the reverse. The four jetons of the third series, 1777-1780, were engraved by Théodore van Berckel, and are patterned after the first series, being round and having appropriate scenes or allegories on the reverse. SEF

MEDALS

ALLEN, D. F. A Medal of Anne Boleyn. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 1947, 3rd ser., Vol. V, Pt. II (1948), pp. 209-211, illus.

A bronze uniface medal of Anne Boleyn in the Danish National Museum has caused some doubt in the author's mind as to its contemporaneity because of the lack of reference to the royal title and the use of a round

"u" instead of a "v" in the curious spelling of BOULEN. The portrait on the medal probably owes its origin to a drawing by Holbein. Named by the author as a "restoration," he has placed the Anne Boleyn medal in the same category with the Thomas More medal—"a replacement, in a following century of a medal which it was then felt should have existed." The ability to read the small letters at the end of the main legend, impossible to decipher so far, could help to prove whether the medal is authentic or not. RDK

Early American Medals. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 14 (1947), pp. 4-7, 27-29, 51-53, 83-85, 107-109, 131-133; Vol. 15 (1948) pp. 3-7, 34-38, illus.

Brief sketches giving the historical background of early medals issued in or concerning events in the early days of the United States. The illustrations are reproductions from Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States of America*.

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. The Engraver of the Medal on the Encampment of the Dutch Army near Breda in 1732. In: *Jaarboek van het kon. neder. genootschap voor munt- en penningkunde*, Vol. 35, Pt. 2 (1938), pp. 124-125, illus.

The continuation of Van Loon attributed the medal on the encampment of the Dutch army near Breda in 1732, which has the letter W in the exergue to the left, to a Dutch engraving by the name Willem De Wiss of whom not much is known and whose workmanship was poor. The medal, which is illustrated and fully described in the article, is quite attractive. Dr. Erlanger identifies the engraver as Peter Paul Werner of Nuremberg, (1689-1771), on the basis of evidence in *Das Lauffersche Medaillencabinet* (Nuremberg, 1742) in which the medal appears on page 142. This book is a description of a collection of dies then in the possession of the *Lauffer* establishment. In its foreword the name of Peter Paul Werner appears in a list of the artists who engraved the dies illustrated in the book. RPB

HOLZER, H. W. Ein numismatisches Stephen-Foster-Memento. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 5, No. 11 (1948), p. 136.

Description of a Spanish two real piece of 1774 restruck in the 19th century as a medalet shows two girl singers with the inscription GEO. CHRISTY AND WOODS MINSTRELS 444 B. WAY N. YORK. The piece is associated by the author with Stephen Foster who is said to have sold his song "Oh Susanna" to Mr. Christy for the sum of five dollars. HJE

KENNEY, R. D. The Issues of Augustus B. Sage. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1948), pp. 99-105, illus.; Vol. 16, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1949), pp. 30-31, illus.

Augustus B. Sage, a dealer in coins, books, and curios and one of the founders of American Numismatic Society, issued a small series of tokens or medalets in 1859, which were advertised by him in series designated as follows: Historical Tokens (14 pieces); Odds and Ends (3); Numismatic Gallery (9); Masonic Medalets (1); Sage's Store Cards (5). On the pieces in the historical series are illustrated buildings associated with the early history of the United States. The Numismatic Gallery consists of pieces bearing portraits of numismatists prominent in the middle of the last century. Mr. Kenney has described the entire series with an interesting commentary on their historical associations. The complete series is well illustrated.

LIEVRE, E. Un prezioso cimelio Cavouriano. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), p. 56, illus.

On the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the Italian *Risorgimento*, the author calls attention to a medalet in his collection honoring Camillo Cavour, president of the Council during the important seventh session of the Legislature. The work of Ferraris bears, on the obverse, a portrait of Victor Emanuel II. SEF

LO MEDICO, THOMAS. The Society of Medalists. Thirty-Eighth Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 3 (Mar. 1949), pp. 159-160, illus.

The artist's object in this thirty-eighth issue of the Society of Medalists was to show the two major objectives motivating man's behavior. "One is his desire to gather the fruits of his labors in peace, dignity, and freedom" and is represented by parents with two children gathering and binding grain. "The other has been to establish a bond of kinship between himself and his fellow man" and is pictured by laborers apparently loading a ship. Biographical information concerning the artist and a list of his outstanding works complete the account. JSD

PATRIGNANI, A. La data di una rara medaglia di Papa Pio II. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), p. 39, illus.

The discovery of a specimen bearing the date 1458 incised in the field on the obverse of the medal of Enea Silvio Piccolomini (reverse: Pelican (Arm. 1, 50, 9), by Andrea Guazzolotti, has furnished an answer to the disputed question of when it was struck. It has been considered to be somewhat later, but is now proved to have been issued on the occasion of Piccolomini's elevation to the pontificate as Pope Pius II. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Un decennio di attività medagliistica di Aurelio Mistruzzi. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 30-38, illus.

The author lists fifty-five medals produced by Aurelio Mistruzzi during the decade 1938-48 and gives detailed descriptions of thirty. These include medals of Pope Pius XII and other church dignitaries, and mis-

cellaneous personal medals, with several of interest to collectors in the medical field. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Una inedita medaglia cronogrammatica di Benedetto XIII e Sisto V. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 41-42, illus.

In connection with the description of a hitherto unpublished medal of Benedict XIII, with chronogrammatic legends, the author expresses his opinion, as requested to settle an argument, that this type of inscription was a German invention. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Medaglie di Congressi. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), p. 44.

The medal issued on the occasion of the Sixth Congress of the International Association of Surgeons, held in Rome, May 18-23, 1949, is herewith described. The reverse design is patterned after a Roman sestertius. The medal is a production of the Stabilimento Artistico Fratelli Lorioli. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Medaglie commemorative del 1848. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 43-44, illus.

The author adds a brief stylistic analysis and criticism to the formal description of two medals, published by the Stabilimento Fratelli Lorioli for Turin and Milan on the centennial of the revolutionary events of 1848. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Medaglie papale conlati: a Milano nel 1848. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 39-41.

A summary of the author's record to date of the papal medals struck at Milan during the revolutionary period of 1848. They comprise two main types, the portrait of Pope Pius IX being combined on the first with various reverse legends referring to the epic events, and on the second with a portrait of King Carlo Alberto of Sardinia. So far, seventy-five specimens of the first type and sixty of the second have been listed. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. La prima comparsa della vecchia basilica di S. Pietro o Costantiniana sulle medaglie papali (Martin V). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), pp. 26-29, illus.

Patrignani continues his contributions to the Corpus of Papal Medals with this study of a medal of Martin V (1417-31), as known in the medallic reproduction by Palladino struck near the end of the sixteenth century. The medal bears on the reverse a representation of the façade of a building which has been variously identified, but which is now proved to be the old Constantinian Basilica of St. Peter. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Una rarissima medaglia d'oro di Paolo V. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-June 1948), p. 42.

Attention is called to a specimen of the so-called "Congo" medal of Pope Paul V, bearing the date 1609 and *anno* IV, instead of the previous year, in which the event commemorated actually took place. SEF

PEUS, BUSSO. Die Medaillen auf den Westfälischen Frieden, In: *Hövel, Ernst. Pax optima rerum* (Münster, 1948), pp. 183-194, 2 pls.

Surfeited with thirty years of fighting and bitter impoverishment especially in the Germanies, Europe accepted joyfully the 1648 Peace of Westphalia. Many commemorative medals were issued in celebration of this event. The art of the medal had lagged during the war, but the coming of peace gave much work to medalists. These peace medals reveal the growing importance of the populace as shown by changes in both symbols and inscriptions. Peace symbols which generally were easy to understand were used. This was true even of symbols of classical origin, such as the caduceus, the olive branch, Minerva, Pax, Justitia, and Abundantia. The inscriptions for the most part were in German, the popular language, rather than in Latin.

In the body of this article many medals are partly described and the inscriptions transcribed. Among the medalists whose work is exemplified and discussed are Sebastian Dadler, Pieter van Abeele, Jan Looft, Johann Blum, Engelbert Ketteler, and Johann Höhn. The article contains two excellent plates upon which four representative medals are illustrated.

RPB

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Nytt om Jean Cavalier. In: *Fornvännen, Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien* (1948), pp. 159-163, illus.

Since Arvid Julius in 1926 published his study on Jean Cavalier, the exiled French ivory engraver, who finished his career in 1698 or 1699 in distant Persia, many of his hitherto unknown works have come to light, and have been published in part. Kurt Regling in one of his richly documented monographs on the history of medallic art (*Medaillenstudien III. Elfenbeinmedaillone von Jean Cavalier u. Anderen*. In: *Jahrbuch der Preussischen Kunstsammlungen*, Vol. 29 (1928), pp. 219-227) discussed and reproduced four portrait medals by Cavalier with his signature. Three had been cut in ivory, and one had been cast. Unsigned medals have been attributed to Cavalier on the basis of style. Cavalier is especially known for his double ivory medallions, which portrayed the effigies of husband and wife. Unfortunately many of these have been lost, and exist only in castings. It is hoped that the ivory originals may be discovered in the future, and thus give us a more intimate knowledge of Cavalier's technique.

RPB

S., D. Svenska Fornminnesföreningen 1947. In: *Fornvännen, Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien* (1948), pp. 55-56, illus.

The Swedish Archaeological Society in 1947 struck a medal, entitled the Oscar Montelius Medal of the Swedish Archaeological Society for distribution to persons who are outstanding in those fields which lie within the interest of the Society. The medal, of which a small number were issued in bronze, was executed by the sculptor Gösta Carell. It has a diameter of 10 cm. The obverse carries the portrait of Oscar Montelius, the Royal Keeper of Antiquities, and the inscription SVENSKA FORMINNESFÖRENINGENS OSCAR MONTELIUS MEDALJ. On the reverse there is depicted a hammer and a bolt of lightning upon a bare field without text. The Helene and Ingeborg Holck Foundation underwrote the expenses incurred in the issue of this medal. RPB

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. La médaille de Guilielmus Fabius de Steven van Herwyck. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 94 (1948), pp. 101-104, pl.

In his article on the medallist Steven van Herwyck, in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, v. 72 (1921), pp. 27-55, Tourneur describes, No. 13, the "revers d'une médaille inconnue." The curious moral and religious theme was presumed to be an expression of the medallist's sentiments. Though the obverse is still missing, it undoubtedly bore a portrait of Guilielmus Fabius, since the same scene and legend used on the reverse of the medal, appears in a cartouche-like arrangement in the upper left corner of an engraved portrait of Fabius attributed to the brothers Wierix. SEF

PAPER MONEY

ATKINSON, H. W. Insults on Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 8 (Aug. 1948), pp. 542-545, illus.

Discussion, with good illustrations, of esoteric symbols on Chinese paper money insulting the Japanese occupation forces during the Second World War. LLH

BIBLER, STEPHEN H. Vignettes on Fractional Currency and Civil War Bonds. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1947), pp. 498-499.

Mr. Bibler points out that the pictures engraved on the Civil War bonds were used later on the issues of the fractional currency. He discusses the differences of appearance on the bonds and on the currency of the figure of Justice and the portraits of William P. Fessenden, Washington, Sherman and Grant. JJB

CHALONER, M. A. John Wilkinson as Note Issuer and Banker. In:

Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin, No. 367 (Dec. 1948), pp. 550-553.

A continuation of the account of the numismatic activities of John Wilkinson, begun in an earlier article in the same publication. In 1773-4, as a result of the shortage of minor silver coin, he issued small currency notes to pay his workmen. Such notes, which circulated by grace of the local publicans, were prohibited by act of Parliament in 1775.

In 1791-3, he used countersigned French assignats for the same purpose; again Parliament intervened, apparently on the ground that their circulation encouraged Revolutionary ideas and dissent from the Established Church. In 1797, despite the ban of 1775, he again issued small notes. His activities as a banker are also discussed. ACS

CROFOOT, HERMAN K. Autographs of Francis E. Spinner. In: *The Numismatist*, vol. 62, No. 5 (May 1949), pp. 286-290, illus.

Francis Elias Spinner (1802-1890) was a native of the Mohawk Valley, New York state. He was a merchant and a state militia man before entering politics. From sheriff to Auditor of the Port of New York he was known as a vigorous anti-slavery democrat. He was active also in the industrial development of the Mohawk Valley and eventually became president of the Mohawk Valley Bank. In 1854, he went to Congress and switched to Republican Party. In 1861, Lincoln appointed him Treasurer of the U. S., a post he occupied for fourteen years. His signature, which appeared on all bank notes of the period, had been developed over a period of time as a stumbling block to counterfeiters. He retired to Florida in 1875 and died in 1890. The article is accompanied by 26 signatures of Spinner ranging from 1825 to 1890. JSD

CURTO, J. J. The Copper and Iron Dollars of the U. P. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 60, No. 12 (Dec. 1947), pp. 825-842, illus.

"Copper and iron dollars" were paper notes issued by the copper and iron mining companies of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan from 1853 onward. Especially after the Civil War they were used extensively where United States notes were in short supply. They were slowly discarded after 1874 when the government attempted to tax them. Thirty-one varieties are listed and described and some are illustrated. JJB

CURTO, J. J. Depression Scrip of Lincoln Park, Michigan. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 10 (Oct. 1948), pp. 680-682, illus.

This article describes the four series of city scrip produced by Lincoln Park, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit, during the years 1931-1934 to tide over its financial problems when the taxes were not paid on city property during the depression. A refinancing and redeeming process was completed in 1942 with some \$3,300 in scrip still outstanding. A similar venture, also in several series, was undertaken and handled very much in the same way by the Lincoln Park School District in order to pay its teachers. JSD

DOUGLAS, JAMES. Scottish Bank Notes. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 358, Mar. 1948, pp. 106-109.

The author gives a brief historical summary of Scottish paper money from its origin in 1696, tracing its abuse by business firms and individuals in the 18th century (one even issued a note for 1 d. sterling!). From 1845, only 19 banks were allowed to issue notes; these have been reduced to 8 today, which are listed together with the current and obsolete denominations of their notes. Finally, a list of closed banks which issued notes in the past is given (excluding private banks,) with information as to how and when they ceased to exist, and whether their notes still pass current.

ACS

JAQUEMET, G. Die Entwicklung der Banknoten in der Schweiz. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*. Vol. 33 (1947), pp. 31-47, pl.

An exceedingly interesting survey of the history of bank notes and paper money in Switzerland. After a brief introduction, the author begins with the issuance of the first Swiss bank note in 1826, when each canton had its own monetary system, and its own commercial ties to one of the surrounding countries. Since major business transactions were carried out in foreign units, the banks issued their early notes in those units. When a canton changed its allegiance to another foreign currency, its banks were forced to counterstamp their notes.

In 1850 the Swiss franc became the sole unit for the whole country. Until enough new currency became available, clauses were put in the notes permitting payment in the formerly-used foreign money. The increased use of gold in the 50's caused some banks to make their notes payable, at their option, in French gold, and led to the monetization of gold by the Confederation.

Details of later developments would be out of place in this abstract; all are fully set forth by the author. Three of the earlier bank notes are illustrated, with a reference to other illustrations in the bibliography. Two tables show the quantities of demonetized notes which were not turned in, and the denominations and issues of each bank up to the time the National Bank was created and given sole power to issue notes.

ACS

MARCKHOFF, F. R. The Development of Currency and Banking in California. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15 (1948), pp. 51-65, illus.

An historical account of California banking institutions and the currency issued by them, arranged under the following headings: Earliest Currency and Banking in California, 1769-1845; "Republic of California" Currency and Banking, 1846-1848; Currency and Banking during the Gold Rush of 1848-1849; Banking and Currency Attempts in California, 1850-1860; Currency and Banking in the Civil War Decade, 1860-1869; The National Gold Bank Period in California, 1870-1879; Period of Acceptance of Currency in California, 1880-1917. Appended to the article is a comprehensive reference list of California banks up to 1865 with dates of founding. Nine bank notes are illustrated.

MARCKHOFF, F. R. The Development of Currency and Banking in Ohio. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15 (1948), pp. 119-126, 32-38, illus.

An historical account of Ohio banking institutions and the currency issued by them, arranged under the following headings: Earliest Currency and Banking in Ohio, 1787-1802; The Charter Banking System of Ohio, 1802-1843; Unauthorized Banking in Ohio, 1802-1842; The United States Bank in Ohio, 1842-1845; The State Bank of Ohio System, 1845-1866; The Independent Banking System of Ohio, 1845-1894; The Free Banking System of Ohio, (1851. . . .); Early National Banking Years in Ohio, 1863-1882. Twelve bank notes are illustrated.

VAN ROEKENS, NOEL H. United States Paper Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 103-111.

This describes briefly the designing, engraving, and printing of the small size U. S. paper money which began to appear in 1929. Star notes, the Treasury seal, and the characteristics of each denomination are explained. The vente and regulations of 1933-34 are recounted. Then follows some detailed notes on the various series: United States notes, silver certificates, Federal Reserve notes, gold certificates, National Bank Notes, and Federal Reserve Bank notes. JSD

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